

THE WORKS
OF
PROFESSOR WILSON

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

EDITED BY HIS SON-IN-LAW

PROFESSOR FERRIER

VOL. IV.

NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
EDINBURGH AND LONDON
MDCCCLVI

N O C T E S
A M B R O S I A N Æ

BY
PROFESSOR WILSON

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOL IV

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
EDINBURGH AND LONDON
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ΧΡΗ Δ'ΕΝ ΣΥΜΠΟΣΙΩ ΚΥΑΙΚΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΝΙΣΣΟΜΕΝΑΩΝ
ΗΔΕΑ ΚΩΤΙΛΛΑΟΝΤΑ ΚΑΘΗΜΕΝΟΝ ΟΙΝΟΠΟΤΑΖΕΙΝ

PHOC ap Ath

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An ancient who wrote crabbed Greek in no silly days .
Meaning, " 'TIS RIGHT FOR GOOD WINE-BIBBING PEOPLE
NOT TO LET THE JUG FACE ROUND THE BOARD LIKE A CRIPPLE ,
BUT GAILY TO CHAT WHILE DISCUSSING THEIR TIPPLE "*
*An excellent rule of the hearty old cock 'tis—
And a very fit motto to put to our Noctes]*

C N ap Amir

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NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ.

XXXIII.

(MAY 1834)

XPH Δ'EN ΣΥΜΠΟΣΙΩ ΚΥΛΙΚΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΝΙΣΣΟΜΕΝΑΩΝ
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C N *ap Ambr*

Scene I—Tent in the Fairy's Cleugh—NORTH and the REGISTRAR¹ lying on the brae. (In attendance, AMBROSE and his Tail)

Registrar.—"The day is placid in its going,
To a lingering motion bound,
Like a river in its flowing—
Can there be a softer sound?"

What, my dear North! Can't I waken you from your
reverie even by a stanza of your own bard—Wordsworth?

¹ "The Registrar" was Mr Samuel Anderson, formerly of the firm of Brougham and Anderson, wine-merchants, Edinburgh. He afterwards obtained from Lord Chancellor Brougham (his partner's brother) the appointment of Registrar of the Court of Chancery. He was an esteemed friend of Professor Wilson's, and a general favourite in society. He died in 1849.

Hollo' are you asleep, you old somnolent sinner? (*Shouting through the hollow of his hands into North's ear*) Nay, you must be dead. That posture grows every hour more alarming, and if this be not death, why then I pronounce it an admirable imitation Laid out! Limb and body stiff and stark as a winter clod—mouth open—eyes ditto, and glazed like a window-pane in frost. How white his lips! And is there no breath? (*Puts his pocket-mirror to North's mouth*) Thank heaven it dims—he lives! North, I say again, you old somnolent sinner, “awake, arise, or be for ever fallen!”

North (motionlessly soliloquising in a dream) Never in this well-wooded world, not even in the days of the Druids, could there have been such another Tree! It would be easier to suppose two Shakespeares

Registrar. Sleeping or waking—always original I must let the bald-headed bard enjoy a little while longer his delusion. (*Pats North on the forehead*) What a pile!

North Yet have I heard people say it is far from being a large Tree. A small one it cannot be with a house in its shadow. An unawakened house that looks as if it were dreaming! True, 'tis but a cottage—a Westmoreland cottage——

Registrar The buck is at the Lakes

North But then it has several roofs shelving away there in the lustre of loveliest lichens——

Registrar “And apt alliteration's artful aid” Yet methinks such affectations are beneath the dignity of his genius. Kit, you're a conceited callant

North. Each roof with its own assortment of doves and pigeons pruning their plumage in the morning pleasance.

Registrar. Again? Poo—poo—on such prettinesses, North

North. The sun is not only a great genius, but what is far better, a good Christian.

Registrar That's not so much amiss by way of an obs.

North Now is he rising to illuminate all nature; yet in his universal mission, so far from despising this our little humble dwelling, God bless his gracious countenance! he looks as if for it and for us he were bringing back the beautiful day from the sea

Registrar The habits and customs of our waking life we carry along with us into dream-land. The unit calls himself Us.

North. O sweetest and shadiest of all Sycamores——

Registrar. Incurable

North. ——we love thee beyond all other Trees—*because thou art here!*¹ May we be buried below thee, and our coffin clasped by thy roots—“and curst be he who stirs our bones!”

Registrar. Again—our bones. Indeed there is little else of him now. The *anatomie vivante* would find it difficult to be much more of a skeleton were he a corpse. Yet he is a true Scotchman—for his bones are raw. Could it be—as tradition reports—that he was once inclining to corpulency—“like two single gentlemen rolled into one!” All the fat has melted in the fire of his genius,—gone “like snaw aff a dyke”—and the dyke itself “a rickle o’ stanes!”²

North. Yet have we lived, all our lives, in the best sylvan society—we have the *entrée* of the soirées of the Pines, the Elms, the Ashes, and the Oaks, the oldest and highest families in Britain

Registrar. The old Tory! Aristocratical in his dwawms!

North. Nor have they disdained to receive us with open arms, when, after having been “absent long and distant far,” we have found them again, on our return to park or chase, as stately as ever among the groups of deer!

Registrar. In Mar Forest—with the Thane.

North. But with this one single Tree—this sole sweet Sycamore—are we in love. Yet so spiritual is our passion, that we care not even if it be unreturned!

Registrar. In the Platonics

North. Self-sufficient for its own happiness is our almost life-long affection, pure as it is profound—no jealousy ever disturbs its assured repose. She may hold dalliance with all the airs and lights and shadows of heaven—may open her bosom to the thunder-glooms—take to her inmost heart, in its delirious madness, the shivering storm.

Registrar. Who could have thought there was so much imagination left within those temples——

“His lyart haffets³ wearing thin and bare!”

¹ That is, at Elleray, Professor Wilson’s seat on the banks of Windermere. Here he built a commodious house, but the original “cottage” was overshadowed by a luxuriant sycamore, of which he is now dreaming

² *A rickle o’ stanes*—a heap of stones

³ *Lyart haffets*—grey-haired temples

North Oh! blessed is the calm that breathes over all emotions inspired by the beauty of lifeless things! Love creates delight that dies not till *she* dies, and then, indeed, dead seems all the earth. But wherever Love journeys—ay, be it through the Great Desert—before her feet “Beauty pitches her tents.” And oh! how divine their slumber—of Love in the arms of Beauty—by the Palm-tree Well!

Registrar What a pity the creature never wrote in verse!

North Alas! not so with Love—when Love, a male spirit——

Registrar. That’s heterodox, old boy—seraphs are of no sex

North. ——is in love with the fairness of a Thing with life——

Registrar A Thing with life!

North ——how often is the imagination alarmed, as by the tolling of a bell in the air for some unknown funeral; and while it knows not why, the whole region, even but now bathed in day, grows night-like! and the heart is troubled

Registrar Ay, ay—my dear friend, I too have felt that, for, gay as I am, *North*, to the public eye, you know, *Kit*, that I have had my sorrows

North. That virgin, Heaven may have decreed, shall be the wife of your dearest foe. O! the cruel selfishness of Love’s religion! That fear is worse than the thought even of her death! Rather than see her walking all in white, and with white roses in her hair, into the church, leaning on *that* arm, her fair face crimsoning with blushes at the altar, as if breathed from the shadow of a rosy cloud, Love would see her carried, all in white, with white roses in her hair then too, towards that hole in the churchyard—a hole into which distraction has crowded and heaped all that is most dismal on this side of hell—her pale face—though that he dares not dream of—yellowing within her coffin.

Registrar. Nay, that’s too much—hang me if I can stand that—*ne quid nimis*, *North*—and for having made me blubber, you shall have your face freshened, my lad, with the Wood-burn

[*Runs down to the Wood-burn, fills his hat to the brim, and dashes the contents into the face of the Dormant*

North (starting up in a splutter). Whew! a water-spout! a

water-spout! Sam! Sam! Sam! Where are you, First Samuel?

Registrar. What's all this?

North. A mystery, Sam. Not a cloud in the sky—yet, look here——

Registrar. A mystery indeed! Never till this day beheld I the beau-ideal of a drowned rat

North (musing). There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy, Samuel

Registrar. My philosophy! I make no pretensions to philosophy—but won't you walk into the Tent, and change yourself, sir?

North. A Scotticism, Sam, a palpable Scotticism. No—I will never change myself, but to the last be Christopher North. Ah, Sam! I am up to your tricks; but was it kind—was it fair, to steal upon my slumbers so, and take advantage of my sleeping innocence? “I had a dream, yet 'twas not all a dream” I thought I was at Windermere, beneath the shadow of the sycamore, and that for me, and for me alone,

“Jocund Morn

Stood tiptoe on yon rosy mountain's head”

Registrar. And here we are in the Fairy's Cleugh, among the mountains of——

North. Peeblesshire, Dumfriesshire, Lanarkshire, for here all three counties get inextricably entangled, yet in their pastoral peace they quarrel not for the dominion of this nook, central in the hill-heart, and haunted by the Silent People.

Registrar. You do not call us silent people! Why, you out-talk a spinning-jenny, and the mill-clapper stops in despair at the volubility of your speech.

North. Elves, Sam—Elves Is it not the Fairy's Cleugh?

Registrar. And here have been “little feet that print the ground.” But I took them for those of hares——

North. These, Sam, are not worm-holes—nor did Mole the miner upheave these pretty little pyramids of primroses—for these, Sam, are all Fairy palaces,—and yonder edifice that towers above the Lady-Fern—therein now sleeps—let us speak low, and disturb her not—the Fairy Queen, waiting for the moonlight—and soon as the orb shows her rim rising from behind Birk-fell—away to the ring will she be gliding with all the ladies of her Court——

Registrar. And we will join the dance—Kit——

North Remember—then—that I am engaged to——

Registrar. So am I—three-deep.

North. Do you know, Sam, that I dreamed a dream?

Registrar. You cannot keep a secret, for you blab in your sleep.

North Ay—both talk and walk But I dreamed that I saw a Fairy's funeral, and that I was myself a fairy.

Registrar A warlock

North No—a pretty little female fairy, not a span long.

Registrar Ha! ha! ha!

North. And they asked me to sing her dirge, and then I sang—for sorrow in sleep, Sam, is sometimes sweeter than any joy—ineffably sweet—and thus comes back wavering into my memory the elegiac strain.

THE FAIRY'S BURIAL

Where shall our sister rest?

Where shall we bury her?

To the grave's silent breast

Soon we must hurry her!

Gone is the beauty now

From her cold bosom!

Down droops her livid brow,

Like a wan blossom!

Not to those white lips cling

Smiles or caresses!

Dull is the rainbow wing,

Dim the bright tresses!

Death now hath claimed his spoil—

Fling the pall over her!

Lap we earth's lightest soil,

Wherewith to cover her!

Where down in yonder vale

Lilies are growing,

Mourners the pure and pale,

Sweet tears bestowing!

Morning and evening dews

Will they shed o'er her,

Each night their task renews

How to deplore her!

Here let the fern^agrass grow,
 With its green drooping !
 Let the narcissus blow,
 O'er the wave stooping !
 Let the brook wander by,
 Mournfully singing !
 Let the wind murmur nigh,
 Sad echoes bringing !

And when the moonbeams shower,
 Tender and holy,
 Light on the haunted hour
 Which is ours solely,
 Then will we seek the spot
 Where thou art sleeping,
 Holding thee unforget
 With our long weeping !

Ambrose (rushing out of the Tent) Mr Tickler, sirs, Mr Tickler ! Yonder's his head and shoulders rising over the knoll—in continuation of his herald the rod

North (savagely) Go to the devil, sir.

Ambrose (petrified) Ah ! ha ! ha ! ah ! si—sir—pa—pa—pard——

North (unmollified) Goto the devil, I say, sir. Are you deaf?

Ambrose (going, gone) I beseech you, Mr Registrar——

North (grimly). "How like a fawning publican he looks !"

Registrar A most melancholy example of a truth I never believed before, that poetical and human sensibility are altogether distinct—nay, perhaps, incompatible ! North, forgive me (*North grasps the Crutch*), but you should be ashamed of yourself—nay, *strike, but hear me* !

North (smiling after a sort) Well—Themistocles

Registrar You awaken out of a dream—dirge of Faery Land—where you, by force of strong imagination, were a female faun, not a span long—mild as a musical violet, if one might suppose one, "by a mossy stone half-hidden from the eye," inspired with speech.

North. I feel the delicacy of the compliment

Registrar. Then you feel something very different, sir, I assure you, from what I intended, and still intend, you shall feel, for your treatment of my friend Mr Ambrose was shocking.

North I declare on my conscience, I never saw Ambrose !

Registrar What! aggragate your folly by falsehood
Then are you a lost man—and——

North. I thought it a stirk staggering in upon me at the
close of a stanza that——

Registrar And why did you say “sir?” Nay—nay—
that won’t pass. From a female fairy, not a span long, “and
even the gentlest of all gentle things,” you suffer yourself to
transform you into a Fury six feet high! and wantonly insult
a man who would not hurt the feelings of a wasp.

North (humbly) I hope I am not a wasp

Registrar I hope not, sir, but permit me, who am not one
of your youngest friends, to say to you confidentially, that
you were just now very unlike a bee

North (hiding his face with both his hands) All sting—and
no honey Spare me, Sam.

Registrar I will But the world would not have credited
it, had she heard it with her own ears. Are you aware, sir,
that you told Mr Ambrose “to go to the devil?”

North (agitated) And has he gone?

Registrar (beckoning on Ambrose, who advances) Well,
Ambrose?

North. Ambrose! Do you forgive me?

Ambrose (falling on one knee). No—no—no—my dear sir—
my honoured master——

North. Alas! Ambrose—I am not even master of myself

Ambrose. It was all my fault, sir. I ought to have looked
first to see if you were in the poetics. Such intrusion was
most unpardonable—for (*smiling and looking down*) shall mere
man obtrude on the hour of inspiration—when

“The poet’s eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Glances from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, turns them to shape,
And gives to aury nothing
A local habitation and a name!”

Registrar. Who suffers, Ambrose?

Ambrose Shakespeare, sir. Mr Tickler! Mr Tickler! Mr
Tickler! (*catching up his voice*) Mr Tick——

Registrar Yea—verily—and ’tis no other!

*Tickler (stalking up the brae—rod in hand—and creel on his
shoulder—with his head well laid back—and his nose pretty per-
pendicular with earth and sky)*. Well—boys—what’s the news?

And how are you off for soap? How long here? Ho! ho! The Tent

North Since Monday evening—and if my memory serve me right, this is either Thursday or Friday Whence, Tim?

Tickler From the West. But is there any porter?

Ambrose (*striving to draw*). Ay—ay—sir

Tickler You may as well try to uproot that birk Give it me
[*Puts the bottle between his feet—stoops—and lays on his strength.*]

Registrar (*jogging North*) Oh! for George Cruikshank!

Tickler (*loud explosion and much smoke*) The Jug

Ambrose. Here, sir

Tickler (*teeming*). Brown stout The porter's in spate. THE QUEEN!

Omnes Hurra! hurra! hurra! hurra! hurra! hurra! hurra! hurra! hurra!

Ambrose Hip—hip—hip——

Registrar Hush!

Tickler Hech! That draught made my lugs crack. Oh! Kit!—there was a grand ploy at Paisley

North. Since Gordon was not to be the man, I rejoice in Sandford¹

Tickler. Dan dang the Radicals all into the dirt The lad has spunk, Kit—is eloquent—and will do He did not leave Crawford the likeness o' a dowg

North I hope he left Douglas the likeness of a gander²

Tickler. Scarcely John waddled away, with his disconsolate doup (*Anglicè*, *dolp*) sweeping the dust from the plainstones so clean, that he left behind him no print of his splay web-feet He could not so much as cry quack His plight was so piteous, that the brown-duffed damsels at the mouths of the closes absolutely shed tears The *clique* accompanied him past the Abercorn Arms—I speak of what I saw—for I was leaning over some pretty dears who filled the bow-window—and he did his best to look *magnifique*, the gander at the head of his goslings—but it would not do Once he

¹ Captain Gordon, one of the unsuccessful candidates who in March 1834 stood for the representation of Paisley, had in the preceding Parliament been M P for Dundalk, and was distinguished for his advocacy of Protestant and constitutional principles The election was carried by Sir Daniel Kyte Sandford, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, who resigned his seat after having held it for a very few months

² See *ante*, vol. iii p. 212.

paused before a pretty large mob of small ragamuffins, as if he would address them in his native lingo—but his opened bill gave but a gasp, as if the iron hand of adversity clutched his neck—and all he uttered was a hiss

North Poor payment to his supporters

Registrar His bill—at sight.

Ambrose (laughing) Very good, Mr Registrar—very good The wittiest of the witty are you, sir—but, pardon me—nature gave Ambrose a quick sense of the ludicrous——

Registrar And of the pathetic.

North Waddled he, think ye, Tickler, all the way from Cross to Cross?

Tickler The story ran that he took rest and refuge on the top of the Cheap-and-Nasty

North On the road are there no pools?

Tickler But one, and in he went 'Twas thick and slab—and he came out green mud

North After dinner I shall dedicate to him a voluntary and extemporaneous song

Tickler No Now's the time I shall save you the trouble, Kit—for I have an elegy in my pocket You know Burns's fine lines, written among the ruins of Lincluden Abbey. My genius is original, and I scorn to imitate even rare Rab—but taking a solitary stroll the evening after the election, through a scene that used to be a favourite haunt of mine of old, I know not how it happened, but Rab's lines came into my mind—and sitting down on a tombstone, I saw a Vision.

Ambrose (pale) A ghost, sir?

Tickler. Ay, Brosey—a ghost. You are a topping elocutionist, Ambrose, and I would gladly request you to recite But my MS is very cat-paw-ish—and, besides, poets like to tip off their verses trippingly from their own tongues; so here goes—

THE GHOST OF THE GANDER.

“Alas, poor ghost!”

Through Glasgow's fair town, in the dead of the night,
As homeward I went on my way,
Each star in the heavens shone beauteous and bright,
And the goddess in mantle of silvery light
Held her gentle and lady-like sway

By the church of ST MUNG04 silently pass'd,
And thought on the days that are gone,
And how long *any* church might be likely to last
In the new Reformation that's coming so fast—
When the bell of the steeple tolled ONE !

And the sound of that dismal and deafening bell
Was hardly yet out of mine ear,
When there suddenly rose a strange, ominous smell,
And 'twas fearful to think but too easy to tell,
That the GHOST OF THE GANDER was near !

And lo ! the fat Phantom—the Spectre was there !
My nerves they are none of the best—
But I mutter'd my shortest and readiest prayer,
And, holding my nose with particular care,
I gazed on the Goose of the West

Oh ! how changed, since the day when he carried the prize,
Was his carcass, all blister'd and bare !
Yet, changed as he was, you might still recognise
Some features of more than unnatural size,
And THE BADGE he continues to wear

'Twas a sad and a sorrowful thing to behold
The featherless spirit of woe,
As standing before me he shivered with cold,
Yet thought with affright of his roasting of old,
When by Ambrose he first was laid low !

And while all now was hushed in a stillness profound,
'Twas dismal and doleful to hear
The Phantom, with voice of a tremulous sound,
As he poured forth his griefs to the echoes around,
Unconscious that mortal was near

“ Oh ! hard is my lot,” did the Gander exclaim,
“ Cut off in my prowess and pride,
While Glasgow, fair Glasgow, the scene of my fame,
Makes a jest of my fate—and my well-earned name
Is the sport both of CART and of CLYDE !

“ I might have my frailties—but oh ! was it meet
That my merits should thus be forgot ?
And that here I should *stand*—for alas for my *seat* !—
An example of honest ambition's defeat
By a foul and unnatural plot !

" My place in our National Council of Geese
 I almost had reckoned secure ,
 And oft did I think how my fame would increase,
 And inferior gabbling all suddenly cease—
 When the Gander advanced on the floor !

" But, visions of grandeur and glory, farewell !
 My spirit, disturbed and distressed,
 To the owls and the echoes the story must tell—
 How formerly flourished and recently fell
 The unfortunate Goose of the West "

It ceased , and surprised, as I surely well might,
 I thought, as I went on my way,
 That the very next morning to HIBBERT I'd write
 How thus I had learnt from a spirit of night
 That " every Goose has his day ! "

Omnes. Alas ! poor ghost !

Ambrose. He ! he ! he ! he !

Registrar. I wonder, sir, you do not pitch your tent—take up house — all the summer months among the hills or mountains.

North. For an old man, Sam, fondish of literature, nothing like a suburban summer residence like the Lodge. I confess I cannot do now without a glance at the new publications—and you cannot get that in rural retirement. A well-chosen library, consisting of the same everlasting books, aggravates the wretchedness of a wet day in the country—and it is desirable that the key of the room be lost, or something incurably wrong with the lock. The man who reads only all the best authors is sure to have a most unmeaning face.

Registrar. I would rather read all the worst.

Tickler. That you might have a countenance beaming with intelligence. Members of Parliament seem to read no books at all. I know no jabber so sickening as jabber about " the House." A puppy of a Representative conceives all human knowledge confined to a " Committee of the whole House,"—to which he believes all things under the sun have been " referred,"—or made the subject of a " motion." He loses his seat, sings small, and for the rest of his life——

Registrar Is a sumph. For a year or two he is occasionally

heard intimidating one of the Seven Young Men,¹ with, "when I was in Parliament," but people above the salt look incredulous or contemptuous, and the *quondam* statesman restricts himself on "Divisions" to his poor wife

North. No politics, Sam. Pray, did either of you ever read *The Solitary*, a poem, in Three Parts, by Charles Whitehead?

Both No

North It is full of fine thoughts and feelings, and contains some noble descriptions. Some of the stanzas committed themselves to my memory—and I think I can recite three, suggested by the quiet of the scene—for they are pregnant with tempest

"As when, of amorous night uncertain birth,
The giant of still noontide, weary grown,
Crawls sultrily along the steaming earth,
And basks him in the meadows sunbeam-strown,
Anon, his brow collapses to a frown,
Unto his feet he springs, and bellows loud,
With uncouth rage pulls the rude tempest down,
Shatters the woods, beneath his fury bowed,
And hunts the frightened winds, and huddles cloud on cloud

"Nor rests, but by the heat to madness stung,
With headlong speed tramples the golden grain,
And, at a bound, over the mountains flung,
Grasps the reluctant thunder by the mane,
And drags it back, girt with a sudden chain
Of thrice-braced lightning, now, more fiercely dire,
Slit from its holds, flies down the hissing rain,
The labouring welkin teems with leaping fire
That strikes the straining oak, and smites the glimmering spire

"And yet at length appeased he sinks, and spent,
Gibbers far off over the misty hills,
And the stained sun, through a cloud's jagged rent,
Goes down, and all the west with glory fills,
A fresher bloom the odorous earth distils,
A richer green reviving nature spreads,
The water-braided rainbow melting, spills
Her liquid light into the air, and sheds
Her lovely hues upon the flowers' dejected heads"

¹ See *ante*, vol 1 p 235, note 2

Registrar. You have a miraculous memory, sir.

North I have indeed I can remember nothing that does not interest me—and months of my existence in every year now, Sam, are a blank That faculty called Recollection, in me is weak When I try to exert it, I seem to “hunt half-a-day for a forgotten dream” But the past comes upon me in sudden flashes—without active will of my own—and sometimes one flash illuminates the whole mental horizon, and lo! lying outspread below what was once a whole present world. No idea of past time distinguishes it as a dream—I am, as it were, born again—Heaven and earth re-created—and with the beautiful vision, believed to be a reality, is blended the burning spirit of youth

Registrar That is Imagination, sir—Genius—not Memory

North No, Sam, it is neither Memory, nor Imagination, nor Genius, but a mysterious re-revelation—made not *by* but *to* my soul—the same as happens to all men in sleep.

Registrar Is it true, sir, that you have by heart all Spenser's *Faery Queen*?

North. As great a lie as ever was uttered. But thousands and tens of thousands of small poems lie buried alive in my mind, and when I am in a perfectly peaceful mood, there is a resurrection of the beautiful, like flocks of flowers issuing out of the ground, at touch of Spring. I am in a perfectly peaceful mood now And since you like to hear me recite poetry, my dear Registrar, I will murmur you a few stanzas, that must have committed themselves to my memory, for I feel assured I did not write them, yet I have no recollection of them—mind that word—and perhaps they will take their flight now, like a troop of doves that on a sudden are seen wheeling in the sunshine, and then melt away from the eye to be seen nevermore.

Come forth, come forth! it were a sin

To stay at home to-day!

Stay no more loitering within,

Come to the woods away!

The long green grass is filled with flowers,

The clover's deep dim red

Is brightened with the morning showers

That on the winds have fled

Scatter'd about the deep blue sky,
 In white and flying clouds,
 Some bright brief rains are all that lie
 Within those snowy shrouds

Now, look !—our weather-glass is spread—
 The pimpernel, whose flower
 Closes its leaves of spotted red
 Against a rainy hour

That first pale green is on the trees ,
 That verdure more like bloom ,
 Yon elm-bough hath a horde of bees,
 Lured by the faint perfume

The cherry orchard flings on high
 Its branches, whence are strown
 Blossoms like snow, but with an eye
 Dark, maiden, as thine own !

As yet our flowers are chiefly those
 Which fill the sun-touch'd bough ,
 Within the sleeping soil repose
 Those of the radiant brow

But we have daisies, which, like love
 Or hope, spring everywhere ,
 And primroses, which droop above
 Some self-consuming care

So sad, so spiritual, so pale,
 Born all too near the snow,
 They pine for that sweet southern gale,
 Which they will never know

It is too soon for deeper shade ,
 But let us skirt the wood,
 The blackbird there, whose nest is made,
 Sits singing to her brood

These pleasant hours will soon be flown ,
 Love ! make no more delay—
 I am too glad to be alone,
 Come forth with me to-day !

Ambrose. Dinner on the table, sir

North. As my old friend Crewe—the University Orator at Oxford—concludes his fine poem of *Lewesdon Hill*—

“To-morrow for severer thought, but now
To dinner, and keep festival to-day.”

Scene II Time—Four o'Clock

Scene changes to the interior of the Tent DINNER—Salmon—Turbot—Trout—Cod—Haddocks—Whitings—Turkey—Goose—Veal-pie—Beefsteak ditto—Chicken—Ham—THE ROUND—Damson, Cherry, Currant, Grozet (this year's) Tarts, &c. &c &c

Scene III Time—Five o'Clock

Without change of place DESSERT—Melons—Grapes—Grozets—Pine-apples—Golden Pippins—New-Yorkers—Filberts—Hazels WINES—Champagne—Claret—Port—Madera—Cold Punch in the Dolphim—GLENLIVET IN THE TOWER OF BABEL—Water in the Well.

North. Ambrose, tuck up the tent-door. Fling it wide open

[*AMBROSE lets in heaven*

Registrar “Beautiful exceedingly!”

North Ne'er before was tent pitched in the Fairy's Cleugh! I selected the spot, gents, from a memory, where lie many thousand worlds—great and small—and of the tiny not one sweeter, sure, than this before our eyes!

Registrar. I wonder how—by what fine process—you chose! Yet why, might I ask my own heart—why now do I fix on one face, one form, and see but them—haunted as my imagination might be with the images of all the loveliest in the land!

Tickler. Sam! you look as fresh as a daisy.

North. That is truly a vista. Those hills—for we must not call them mountains—how gently they come gliding down from the sky, on each side of the vale-like glen!—

Registrar. Vale-like glen! Thank you, North—that is the very word.

North. —separated but by no wide level of broomy

greensward—if that be a level, broken as you see it with frequent knolls—most of them rounded softly off into pastures, some wooded, and here and there, one with but a single tree, the white-stemmed, sweet-scented birch——

Registrar Always lady-like with her delicate tresses, however humble her birth

North Should we say that the “spirit of the scene” is sylvan or pastoral?

Registrar Both

North Sam! how is it I see no sheep?

Registrar Sheep and lambs there must be many—latent somewhere, and I have often noticed, sir, a whole green region without a symptom of life, though I knew that it was not a store-farm, and that there must be some hundred scores of the woolly people within startling of the same low mutter of the thunder-cloud

North. How soon a rill becomes a river!

Registrar A boy a man!

North. That is the source of the Woodburn, Sam, that well within five yards of our tent

Registrar How the Naiad must be enjoying the wine-cooler! Imbibing—inhaling the aroma, yet returning more than she receives, and tinging the taste of that incomparable claret—vintage 1811—with her own sweet breath! Whose?

North Albert Cay's¹

Registrar. Listen, lads—all around, and above,

“Sounds that are silence to the ear”

I see no insects, yet the air lowly hums—that ground-breath must be that of the grass growing—of the soft unfolding of many millions of flowers,—bees utter not a word at their work, but murmur as they fly, for the music is in their wings—yet coming and going, the wilderness can scarcely hear them, for 'tis only when caecering round and round some strange object that the creatures make much noise. Seldom have I seen so far and high up, so soon in the season, such splendid moths. But of all life, theirs is the most entirely divested of sound. Fine-ear himself could not have heard that lovely one alight on the stone—still and steady the living speck as a weather-stain, yet shut your eyes a few moments—look, and it is gone!

¹ A wine-merchant in Edinburgh

North.—

"Oh many are the poets that are sown
By nature!"

and thou, dear Sam, art of the number, but "wanting the accomplishment of verse"

Registrar I occasionally amuse myself with a metrical version from the Greek, and I hope to send you a trifle or two for your next Anthology. We scholars in England liked those articles very much indeed,—you should resume the series. Here is a silly thought from Eubulus.

Tickler Eubulus! Give us the Greek, Sam

Registrar —

Τρεῖς γὰρ μόνους κρατῆρας ἐγχεραννύω
Τοῖς εἴ φρονοῦσι τὸν μὲν ὕγίειας ἕνα,
Ὅν πρῶτον ἐλπίνουσι τὸν δὲ δεῦτερον
Ἐρωτος ἡδονῆς τε τὸν δὲ τρίτον δ' ὕπνου,
Ὅν εἰς πίνοντες οἱ σοφοὶ λελλυμένον
Ὅϊκαδὲ βαδιζουσ' ὁ δὲ τέταρτος οὐκέτι
Ἡμέτερός ἐστ', ἀλλ' ὕβρεως ὁ δὲ πέμπτος, βοῆς.
Ἐκτος δὲ μανίας, ὥστε καὶ βάλλῃν ποιῆν.
Πολὺς γὰρ εἰς ἓν μίλρον ἀγγεῖον χυθεῖς
Ἵποσκληζεῖ ῥᾶστα τοὺς πεπωλότας.

Tickler (*in amazement*) Πολυφλοισκοιο θαλασσης!

Registrar Genitive case for the vocative! Oh, soul of Sir John Cheek!¹—Now, Tim, you smile at my scholarship; but here is old Eubulus in the English tongue.

(*REGISTRAR sings*)

1

Three goblets of wine
Alone should comprise
The extent of the tipples
Of those that are wise.

2

The first is for health,
And the second I measure,
To be quaffed for the sake
Of love and of pleasure.

¹ Sir John Cheke, Professor of Greek at Cambridge. Born in 1514, died 1557.

3

The third is for sleep,
And, while it is ending,
The prudent will homeward
Be thinking of wending

4

The fourth, not our own,
Makes insolence glorious,
And the fifth ends in shouting,
And clamour uproarious

5

And those who a sixth
Down their weasands are pouring,
Already are bruising,
And fighting, and flooring

6

Oh ! the tight little vessel,
If often we fill it,
How it trips up the heels
Of those who may swill it !

Tickler Registrar, thou warblest well !—and Eubulus was a trump

North Cuckoo ! cuckoo ! cuckoo !—Yonder she goes !—see, see, Sam !—fitting along the faint blue haze on the hill-side, across the burn. In boyhood, never could I catch a glimpse of the bird any more than Wordsworth

“For thou wert still a hope !—a joy !
Still longed for, never seen”

But so 'tis with us in our old age. All the mysteries that held our youth in wonderment, and made life poetry, dissolve—and we are sensible that they were all illusions: while other mysteries grow more awful, and what we sometimes hoped, in the hour of passion, might be illusions, are seen to be God's own truths, terrible to sinners, and wearing a ghastly aspect in the gloom of the grave !

Tickler Cuckoo ! cuckoo ! cuckoo !

North She has settled again on some spray—for she is always mute, gents, as she flies ! And I have stood right below her, within three yards of her anomalous ladyship, as,

down head and up tail, with wings slightly opening from her sides, and her feathers shivering, she took far and wide possession of the stillness with her voice, mellow as if she lived on honey; and indeed I suspect, Sam—though the bridegroom eluded my ken—that with them two 'twas the honeymoon. Have you seen Mudie's *British Birds*, Tickler? 'Tis a delightful work—and I must have an article on it in a month or two—for Mr Mudie is one of the naturalists I love best—he has studied nature in the fields and woods, and by the banks and braes of streams, all up to the highest waterfall, beyond which there are neither trouts—

Registrar Nor minnows.

North My dear Registrar, these were charming lines you repeated to me last night. Even Tickler would be moved by them.

Tickler I have a thorough contempt for all poetry, and I beg leave to say now, before going farther, that if we are to be bothered with any more lines, and absurd—

North I fear, Mr Tickler, there has been some mistake. Pray, have you got in your pocket my card of invitation to the Tent?

Tickler Um!

North. Not that Sam and I had any objections to your joining us; but as your presence was quite an unexpected pleasure, perhaps, on reconsideration, you will permit the Registrar to grant my request.

[TICKLER scrapes caddis from his cotton jacket, and stuffs his ears.

(REGISTRAR repeats)

Do you see our vessel riding
At her anchor in yon bay,
Like a sleeping sea-bird biding
For the morrow's onward way?
See her white wings folded round her,
Rocked upon the lulling deep—
Hath the silent moonlight bound her
With a chain of peace and sleep?

Seems she not, as if enchanted
To that lone and lovely place,
Henceforth ever to be haunted
By that fair ship's shadowy grace?

Yet come here again to-morrow,
Not a vestige will remain,
Though those sweet eyes strain in sorrow,
They will watch the waves in vain.

'Twas for this I bade thee meet me,
For one parting word and tear,
Other lands and lips may greet me,
None will ever seem so dear
Other lands—I may say other '
Mine again I shall not see '
I have left my aged mother—
She has other sons than me

Where my father's bones are lying,
There mine own will never lie,
Where the pale wild-flowers are sighing
Sweet beneath a summer sky
Mine will be less hallowed ending,
Mine will be a wilder grave,
When the shriek and shout are blending,
Or the tempest sweeps the wave

Or, perhaps, a fate more lonely,
In some sick and foreign waid,
When my weary eyes meet only
Hired nurse or sullen guard
Be it wound, or be it fever,
When my soul's death-doom is cast,
One remembrance will not leave her,
Thine will linger to the last

Dearest maiden ! thou art weeping '
Must I from those eyes remove ?
Hath thy heart no soft pulse sleeping,
Which might waken into love ?
No ! I see thy brow is frozen,
And thy look is cold and strange,
Oh ! when once the heart is chosen,
Well I know it cannot change !

And I know thy heart has spoken
That another's it must be,
Scarce I wish that pure faith broken,
Though the falsehood were for me

No ! be still that guileless creature
 Who upon my boyhood shone ,
 Couldst thou change thy angel nature,
 Half my trust in Heaven were gone

With these parting words I sever
 All my ties of youth and home,
 Kindred, friends, good-by for ever !
 See ! my boat cuts through the foam !
 Wind, tide, time, alike are pressing,
 I must leave my native shore ,
 One first kiss, and one last blessing—
 Farewell, love, we meet no more !

Tickler (taking the cotton from his ears) I wish, North, you
 would either fine me in a bumper, or force me to sing a song
North I will do both Up with your little finger—no heel-
 taps, surrah—good—now, Tim, your stave.

(*TICKLER sings*)

TUNE—"The Brown Jug"

Though I can't make a speech, yet a bumper I crave,
 And I'll give you my toast in an old-fashioned stave—
 It is not the King, nor our good Tory Queen,
 Nor Army, nor Navy, nor Church that I mean—
 No toast such as these down your throats will I cram—
 I'll give you the health of the Registrar SAM !

The Registrar Sam ! it's a big-sounding name,
 And yet let us hope that he still is the same—
 The same honest Sam that we knew him of yore
 When honours, still higher, so meekly he bore,
 That all men allowed that the Lion and Lamb
 Were too feeble a type of the GRAND WARDEN Sam.

Then amidst former greatness, what frolic and fun !
 What a lack of all "weariness under the sun !"
 What flashes of glee from that eloquent face,
 The planet, the pole-star, the moon of the Place !
 They may talk of big Peter¹—but he's all a sham—
 Mere pinchbeck, compared to the sterling of Sam !

¹ Patrick Robertson, a distinguished member of the Scottish Bar, afterwards one of the Judges of the Court of Session His death (in 1855) may indeed be said to have "eclipsed the gaiety" of Edinburgh Unrivalled as a convivial humourist, he was a man of sterling honour and straightforward course in all his professional transactions

Oh ! how oft has it gladdened each true Tory heart
 To witness his feats in the thirst-slaking art ,
 I call it not *drinking*, for that were a word,
 In speaking of Sam, altogether absurd—
 Let us rather declare that no mortal e'er swam
 On the spring-tide of Bacchus so buoyant as Sam

Yet it was not in wit, nor yet was it in wine,
 That alone he held sway—for Sam woo'd the whole Nine—
 It's now an old story, yet many a tongue
 Still rejoices to tell of the days of Bill Young,¹
 When Baxter's² fine speeches (which some thought *Balaam*)
 Were sure to call forth something finer from Sam

And then, though the Muses his youth might engage,
 Still science severe fixed his more mature age ,
 And Oxford shall glory for many a day
 In "Sedgwick³ and Sam" 'mong her learned array,
 For long may you wander by Isis or Cam,
 Ere you chance to fall in with a fellow like Sam !

Such has Sam ever been, and long, long may he be
 Precisely the Sam he has still been to me !
 The Thistle we now must entwine with the Rose (*Affettuoso*)
 But our hearts still are with him wherever he goes
 So now, in conclusion, I make my salaam,
 By proposing the toast of the evening—SAM !

Registrar (rising). Mr Chairman (*bowing, with his hand on his heart*). Mr Vice (*bowing*) On rising, gentlemen——

Ambrose (rushing into the Tent, stark naked, except his flannel drawers) Hurra ! hurra ! hurra !—hurra ! hurra ! hurra !—hurra ! hurra ! hurra ! Who'll dance—who'll dance with me—waltz—jug—Lowland reel—Highland fling—gallopade ? Hurra ! hurra ! hurra ! (*Keeps dancing round the Tent table, yelling, and snapping his fingers*)

North Be seated gentlemen—I see how it is—he has been drinking of the elf-well, up among the rocks behind the

¹ Young's Tavern was situated in one of the *closes* on the north side of the High Street, Edinburgh

² Mr Baxter, Writer to the Signet, was an ally of Lockhart's and Wilson's in their early days He migrated to Russia many years ago

³ Professor Sedgwick is a member of Cambridge, and not of Oxford, University

Tent, and human lip never touched that cold stream, but man or woman lost his or her seven senses, and was insane for life.

Registrar. A pleasant prospect

Tickler That may be—but, confound me, if Ambrose be the man to be caught in that kind of trap Where's the Tower of Babel?

North There!

Ambrose (pirouetting) Look yonder, mine honoured master, through those rocks

North Nay, Brose, I can see as far through a millstone, or a milestone either, as most men, but as for looking through rocks——

Ambrose. I saw him, with these blessed eyes of mine, I saw him—on horseback, sir, driving down the hill, yonder, su, at full gallop——

North Whom?—ye saw whom?

Ambrose. Himself, su—his very own self, su—as I hope to be saved

Registrar I fear his case is hopeless. Those sudden accesses are fatal.

Tickler. Why, his drawers will be at his heels if——

Ambrose (somewhat subsiding). I had gone in to the dookin, gentlemen, as you say in Scotland, and was ploutering about in the pool, when, just as I had squeezed the water out of my eyes, after a plunge, I chanced to look up the hillside, and there I saw him—with these blessed eyes I saw him—his own very self [*Horses' hoofs heard at full gallop nearing the Tent.*

Tickler The Wild Huntsman!

[*Horse and rider charge the Tent—horse all of a sudden halts—thrown back on his haunches—and rider, flying over his head, alights on his feet—while his foraging cap spins over the Lion's fiery mane, now drooping in the afternoon calm from the mast-head.*]

Omnes. THE SHEPHERD ! THE SHEPHERD !
hurra ! hurra ! hurra ! hurra ! hurra ! hurra ! hurra !
hurra !

Shepherd Hurraw ! hurraw ! hurraw !

North (white as a sheet, and seeming about to swoon). Water !

Shepherd Where's the strange auld tyke ? Where's the queer auld fallow ? Where's the canty auld chiel ? Where's the dear auld deevil ? Oh ! North—North—North—North—ma freen—ma brither—ma farther—let's tak ane anither intil

ane anither's arms—let's kiss 'ane anither's cheek—as the guid cheevalry knights used to do—when, ha'in fa'en out aboot some leddy-luve, or some disputed laun', or some king's changefu' favour, or aiblins aboot naething ava but the stupid lees o' some evil tongues, they happened to forgather when riding opposite ways through a wood, and flingin themselfs, wi' ae feelin and ae thocht, aff their twa horses, cam clashin thegither wi' their mailed breists, and began sobbin in the silence o' the auncient aiks that were touched to their verra cores to see sic forgiveness and sic affection atween thae twa stalwart champions, wha, though baith noo weepin like weans or women, had aften ridden side by side thegither, wi' shields on their breists and lang lances shootin far out fearsomely afore them, untill the press o' battle, while their chargers, red-wat-shod, gaed gallopin wi' their hoofs that never ance touched the grun' for men's faces bashed bludy, and their sodden corpses squelchin at every spang o' the flying dragons But what do I mean by a' this talkin to mysel? — Pity me — Mr North — but you're white's a ghaist! Let me bear ye in my arms untill the Tent [*SHEPHERD carries NORTH into the Tent*

North. I was much to blame, James—but——

Shepherd I was muckle mair to blame mysel nor you, sir—and——

North. Why, James, it is by no means improbable that you were——

Shepherd O ye auld Autocrat! But will ye promise me——gin I promise ye——

North. Anything, James, in the power of mortal man to perform

Shepherd Gie's your haun! Noo repeat the words after me—(*NORTH keeps earnestly repeating the words*)—I swear, in this Tent pitched in the Fairy's Cleugh, in presence o' Timothy Tickler and Sam An——

North. They are not in the Tent

Shepherd I wasna observin. That's delicate. That I will never breathe a whusper even to ma an heart — at the lane-liest hour o' midnicht—except it be when I am sayin my prayers—dinna sab, sir—o' ony misunderstaunin that ever happened atween us twa — either about Mawga, or ony ither toppic — as lang's I leeve—an' am no deserted by my senses—but am left in fu' possession o' the gift o' reason, an' I noo dicht aff the tablets o' my memory ilka letter o' ony ugly

record, that the enemy, takin' advantage o' the corruption o' our fallen natur—contreeved to scarify there, wi' the pint o' an ain pen—red-het frae yon wicked place—I noo dicht them a' aff, just as I dicht aff frae this table thae wine-draps wi' ma sleeve—and I forgie ye frae the vera bottom o' ma sowl—wi' as perfect forgiveness—as if you were my ain brither, deen at hame in his father's house—shune after his return frae a lang voyage outower the sea!

[*NORTH and the SHEPHERD again embrace—their faces wax exceedingly cheerful—and they sit for a little while without saying a word*

North My dear James, have you dined?

Shepherd Dined? Why, man, I've had ma fowie-hours. But I maun tell ye a' about it. A bit lassie, you see, that had come to your freen Scottie's to pay a visit to a sister o' hers—a servant in the family—that was rather dwinnin—frae the kintra down about Annadale-wise, past by the Tent in the grey o' the morning, yesterday, afore any ane o' you were out o' the blankets, except a cretur that, frae the description, maun hae been Tappytoorie, and she learned frae him that the Tent belanged to a great lord they ca'd North—Lord North—and that he had come out on a shootin and a fishin ploy, and, forby, to tak a plan o' a' the hills, in order to mak a moddle o' them in cork, wi' quicksiller for the lochs and rinnin waters, and sheets o' beaten siller for the waterfa's, and o' beaten gold for the element at sunset—and that twa ither shinin characters were in his rettenue—wham Tappy ca'd to her—as she threeped¹—Sir Teemothy Tickleham, Bart, o' South-side, and the Lord High Registar o' Lunnon. Ma heart lap to ma mouth, and then after some flutternin becam as heavy's a lump o' cauld lead. The wife gied me sic a smile! And then wee Jamie was a' the while, in his affectionat way, leanin agan' ma knee. I took a walk by mysel; and I' was licht. Forthwith I despatched some gillies to wauken the Forest. I never steekit an ee, and by skreigh o' day² was aff on the beast. But I couldna ken how ye micht be fennin³ in the Tent for fish, sae I thoct I micht as weel tak a whup at the Meggat. How they lap!⁴ I filled ma creel afore the dew-melt, and as it's out o' the poo'r o' any mortal man wi' a heart to gie ower fishin in the Meggat durin a tak, I kent

¹ *Threeped*—asserted

³ *Fennin*—farming

² *Skreigh o' day*—break of day.

⁴ *Lap*—leaped

by the sun it was nine-hours, and by that time I had filled a' ma pouches, the braid o' the tail o' some o' them whappin' again' ma elbows. You'll no be surprised, Mr North—for though you're far frae bein' sic a gude angler as you suppose, and as you cry yoursel up in Mawga, oh! but you're mad fond o't—that I had clean forgotten the beast! After a lang search I fand him a mile down the water, and ma certes, for the next twa hours the gress didna grow aneath his heels I took a hantle o' short cuts, for I ken the kintra better than ony fox. But I forgot I wasna on foot—the beast got blawn, and comin up the Fruid,¹ reested wi' me on Garlet-Dod. The girth burst—aff fell the saddle, and he fairly laid himsel down! I feared he had brak his heart, and couldna think o' leavin him, for, in his extremity, I kent the raven o' Gameshope wad hae picked out his een. Sae I just thocht I wad try the Fruid wi' the flee, and put on a professor². The Fruid's fu' o' sma' toots, and I sune had a string. I couldna hae had about me, at this time, ae way and ither, in ma several repositories, string and a', less than thretty dizen o' toots. I heard the yaud nichern, and kent he had gotten second wun', sae having hidden the saddle among the brackens, munted, and lettin him tak it easy for the first half-hour, as I skirted Earlishaugh holms I got him on the haun-gallop, and I needna tell you o' the Arab-like style in which I feenally brocht him in, for, considering that I carried wecht, you'll alloo he wad be cheap at a hunder guineas, and for that soun, sir, the beast's your ain!—Rax me ower the jug—But didna I see a naked man? [Re-enter TICKLER and the REGISTRAR

Tickler O King of the Shepherds, mayst thou live for ever!

Shepherd (*looking inquisitively to NORTH*). Wha's he that? (*Turning to TICKLER*)—Sir! you've the advantage of me—for I really cannot say that I ever had the pleasure o' seein you atween the een afore, but you're welcome to our Tent—sit down, and gin ye be dry, tak a drink

Registrar. James?

Shepherd Ma name's no James. But what though it was? Folk shouldna be sae familiar at first sight. (*To NORTH in an under-tone*)—A man o' your renown, sir, should really be mair select

Tickler I beg pardon, sir—but I mustook you for that half-witted body the Ettrick Shepherd

¹ A tributary of the Tweed

² A fly, so called after Professor Wilson

Shepherd Ane can pardon ony degree o' stoopidity in a fallow that has sunk sae laigh in his ain esteem, as weel's in that o' the warld, as to think o' retrieevin his character by pretendin to pass himsel aff, on the mere strength o' the length o' his legs, for sic an incorrigible ne'er-do-weel as Timothy Tickler. But let me tell you, you had better keep a gude tongue in your head, or I'll maybe tak you by the cuff o' the neck, and turn ye out o' the Tent.

North (to the SHEPHERD in an under-tone). Tiot him, James—tiot him—he's sensitive

Shepherd. You maybe ken him? Is't true that he's gotten intil debt, and that Southside's advertteezed?

Tickler (colouring). It's a lie.

Shepherd That pruves it to be true. Nay, it amast, too, pruves you to be Tickler. Oh! nae mair nonsense—nae mair nonsense, sir—Southside, Southside—but I'm happier to see you, sir, than tongue can tell—but as the heart knoweth its ain bitterness, sae knoweth it its ain sweetness too; and noo that I'm sittin again atween you twa—*(putting one arm over CHRISTOPHER'S shoulder, and one over TIMOTHY'S, starting up and rushing round the circular)*—"gude faith, I'm like to greet." Sam! Sam! Sam!

Registrar God bless you, James.

Shepherd And' hae ye come a' the way frae Lunnon to the Fairy's Cleugh? And werena ye intendin to come out to Altnive to see the auld Shepherd? Oh! but we were a' glad, man, to hear o' your appointment, though nane o' us ken very distinckly the nature o't, some sayin they had made you a Bishop, only without a seat among the Lords, some a Judge o' the Pleas; and there was a sugh for a while—but frae you're bein' here the noo, during the sittin o' Parliament, that canna weel be true—that the King, by the recommendation o' Lord Broom and Vox, had appointed you his Premier, on the death o' Yearl Grey; but tell me, was the lassie richt after a' in denominatin ye, on the authority o' Tappytoorie, Lord High Registrar o' Lunnon, and is the post a sinecure, and a free gift o' the Whigs?

Registrar. That, James, is my appointment—but 'tis no sinecure. The duties are manifold, difficult, and important.

North I wish somebody would knock me down for a song.

Shepherd. I'll do that—but recollect—nae fawsettoes—I canna thole fawsettoes—a verra tailor micht be ashamed o'

fawsettoes—for fawsettoes mak ye think o' something less than the ninety-ninth part o' a man—and that's ten times less than a tailor—and amais naething ava—sae that the man vanishes intil a pint. Nae fawsettoes.

(NORTH sings)

TUNE—"John Anderson my Joe"

Sam Anderson, my Joe Sam, when first I saw that face,
You then were quite a beau, Sam, a lad of life and grace,
But now you're turning grave, Sam, your speech is short and slow,
You've got a cursed official look, Sam Anderson, my Joe!

Sam Anderson, my Joe Sam, when *Blackwood* first began
To try his canny hand, Sam, at each and all he ran—
And you among the rest, Sam, the world was made to know,
A burning and a shining light, Sam Anderson, my Joe!

Sam Anderson, my Joe Sam, when in the claret trade,
A customer right good, Sam, unto yourself you made,
But sober as a judge, Sam, you now to bed must go—
Ay, sober as a Chancellor, Sam Anderson, my Joe!

Sam Anderson, my Joe Sam, how sportive were the tricks
That on the "general question," Sam, beat Peter¹ all to sticks,
But Peter now will rise, Sam, upon your overthrow—
You're all on *affidavit* now, Sam Anderson, my Joe!

Sam Anderson, my Joe Sam, in days of youthful glee,
You sported in the shade, Sam, beneath your mulberry-tree—
But strains of rural love, Sam, you must, alas! forego,
Now "kiss the calf-skin"'s all your song, Sam Anderson, my Joe

Sam Anderson, my Joe Sam, you've been in many a scrape,
But still with wit or luck, Sam, you've managed to escape—
But now your friends, the Whigs, Sam, have taken you in tow—
They've got your head in Chancery, Sam Anderson, my Joe!

Tickler. That must be all Greek to you, James

Registrar The less you say, the better, Tim, about Greek
The Shepherd was not with us when I sung a scrap of old
Eubulus—but——

¹ See *ante*, p 22, note One of "Peter's" most amusing after-dinner exhibitions was a discourse on the "general question"—that is, a nonsense-speech on everything and nothing

Shepherd. I have been studyin the Greek for twa wunters. Wunter afore last I made but sma' progress, and got but a short way ayont the roots—for the curlin cam in the way—but this bygane wunter there was nae ice in the Forest—or at Duddistane either—and I mastered, during the lang nichts at hame, an incalculable crood o' deereevative vocables, and a hantle o' the kittlest compounds.

Registrar. What grammars and lexicons do you use, Shepherd?

Shepherd. Nane but the maist common I hae completed a version o' Theocritus, and Bion, and Moschus—no to mention Anacreon, and gin there's nae curlin neist wunter either—and o' that there's but sma' chance, for a change has been gradually takin place within these few years, in the ellipse o' the earth—I suspect about the ecliptic—I purpose puttin a' ma strength upon Pindar His Odds are daik—but some grand, as ane o' thae remarkable simmer-nichts when a' below is lown, and yet there is stoim in heaven, the moon glimpsing by fits through cluds, and then a' at ance a blue spat fu' o' stars

North. The Theban Swan——

Shepherd. He was nae swan, but an eagle.

North. As H N Nelson said t'other day in that noble paper on Pindar, in the *Quarterly*.¹

Registrar. A noble paper, indeed, North.

Tickler. I have heard it attributed to you, Sam.

Registrar. No—you never did.

Shepherd. I'm ower happy to sing this afternoon, but I'm able, I think, to reseat; and here's ane o' my attempts on an Eedle o' Bion—the third Eedle—get the teetle frae Tickler.

Tickler. Third Idyll of Bion

(SHEPHERD recites)

Great Venus once appeared to me, still slumbering in my bed.
And Cupid in her beauteous hand, a tottering child she led,
And thus with winning words she spake, "See, Cupid here I bring.
Oh, take him ' shepherd dear to me, and teach him how to sing!"
She disappeared, and I began, a baby in my turn,
To teach him all the shepherds' songs—as though he meant to learn,
How Pan the crooked pipe found out, Minerva made the flute,
How Hermes struck the tortoise-shell, and Phoebus formed the lute.
All this I taught, but little heed gave Cupid to my speech,

¹ See *Quarterly Review*, vol. li, p. 18.

Then he himself sweet carols sung, and me began to teach
 The loves of gods and men, and all his mother did to each
 Then I forgot what I myself to Cupid taught before,
 But all the songs he taught to me, I learnt them evermore !

North Quite in the style of Trevor, who did such fine versions for my articles on the Greek Anthology Are you sure, James, they are not Trevor's ?¹

Shepherd Trevor's ? Is he an Englisher ? Then dinna let him compete—nor that callant Price o' Hereford either—wi' the Ettrick Shepherd in Theocritus, or Bion, or Moschus, or ony o' the Pastorals Yet they're twa fine lads baith—and gin they were here, they should be welcome to ony given number o' glasses o' Glenlivet. Here's their healths—Mr Tremor and Mr Rice.

North I should like, my dear Shepherd, to hear some of your Anacreon

Shepherd. Na. Wullie Hay² beats me blin' He's as gude, or better nor yoursel, sir Gie's some o' Hay

(*NORTH repeats*)

Come, thou best of painters,
 Prince of the Rhodian art—
 Paint, thou best of painters,
 The mistress of my heart,
 Though absent, from the picture
 Which I shall now impart

First paint for me her ringlets
 Of dark and glossy hue,
 And fragrant odours breathing—
 If this thine art can do

Paint me an ivory forehead
 That crowns a perfect cheek,
 And rises under ringlets
 Dark-coloured, soft, and sleek

The space between the eyebrows
 Nor mingle, nor dispart,

¹ Professor Wilson wrote several articles on the Greek Anthology in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Mr Trevor and Mr Price supplied him with some translations

² Mr William Hay also earned considerable distinction as a translator of Greek Epigrams in *Blackwood*

But blend them imperceptibly
And true will be thy art

From under black eye-fringes
Let sunny flashes play—
Cythera's swimming glances,
Minerva's azure ray

With milk commingle roses
To paint a nose and cheeks—
A lip like bland Persuasion's—
A lip that kissing seeks

Within the chin luxurious
Let all the graces fair,
Round neck of alabaster
Be ever fitting there

And now in robes invest her
Of palest purple dyes,
Betraying fair proportions
To our delighted eyes

Cease, cease, I see before me
The picture of my choice !
And quickly wilt thou give me
The music of thy voice

Shepherd. I wonder hoo mony thousan' times that Odd has been dune intil verse It's beyond a' dout an extraordinar veevid pictur in poetry—a perfect *ut pictura poesis*—and the penter had mair sense nor to attempt hei in iles after ink.

Registrar. I like better his "Carnier Pigeon."

Shepherd. What for do ye like the ane better nor the ither? It's no like you, my Lord Registrar, to hurt the character o' ae bonny poem by sinkin't aneath another as bonny, but nae bonnier nor itsel. In a case o' that kind there's nae sic thing as the comparative degree—only the positive and the superlative—which, in fack, are the same—for the twa are baith equally positively superlative—and if at ae time you dereeve mair pleasure frae the advice to the penter, and at anither mair frae the address to the Dove, the reason o' the difference is in you, and no in Anawcreon—just as your pallet prefers at this hour a golden rennet apple, and at that a jargonel pear.

Registrar You are right, James, and I am wrong.

North (taking out his pocket-book). Why, here are some very pretty lines, James, by a young creature not fifteen—and I am sure you will say she is herself as innocent as any dove.

LINES ON A WHITE DOVE.

BY A GIRL

Emblem of Innocence ! spotless and pure,
Sweet bud of the snowy-white wing,
So gentle and meek, yet so lovely thou art,
Thy loveliness touches and gladdens my heart,
Like the first early blossoms of Spring

There are birds of a sunnier land, gentle dove,
Whose plumage than thine is more bright,
The humming-bird there, and the gay paroquete,
But even than they thou art lovelier yet,
Sweet bird with the plumage of white

For purity rests on thy feathers of snow,
Thy dark eye is sad, gentle dove ,
And e'en in the varying tones of thy coo,
There's an accent of sadness and tenderness too,
Like the soft farewell whisper of love

The eagle is queen of the cliff and the wave,
And she flaps her wild wing in the sky ,
The song of the lark will enrapture, 'tis true,
When no one would list to my white dove's soft coo,
No one—save her young ones—and I

Farewell, then, sweet dove ! if the winter is cold,
May the spring with her blossoms appear
In sunny-clad beauty, to waken the song
Of the sweet-throated warblers the forests among,
And the nest of my favourite to cheer

Shepherd She maun be a dear sweet bonny bit lassie—and I would like to ken her name.

North A gracious name it is, James. [*Whispers it to him.*]

Shepherd. I canna mak out, Mr North, the cause o' the effect o' novelty as a source o' pleasure. Some objects aye please, however common.

Tickler Don't prose, Jamie

Shepherd Ass! There's the Daisy Naeboddy cares muckle about the Daisy—till you ask them—and then they feel they hae aye liked it, and quote Burns Noo naeboddy tires o' the daisy A' the wauld would be sorry gin a' daisies weie dead

Tickler. Pui auld silly body!

Shepherd There again ae Dockens What for are they a byword? They're saft, and smooth, and green, and hae nae bad smell Yet a' the wauld would be indifficient were a' dockens dead

Tickler. I would rather not.

Shepherd What for? Would a docken, think ye, Mr North, be "beauteous to see, a weed o' glorious featuric," if it were scarce and a hot-house plant? Would leddies and gentlemen, gin it were ony ways an unique, pay to get a look at a docken? But I fin' that I'm no thiawin ae single particle o' licht on the subjeck, and the perplexing question will aye recur, "Why is the daisy, though sae common, never felt to be commonplace? and the docken aye?"

Tickler. The reason, undoubtedly, is——

Shepherd Haud your arrogant tongue, Southside, and never again, immediately after I hae said that ony metapheezical subjeck's perplexing, hae the insolence and the silliness to say, "The reason, undoubtedly, is" If it's no coorse, it's rude—and a man had better be coorse nor rude ony day—but O, sus, what'n a pity that in the Tent there are nae dowgs!

Tickler. I hate curs

Shepherd A man ca'in himsel a Christian, and hatin poetry and dowgs!

Tickler Hang the brutes.

Shepherd There's nae sic perfeck happiness, I suspeck, sir, as that o' the brutes No that I wuss I had been born a brute—yet aften hae I been tempted to envy a dowg What gladness in the cretur's een, gin ye but speak a single word to him, when you and him's sittin thegither by your twa sels on the hill. Pat him on the head and say, "Hector, ma man!" and he whines wi' joy—snap your thooms, and he gangs dancin round you like a whirlwind—gie a whusslin hiss, and he louns frantic ower your head—cry halloo, and he's aff like a shot, chasing naething, as if he were mad.

North Alas! poor Bronte!

Shepherd Whisht, dinna think o' him, but in general o' dows Love is the element a dows leeves in, and a' that's necessary for his enjoyment o' life is the presence o' his master

Registrar "With thee conversing he forgets all time."

Shepherd Yet, wi' a' his sense, he has nae idea o' death True, he will lie upon his master's grave, and even howk wi' his paws in an affeckin manner, but for a' that, believe me, he has nae idea o' death He snokes wi' his nose into the hole his paws are howkin, just as if he were after a moudie-warp

North God is the soul of the brute creatures

Shepherd Ay, su—instinct wi' them's the same's reason wi' us,—only we ken what we intend—they do not, we reflect in a mathematical problem, for example, how best to big a house, they reflect nane, but what a house they big! Sir Isaac Newton, o' himsel, without learnin the lesson frae the bees, wadna hae contrived a hive o' hinney-combs, and biggen them up, cell by cell, hung the creation, like growing fruit, on the branch o' a tree!

North I have read, my dearest James, *Lay Sermons* by the Ettrick Shepherd

Shepherd And may I just ask, sir, your candid opinion?

North. The first few glances relieved my mind, James, from some painful fear, for I confess I was weak enough to lay my account with meeting, to use your own words in the Preface, "cases of unsound tenets and bad taste," though I know, my dearest Shepherd, that your whole life has borne witness to the sincerity and strength of your religion But nothing of the sort has once offended my eye, during several continued perusals of the unpretending, but most valuable little volume.

Shepherd I'm gladder ten times ower to hear you say't, su, than gin they had been a volumn o' Poems. "A maist valuable little volumn" Comin frae sic a quarter, that's high praise, but it's no praise I'm wanting, though a' the warld kens I'm fond o' praise—ay, to my shame be it spoken—even the worthless praise o' its an hollow-hearted warldly sel; it's no praise I'm wanting, and I ken, on this occasion, you'll believe me when I say it, su—ma wush is to do good.

North And he who takes *Lay Sermons* by the Ettrick Shepherd to bed with him, "a wiser and a better man will rise to-morrow's morn." It is a volume that may be read in bed without danger of setting fire to the curtains. Several successive houses of mine have been set on fire by sermons, and one, fortunately insured, was burnt to the ground.

Shepherd But did ye recover? For I aye thoct there was a savin clause in the insuance ack o' every Company, insuin theirsels again' ony insurer at their office, who could be proved to hae had his house buined by bein' set on fire in that way by a sermon.

North It has always puzzled me, James, to account, not for almost any sermon's almost always setting man or woman asleep in bed, but for almost any candle's almost always setting the bed on fire as soon as he or she has been fairly set asleep. These you perceive to be two separate problems, the solution of the first easy—of the second, perhaps not within the limits of the human understanding.

Shepherd It's at least no within the leemits o' mine. But the problem itsel's an established fact.

North I have tried to solve the problem, James, empirically.

Shepherd It's lucky you've used that word the noo, sir, for though I see't in every serious walk, I canna say I attach to it ony particular meaning.

North. Experimentally, James, have I sometimes taken to bed with me a volume of that perilous class, and after reading a few paragraphs—perhaps as far as Firstly—have put it under my pillows, and pretended to fall asleep. But every now and then I kept looking out of the tail of my eye at the candle—a stout mutton mould of four to the pound—resolved, the instant he so much as singed a particle of nap off my curtains—always cotton—to spring out of bed—seize the incendiary, and extinguish him on the spot in the very basin in which he blazed, but in justice to one and all of the luminaries that have ever cheered my solitary midnight hours, I now publicly—that is, privately—declare, that not only did I never discover in the behaviour of any one of them a single circumstance that could justify in me the slightest suspicion of such a nefarious design, but that in most cases he visibly began to get as drowsy as myself; and with wick the length of my little finger hanging mournfully by his side, have I more than

once sorrowed to see a faithful mutton light expire by my bedside—not in the socket, James—oh! no, not in the socket—for that flicker and that evanishing aie in the course of nature, and the soul of the survivor is soon reconciled to the loss—but with one side of the tallow continuing unmelted from head to heel—and the tallow a tall fellow, too, James—the spirit that animated him an hour ago, now mere snuff!

Shepherd You've sae impersonated him, su, until a leevin cretur, that I could amaist greet—were it no for the thoct o' that intolerable stink I can thole the stunk o' a brock better than o' a cawnle that has dee'd a natural death But I perceive I'm thinkin o' death in the socket

North Nor will your sermons, my dear James, set the shepherds asleep on the hill—as they lie perusing them, wrapped up in their plaids,—for you illustrate—and on the authority and example of Scripture—your doctrines by many a homely image, familiar to their eyes and hearts—and that is the way to awaken the spirit to a keen sense of their truth. Thus in your “Lay Sermon on Reason and Instinct”—the very mystery you were alluding to so beautifully a few moments ago—(*taking the volume from the pocket of his sporting jacket*)—you say—

Shepherd (*affected*) Ma sermons in his pouch!

North —“But the acuteness of the sheep's ear surpasses all things in nature that I know of A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat among a thousand, all braying at the same time, and making a noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms at a Cameronian sacrament in the fields, where thousands are congregated,—and that is no joke neither Besides, the distinguishment of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and lamb, who, amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another There are few things have ever amused me more than a sheep-shearing, and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into a fold, set out all the lambs to the hill, and then set out the ewes to them as they are shorn The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the rough, well-clad, comfortable mamma, which it left an hour, or a few hours ago, it meets a poor naked shrivelling—a most deplorable-looking creature It wheels about, and uttering a loud tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies

from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests its flight—it returns—flies, and returns again, generally for ten or a dozen times before the reconciliation is fairly made up."

Shepherd That's ane o' the man hamely and familiar passages, su', and some folk may think it soun's better in a Tent at a Noctes than it would do from a Tent at preachin, or frae a poopit. And, perhaps, they're richt. But the vera word LAY on the teetle tells they're no for the kirk, but for the study, the spence, the stream-side, or the hill. And wau religion noo-a-days may be learnt in mony a stane-and-lime chapel in Lunnon or Embro', than frae us twa Divines here in the Tent o' the Fairy's Cleugh.

North You and I, my dearest Shepheid, must write a book or two together, in alternate chapters, or, if you please, volume about.

Shepherd Oh! su', what a series o' warks in three volumms couldna you and me in union write, to be entetled "STORIES O' THE WAYSIDE WELL!" The water peeyin out amang the lowse stanes o' an auld stane-wa'—lowse,¹ that is to say, gin the ivy didna bind them a' fast thegither, bulgin as if they were aye gaun to fa', and yet fa'in never, but firm as the primrosy brae—the clear cauld water peeyin out here, and oozin out there, and fillin, and aye keepin filled, in a' weathers, however sultry it may be, a free-stane trough, or haply ane o' blue slate, or granite itsel—sae that, stoopin doun, wi' your hat at your feet, you see a face comin up, as if frae a great depth, to meet yours, and as like yours as egg is to egg; but then, sune as your lips touch the blessed element, the shadow disappearing in the wrinkle dispersed oun' the mouth o' you, a sinful, nae dout, but at that moment surely a grateful man!

Registrar. Painting, poetry, and piety!

Shepherd. Day, midsummer—sun, meridian—nae cluds—nae tees—twenty miles travelled sin' dawn—and twenty mair to travel afore gloamin—feet-sair—in shoon little better than bauchles—stockins that are in sack huggers—breeks tattered—nae siller in his pouch but twa or three bawbees—pity ye na the pur wayfare!—and feels na he that man indeed is but dust!

North. James, you are a truly good man—a Christian.

¹ *Lowse*—loose.

Shepherd But he sooks up strength frae that spring—strength, sir, believe me, that penetrates to the poor cretur's heart I dinna mean to say, sir, that poverty directly thanks God every time it takes a drink o' water, or a mouthfu' o' bread That's impossible; though it's a custom that should aye be countenanced among a' ranks, askin a blessin on every meal folk eat sittin—if it be but shuttin the een, mavin the lips, or haudin up a haun Custom's second nature, you ken, sir; and that apothegm has mony a pathetic application in a poor man's life

North We shall set about the Series instanter, my dearest Shepherd

Shepherd There's a sodger wi' a wooden leg stechin strecht out afore him, that, gin he dinna tak tent, 'ill be in the way o' the wheels o' the mail-cotch I could tell a story fu' o' strange facts about him—and as sure's I'm leevin there is a female sittin within twa yairs o' him—whom I didna see before—her dusty brown claes bein' sae like the road—a faded female, yet rather young than auld—but na babby at her breist, nae but callant to toddle at hei fit, when she and her husband again rise to go their ways That face was ance a bonny ane—and it's no unbonny yet—were ony justice done to it, and it wouldna be sae waefu', had the heart not known the meesery o' buryin an only bairn—and leevin it far ahint her, never naир to see the gress on its grave

North. We must

Shepherd I see a beautifu' cretur, no saxteen, I hear her sabbin at the Wayside Well, but she has a babby at her breist, and the thocht o't brak her mither's heart, and the sicht o't drave her father mad—or waur than mad—for the verra nicht she was delivered—(he had been out a' day at his wark—and, you see, he had been telt naething o' what was gaun to happen by her noo in her grave—for she had died suddenly, before she could bring hersel to tell her husband—a stern man, and an elder o' the kirk)—twa hours after her time was ower, he stood beside her bed, where the but lassie, his dochter, lay wi' her wee sweet bonny new-born life atween her breasts—and wi' white lips, and a black face, and fiery een, commanded her to rise—some said the Evil Ane had put a knife into his haun, but if sae, something took it out, and hid it safe awa—and she did sae a' trummlin, and hardly fit to put

on her claes—but on, somehow or ither, they were put—and though unable to a' appearance to staun' by hersel, yet, to the amazement o' folk at the doors and windows, she walked awa, without daurin ance to look back—wi' baith arms and baith hauns faulded across her breist—and whisperin something wi' a sweet voice, no in to hersel, but wi' hei mouth breathing on that immortal jewel—sinfu' as she was—intrusted by the Almichty to the care o' her who last simmer used to diap a curtsy on entering the school—for said I na that, sittin there at the Wayside Well, Helen Irvine will no be saxteen till the First Day o' May! And whare think ye she's gaun? I needna tell the reason—but the silly child—as she keeps sittin there—for fear if she were to rise up that she micht fa' doun, and hurt the breathin blessin o' God, that is diawin life from her breist,—the silly child is thunkin o' takin shippin at some far-aff seaport, and sailing awa—I needna tell the reason—sailin awa to the wais in Spain!

North James, spare the Registrar's feelings——

Shepherd My Lord High Registrar, I didna think onything I could say would hae sae affeckit you—but your heart's a' ane with the lowly Shepherd's; and, as Shakspeer says,

“ Ae touch o' natur maks the hault warld kin!”

North Ah! James! I wish you had seen Allan's new picture before it went to Somerset House—POLISH EXILES CONDUCTED BY BASHKIRS ON THEIR WAY TO SIBERIA

Shepherd. What'n a fine and affeckin—ay, sublime, subjeck for an ile-pentin, by a great maister like Wullie Allan! Twuntty or thretty wild Tartars on lang-maned, lang-tailed horses, galloppin like mad in the middle distance—in the far-aff distance, a comin storm o' Siberian thunder and lichtning—in the foie-grun', disarmed troops o' Polish patriots, o' a' ages and sexes, that wad fain hae dee'd fechtin for the laun' ance set free by John Sobewhisky—noo loaded in chains, like gangs o' slaves in the Southern States o' American Virginia.

North. No, James, no—“When bonny Kilmeny gaed up the glen,”—it was all by herself—and by a few simple touches you showed her to us in her spiritual beauty, goin and comin from Fairy Land.

Shepherd. Sure aneuch I did sae.

North. Allan, James, has conceived, in the same spirit, his

Polish Exiles. They are but one family, but in their sufferings, they represent those of all sent to Siberia, and cold and base would be that heart which melted not before such a picture. Towards evening, fatigue has weighed them down—one and all—on the roadside; but there is no fainting, no hysterics. That man in fetters in Poland was a patriot—in the steppes of Siberia he is but a father! With humble, almost humiliated earnestness, he beseeches the Bashkirs to let his wife and daughter, and other children, and himself, rest but for an hour! The Bashkirs are three, and he who refuses does so without cruelty, but, inexorable in his sense of duty, points towards the distance, a dim dreary way along the wilderness, not unoccupied by other wretches moving towards the mines! The other two Bashkirs are sitting without any emotion on their jaded horses, and if *they* be jaded, how low must be the pulses of that lovely girl and that matron, who, with the rest, have travelled on foot the same leagues—unaccustomed—for they are noble—to be thus trailed along the dust!

Shepherd It maun, in gude truth, be an affectin sicht.

North To my mind 'tis Allan's best picture

Shepherd Say rather—"to ma heart" For though the mind, doubtless, has something to do wi' a' our emotions, *frae* the heart they a' spring, and on feelin, which is the only infallible way o' judgin, a picture o' emotions, whether in poetry or pentin, *tae* the heart is made the feenal appeal. The feelin i' the heart then sanctions and ratifies the decision o' the mind, and you hae, as in the case afore us, sae beautifully, and beyond a' question sae truly, touched aff by Christopher's pen, after Wullie's pencil, A JUDGMENT

North The poor Poles! I honour them for their patriotism and their valour. All brave men are my friends, Shepherd, and I was proud to have beneath my roof, and at my board, that old Polish patriotic poet, whom his countrymen call their Scott. Sczyrma, too, the brave and bright, thy name I love—to its sound mine ear is true—but to mine eye elusive are the letters—may happier days yet dawn on thee, and may the exile behold again the fair face that once beatified his household! Fiance betrayed Poland, and if England were to speak at all, why was it not by the mouths of her cannon? With Thomas Campbell I would walk to death; and I admire

the bold British eloquence of Cutlar Fergusson James, he is
A MAN

Registrar Noble sentiments, North. I always thought you were, like myself, a Whig

North Never Nor are you a Whig, Sam, but to me Liberty is the air I have over breathed, and when I have it not, I *will* die May all men be free!

Shepherd "Wha sae base as be a slave!"

North "Some six months since," Sam, "Achmet Pasha, the Intendant of the Palace, and the Sultan's especial favourite, set out from Constantinople for Odessa, in order to proceed to St Petersburg, there to conciliate the favour of the new master of Turkey—a title the Russians eagerly arrogate for their Czar Achmet was laden with jewels and other costly presents, but that to which the vanity of the Russians attaches most value, was an old sword, selected from the ancient Turkish collection, of which the handle and scabbard, covered with precious stones, was sent to Nicholas as the weapon of CONSTANTINE PALEOLOGUS, who died, as you know, in the breach, when the capital was stormed by Mahomet the Second"¹ So far the talented correspondent of the *Times* Mr Simmons of Templemore, Tipperary (why not name a man of genius?) the writer—under the signature of Harold—of some noble lines in Maga, entitled "Napoleon's Dream," saw the letter in the *Times*, and "on that hint he spake" I have had his lines in my book for some months—but such poetry outlives the politics of the day, and its interest is as strong now as ever—even here in the Fairy's Cleugh I may mention, that Alp Arslan, or the Valiant Lion, was one of the most powerful monarchs of the Seljukian (Turkish) dynasty He was buried at Maru, and, according to Gibbon, had these words inscribed over his tomb: "*O ye, who have seen the glory of Alp Arslan exalted to the Heavens, repair to Maru, and you will behold it buried in the dust!*" His son, Malek Shah (in the stately phraseology of the same historians), extended his astonishing conquests, until Cashgar, a Tartar kingdom on the borders of China, submitted to his sway—which swept from the mountains of Georgia to the walls of Constantinople, the holy city of Jerusalem, and the spicy groves of Arabia Felix. Soliman, Sam, one of the princes of his family, was the immediate

¹ Quoted from the *Turkish Correspondent of the Times*, October 1833

founder of the Ottoman Empire Sam, you are the best reader
of poetry I know, for a Scotchman There,—out, and up
with them—*ore rotundo*

(REGISTRAR *reads*)

O'er the golden-domed shrines of imperial Stamboul,
High rises the morning resplendently cool,
Till that proud double daylight is burning in smiles
On blue Marmora's waters and olive-hid isles

All Stamboul is astir,—the Imaum's minaret
Is scarce hushed from the Hû of his godliness yet,
When—your brows to the dust! Achmet Pasha appears
'Mid the thunder of horse and the lightning of spears!

In a tempest of splendour—with banner and tramp,
By bazaar and atmeydan is winding his pomp,
Till it sparkleth away through yon Gateway of Gold,
Like a stream in the sunset triumphantly rolled

He doubtless goes forth, the Vicegerent of Fate
O'er some THEME of that despot-dominion, whose state
Shot the arch of its empire's plenipotent span
From the summits of Zion to yellow Japan

May the head of his Highness be lifted! Not so,
Achmet Pasha is boune for the Cities of Snow,
Where the glow of his grandeur will scarce be deemed meet
To warm him a way to their Autocrat's feet

By the God-wielded brand of Red Beder! he bears
The high Heir-loom of Empire—the Falchion that wears
The dark hues of that morning its terrors were humbled,
When the Last Sceptred Roman's last rampart was crumbled!

He transfers the free blade of unkinged Constantine—
Who died as can die but the deathless—divine—
To a son of rude Ruric, that Wasp of the Wave,
The Slavonian who lent us his epithet—Slave!

Oh thou, who, though dead, from thy tomb at Maru
Yet speakest, till tyranny pales in its hue—
Alp Arslan! crown'd Whelp of red Valour, awaken—
The strongholds of thy dwindled pissance are shaken!

Once more for the flap of thy flag, Malek Shah,
That shook wide over terrified Asia its awe !
Ruthless Soliman,—west from the Euphrates' marge
Again let thine all-blasting cavalry charge !

For the Wolf of the North, the foul battener in blood,
Guttled hot from the marsh where a monarchy stood,
Is panting to couch in his pestilence, where
The lush grapes of Scutari are purpling the air,

And his hordes will descend like the bloom-killing gale,
And as crushingly cold as its hurricane-hail,
To thaw the dull ice from their veins in the zones
Of the breasts whose white billows are heaving on thrones

Stern shades of the proud Paleologi, come,
And when midnight is stone¹ through the broad Hippodrome,
There pledge to the shroudless Commem the cup,
Which the Moon-crowned Sultana, like ye, must drink up !

As for *thee*—the Mistitled—Faint Shadow of God—
On the Janizari's gore-dabbled turban who tied—
And who, casting thy Bigot-sires' trammels behind,
Buckled round thy freed spirit the harness of MINO

Where *now* is that spirit, Lost Mahmoud the Last ?
Like the Cross, is the Crescent's supremacy past ?
Then up ! and let echoing Christendom tell,
That a Moslem could fall as a Constantine fell !

Ho ! Leopards of Albion, and Lilies of France—
Let your flags in the breeze of the Bosphorus dance—
Or, by Allah the Awful ! if late by a sun,
The Carnatic will pasture the steeds of the Don !²

North You that are a Greek scholar, James, do you remember an inscription for a wayside Pan, by Alcæus ?

Shepherd I remember the speert o't, but I forget the words.

¹ This seems unintelligible, but so it is printed both in the original *Noctes* and in Mr Simmons' volume, entitled *Legends, Lyrics, and other Poems*, 1843

² The Turk has now (1855) roused himself from his apathy and subservency to Russia, the "Leopards of Albion and Lilies of France," have danced to some purpose "in the breeze of the Bosphorus," Muscovite aggression has been beaten back, and the day, it is to be believed, is far distant, when "the Carnatic will pasture the steeds of the Don"

Indeed, I'm no sure if ever I kent the words, but that's nae-thing—at this moment I feel the inscription in the original Greek to be very beautiful! For sake o' Mr Tickler, perhaps you'll receet it in English?

North —

Wayfaring man, by heat and toil oppress'd,
Here lay thee down thy languid limbs to rest,
Upon this flowery meadow's fragrant breast
Here the pine leaves, where whispering zephyrs stray,
Shall soothe thee listening to Cigala's lay,
And on yon mountain's brow the shepherd swain
Pipes by the gurgling fount his noontide strain,
Secure beneath the platane's¹ leafy spray,
From the autumnal dog-star's sultry ray
To-morrow thou'lt get on, wayfaring man,
So listen to the good advice of Pan.

Shepherd Thae auncients, had they been moderns, would hae felt a' we feel oursels; and sometimes I'm tempted to confess, that in the matter o' expression o' a simple thocht, they rather excel us—for, however polished may be ony ane o' their maist carefu' compositions, it never looks artificial, and the verra feenish o' the execution seems to be frae the fine finger o' Nature's ain inspired sel! O how I hate the artificial!

Registrar Not worse than I

Shepherd Ca' a thing artificial that's no ony sic thing, and ye make me like it less and less till I absolutely dislike it, but then the sense o' injustice comes to ma relief, and I love it better than afore—as, for example, a leddy o' fine education, or a garden flower. For, I'll be shot, if either the ane or the ither be necessarily artificial, or no just as bonny, regarded in a richt licht, as a lass or a hily o' low degree. Ony ither touchin trifle frae the Greek, sir?

North We have had Pan—now for Priapus

Shepherd Ye maun heed what you say, sir, o' Priawpus

North Archias is always elegant, James

Registrar. And often more than elegant, North—poetical. He had a fine eye, too, sir, for the picturesque.

North —

Near to the shore, upon this neck of land,
A poor Priapus, here I ever stand

¹ *Platane*—the plane-tree

Carved in such guise, and forced such form to take,
 As sons of toilsome fishermen could make,
 My feetless legs, and cone-shaped, towering head,
 Fill every cormorant with fear and dread
 But when for aid the fisher breathes a prayer,
 I come more swiftly than the storms of air
 I also eye the ships that stem the flood
 'Tis deeds, not beauty, show the real God

[Loud hurras heard from the glen, and repeated by all the echoes]

North Heavens! what's that?

Shepherd Didna I tell ye I had waukened the Forest?
 What's twuntty, thietty, or fifty miles to the lads and lassies
 o' the South o' Scotland? Auld women and weans 'ill walk
 that atween the twa gloamins,—and haena they gigs, and
 carts, and pownies for the side-saddle, and lang baie-backed
 yaulds that can carry fowre easy—and at a pinch, by haudin on
 by mane and tail, five? Scores hae been paddin the hoof¹ sin'
 morn frae the head o' Clydesdale—Annan-banks hae been
 roused as by the sound o' a trumpet—and the auld Grey Mare²
 has been a' day whuskin her tail wi' pleasure to see Moffat-
 dale croudin to the Jubilee

[They all take their station outside on the brae, and hold up their hands.]

North I am lost in amazement!

Tickler A thousand souls!

Registrar. I have been accustomed to calculate the numbers
 of great multitudes—and I fix them at fifteen hundred, men,
 women, and children

Shepherd. Twa hunder collies, and, asses and mules included,
 a hunder horse

Registrar Of each a Turm.

Shepherd Oh! sir, isna't a bonny sight? There's a Tredds'
 Union for you, sir, that may weel mak your heart sing for joy
 —shepherds, and herdsmen, and ploughmen, and woodsmen,
 that wad, if need were, fecht for their kintra, wi' Christopher
 North at their head, against either foreign or domestic enemies,
 but they come noo to do him homage at the unviolated altar
 which Nature has erected to Peace.

¹ *Paddin the hoof*—trudging on foot

² The waterfall so called near St Mary's Loch.

Registrar A band of maidens in the van—unbonneted—silken-snooded all And hark—they sing! Too distant for us to catch the words—but music has its own meanings—and only that it is somewhat more mirthful, we might think it was a hymn!

Shepherd (to *Tickler* and the *Registrar*) Dinna look at him, he's greetin If that sound was sweet, isna this silence sublime?

Tickler What are they after now, James?

Shepherd They hae gotten their general orders—and a' the leaders ken weel hoo to carry them intil effeck The phalanx is no breakin into pieces noo, like camstrary¹ cluds—ae speert inspires and directs a' its muvements, and it is deploying, Mr Tickler, round yon great hie-kirk-looking rocks, intil a wide level place that's a perfect circle, and which ye wha hae been here the best pairt o' a week, I'se warrant, ken naething about, for Natur, I think, maun hae made it for hersel, and such is the power o' its beauty, that sittin there aften in youth, hae I clean forgotten that there was ony ither warld

Registrar —

“Shaded with branching palm, the sign of Peace”

Shepherd Ay, mony o' them are carrying the boughs o' trees—and it's wonderfu' to see how leafy they are so early in the season But Spring, prophetic o' North's visit, has festooned the woods

Tickler Not boughs and branches only——

Shepherd But likewise furms. There's no a few mechanics amang them, sir, house-carpenters and the like, and seats 'ill be sune raised a' round and round, and in an hour or less you'll see sic a congregation as you saw never afore, a' sittin in an amphitheatre—and aneath a hangin rock a platform—and on the platform a throne wi' its regal chair—and in the chair wha but Christopher North—and on his head a crown o' Flowers—for lang as he has been King o' Scotland—this—this is his Coronation Day Hearken to the bawn!²

Registrar I fear it will soon be growing dark.

Shepherd Growin dark! O you sump This is no the day that will grow dark—and though this bauld bricht day luvcs ower dearly the timid dim gloamin no to welcome her

¹ *Camstrary* or *camsteery*—unmanageable

² *Bawn*—band

to sic a scene—and though the timid dim gloamin has promised to let come stealin in by-and-by her sister, the cloud-haired and star-eyed Nicht, yet the ane will gang na awa as the ither is making her appearance—for day is in love wi' baith o' them, and baith are in love wi' day—sae 'twill be beautifu' to see them a' three thegither by the licht o' the moon “a perfect chrysolite”—and the sky aboon, and the glen aneath, and the hills between them a', will be felt to be but ae Earth!

XXXIV.

(JULY 1834)

*Scene—The Leads of the Lodge. Present, NORTH, TICKLER, the
SHEPHERD, BULLER*¹ *Time—Evening*

Shepherd This fancy beats a', and pruves o' itsel, sir, that you're a poet In fine weather, leevin on the leeds! And siccan an awnin! No a threed o' cotton about it, or linen either, but dome, wa's, cornishes, and fringes—a' silk Oh! but she's a tastefu' cietur that Mrs Gentle—for I see the touch o' her haun in the hangins, the festoonins, the droopins o' the draperies—and it's a sair pity that ye twa, who are seen to be but ae² speerit, arena likewise ae flesh Pardon the allusion, Mr North, but you'll never be perfectly happy till she bears your name, or aiblins you'll tak hers, my dear auld sir, and ca' yoursels Mr and Mrs North Gentle, or gin you like better to gie hers the precedence, Mr and Mrs Gentle Christopher North. But either o' the twa would be characteristic and euphonous—for you're humane, sir, by nature, though by habit rather savage, and a' you want to saften you back into your original constitution is to be a husband—

Tickler And a father.

Shepherd As likely to be that as yoursel, Mr Tickler, and likelier too, and a' the warld would admire to see a bit canty callant or yelegant lassie trotting at his knee—

Tickler.—

“With all its mother's tenderness,
And all its father's fire!”

North. James, is it not a beautiful panorama?

Shepherd A panorama! What? wad you wush to hae a panorama o' weans?

¹ See vol. II p 115, note 2

² Ae—one

North I mean the prospect, James.

Shepherd A prospect o' a panorama o' weans !

North Poo—poo—my dear Shepherd—you wilfully misapprehend my meaning—look round you over land and sea !

Shepherd I canna look fairer than the leeds Oh ! but its a beautiful Conservatoiry ! I never afore saw an Orange-tree And it's true what I hae read o' them—blossom and fruit on the same plant—nae dout an evergreen—and in this cauld climate o' ours bucht wi' its gowden ba's as if we were in the West Indies ?—What ca' ye thin ?¹

North These are mere myrtles

Shepherd Mere myrtles ! Dinna say that again o' them—mere, an ungratefu' word, o' a flowery plant a' fu' o' bonny white stamies—and is that their scent that I smell ?

North The balm is from many breaths, my dear James Nothing that grows is without fragrance—

Shepherd However fent² I fand that out when a toddler—for I used to fling awa or diap whatever I pu'd that I thoct had nae smell—till ae day I began till suspect that the faut might lie in my ain nose, and no in the buds or leaves,—and fiae a thousand sma' experiments I was glad to learn it was sae—and that there was a scent—as ye weel said the noo—in a' that grows Wasna that kind in Nature ! Hoo else could that real poet Tamson hae said, “the an is bawm !”

Tickler I desiderate the smell of dinner.

Shepherd What'n a sensual sentiment ! The smell o' vitals is delicious whan the denner's gettin dished, and during the time o' eatin, but for an hou or mair after the cloth has been drawn, the room to ma nose has aye a close het smell, like that o' ingans It's no the custom o' the kintra to leave wi' the leddies—but nae drawin-room like the leeds —What'n frutes !

North Help yourself, James

Shepherd. I'll thank ye, Mr Tickler, to rax me ower thae oranges

Tickler They are suspiciously dark in the colour—but perhaps you like the bitter ?

Shepherd They're nae mair ceevil³ than yoursel—but genuine St Michaelers—and as they're but sma', half-a-dizen

¹ *Thr*—these

² *Fent*—faint

³ *Seville*—Garriek's poor pun on being pelted with oranges.*

o' them will sharpen the pallet for some o' thae American apples that never put ane's teeth on edge—which is mair than you can say for Scotch anes, that are noo seldom sweeter than scribes

Buller. Scribes?

Shepherd. Crabs Mr North, we maun tak tent what we're about, for it wouldna answer weel to storter ower the edge o' the leeds, nor yet to tumble down the trapdoor-stairs

North. The companion-ladder, if you please, James.

Shepherd. Companion-ladder? I suppose because only ae person can climb up at a time—though there's room aneuch, that's true, for severals to fa' down at ance—but the term's nowtical, I ken—and you're a desperate cretur for thinkin o' the sea

North. Would that Tom Cringle¹ were here—the best sketcher of sea-scenery that ever held a pen!

Buller. And painter, too, sir

Shepherd. I ken little mair, or aiblins less o' ships than Tam Cringle kens o' sheep—but in his pages I see them sailin alang——

North. In calm, breeze, gale, or storm——

Shepherd. Dinna tak the woids out o' ma mouth, sir,—in his pages I see them sailin alang in cawm, breeze, gale, or storm, as plain as if I was lookin at them frae the shore, or——

Tickler. Scudding under bare poles like you and I, James, without our wigs.

Shepherd. Naething's mair intolerable to me than a constant attempt at wut Besides, wha ever was seen—either men or ships—scuddin under bare poles in a cawm?

Tickler. Or sailin—James—in a cawm—as you said just now

Shepherd. But I didna say a deid cawm, an' gin I had, doesna the wund often drap a' at ance, and a' at ance get up again—and wasna the ship lying waitin for the wund wi' a' sail set—or maybe motion still in her? And therefore nane but an ignorawmus in nowticals would object to a Shepherd, wha is nae sailor, speakin o' a ship sailin in a cawm Are ye satisfied?

¹ Michael Scott, the author of *Tom Cringle's Log*, was born in Glasgow in 1789, and died in 1835

North. My friend Marryat¹ finds fault with Tom Cringle for being too melodramatic

Tickler. His volumes are indeed a mellow dram in two calkers

Shepherd Faith, for a pun, that's no sae very far amiss, and in a few years, frae playin on words, I shouldna be surprised to see you, sir, gettin grup o' an idea

Buller My friend Fonblanque² characterised Captain Cringle truly by three words in the *Examiner*—the Salvator Rosa of the Sea

North The truth is, that Tom is a poet.

Buller And of a high order

North. Marryat missed to remember that while he was penning his critique Stuke all the poetry out of Tom's prose—

Shepherd I'll defy you

North And Marryat would have been right Read his prose by the light of the poetry that illumines it, and Marryat is wrong.

Shepherd Wha's he, that Marryat?

North A captain in the navy, and an honour to it—an admirable sailor, and an admirable writer—and would that he too were with us on the leads, my lads, for a pleasanter fellow, to those who know him, never enlivened the social board

Shepherd I like the words you slipped in there, sir, wi' a marked vice, like italics in prent—"to those who know him"—for them that's gotten the character o' bein' pleasant follows on a' occasions, and to a' men, are seldom sound at the core—and oh! but they grow wearisome on ane's hauns when ane's no in the humour for diversion or daffin, but wish to be quate

North Right, James I have nō conceit of them "who are all things to all men" Why, I have seen John Schetky³ him-

¹ Captain Marryat, author of many admirable naval novels, was born in 1786, and died in 1848 At this time he was editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine*

² Mr Albany Fonblanque, the author of a *History of England under Seven Administrations*, and at this time the editor of the *Examiner*

³ This accomplished artist, whose sea-pieces, in particular, are of the highest order of excellence, was an early and esteemed friend of Professor Wilson's He formerly held an appointment in the Military College at Addiscombe, but has now retired from the active duties of life.

self in the sulks with sumphs, though he is more toleiant of ninnies and noodles than almost any other man of genius I have ever known, but clap him down among a choice crew of kindred spirits, and how his wild wit even yet, as in its prime, wantons! Playing at will its *virgin* fancies, till Care herself comes from her cell, and sitting by the side of Joy, loses her name, and forgets her nature, and joins in glee or catch, beneath the power of that magician, the merriest in the hall

Shepherd I howp I'll no gang to my grave without for-gathering wi' John Schetky

North Marryat is often gruff

Shepherd. Then you and him 'ill agree like brithers, for you're aften no only gruff, but grim

North He would have stood in the first class of sea-scribes, had he written nothing but *Peter Simple*

Shepherd Did he — did Marryacht write *Peter Simple*?
Peter Simple in his ain way's as gude's Parson Adams

Tickler Paison Adams!

Shepherd Ay, just Parson Adams He that imagined Peter Simple's a Sea-Fieldin That's a better compound yepithet, Mr North, nor your sea-scribe

North. Methinks I see another son of Ocean sitting on that couch

Shepherd. Wha?

North Glascock¹

Shepherd Let me look untl his face (*Rising up and going to the couch*) Na—na—na, sir, I'm sorry to say this is no Man-Glascock—it's neither his fine bauld face, nor his firm springy figur

North "Dicky Phantom!"

Shepherd And nae mair

North Glascock had a difficult game to play, Buller, in the Douro, but he played it with a skill and a resolution that have gained him the praise of the whole service.

Buller. No man stands higher

North All his books have been excellent, but his last is best of all.

Shepherd. Shall I ca' him a Sea-Smollett?

¹ Captain Glascock, author of the *Naval Sketch-Book*, and other sea tales

Tickler You may, if you choose to talk stuff.

Shepherd I was speerin at Mr North—nane but a fule would speer sic a question at you—for you was never in a ship but ance, and though she was in a dry dock, you was sae sea-sick that there was a want o' mops

North I call him what he is—a Sea-Glascock. No man alive can tell a galley-story with him—the language of the fore-castle from his lips smacks indeed of the salt sea-foam—his crew must have loved such a captain—for he knows Jack's character far better than Jack does himself, and were there more such books as his circulating in the service, they would assist, along with all wise and humane and just regulations and provisions made by Government to increase and secure Jack's comforts at sea and Poll's on shore, in extinguishing all necessity for press-gangs

Buller Glascock, sir, can tell, too, a story as well as the best of them all—Hall, or Marryat, or Chamier—of the Gun-room and the Captain's cabin

North He can—and eke of the Admiral's. Marryat and Glascock in a bumper, with all the honours

Shepherd Na I wunna drunk't

North James ! !

Tickler What the devil's the matter with you now ?

Buller Mr Hogg !

Shepherd If I drunk't, may I be——

North No cursing or swearing allowed on board this ship

Tickler Call the master-of-arms, and let him get a dozen

Shepherd If ony man says that ever I cursed or sweered, either in ship or shielin, then he's neither man nor less than a confoonded leear. Fules ! fules ! fules ! Sumpshs ! sumpshs ! sumpshs ! Sops ! sops ! sops ! Saps ! saps ! saps ! Would you cram the healths of twa siccan men, wi' a' the honours, intil ae bumper ? Let's drink them separate — and in tumblers

North. Charge

Tickler. Halt. "I wunna drunk't"

Shepherd. I'll no be mocked, Tickler. Besides, that's no the least like ma vice.

Tickler "I wunna drunk't"—unless we all quaff, before sittin' down, another tumbler to Basil Hall.

North With all my heart.

Shepherd And sowl

Buller And mind Stap—"I wunna drink't"

Shepherd That's real like me—for an Englisher

Tickler Crazziness is catching

North Well said, Son of Isis

Buller Tom Cringle

Omnes. Ay, ay, sir—Ay, ay, sir—Ay, ay, sir

North Instead of the rule *seniores priores*—to prove our equal regard—let us adopt an arithmetical order—and drink them in Round Robin.

[*Four (that is, sixteen) bumper tumblers (not of the higher ranks, but the middle orders) are emptied arithmetically, with all the honours, to the healths of Captains Cringle, Glascock, Hall, and Marryat For a season there is silence on the leads, and you hear the thrush—near his second or third brood—at his evening song*

Shepherd Fowre tumblers, taken in instant sequence, o' strang drink, by each o' fowre men—a' fowre nae farder back than yestreen sworn-in members o' the left-haun branch o' the Temperance Society! I howp siccan a decided exception, while it is pruv'in, mayna explode, the general rule The general rule wi' us fowre when we forgather, is to drink naething but milk and water—the general exception to drink naething but speerits o' wine,—that was a *lapsus lingy*—speerits and wine It's a pleasant sicht to see a good general rule reconciled wi' a good general exception; and it's my earnest desire to see a' the hail warld shakin hauns

North Peter, place my pillows [PETER does so.

Shepherd There's ane geyan weel shued up¹

Tickler. St Peter? I'm Pope Kiss my toe, James

Shepherd Drink aye maks him clean daft

Buller 'Tis merry in the hall, when beards wag all Then all took a smack—a smack, at the old black-jack—to the sound of the bugle-horn—to the sound of the bugle-horn. Such aurs I hate, like a pig in a gate—give me the good old strain—and nought is heard on every side but signoras and signors—like a pig in a gate, to the sound of the bugle-horn.

Shepherd Drink maks him musical—yet he seems to remember the words better nor the tune *North!* nae snorin

¹ *Shued up*—sewed up

alloo'd on the leeds. Tickler! do you hear? nae snorin alloo'd on the leeds Buller, pu' baith their noses Fa'en ower too! Noo, I ca' that a tolerable nawsal treeo. It's really weel snored Tickler! you're no keepin time Kit, you're gettin out o' tune Buller, nae fawsetto Come here, Peter, I wush to speak to you. (PETER goes to the SHEPHERD) Isna Mr North gettin rather short in the temper? Haena ye observed, too, a fa'in aff o' some o' his faculties—sic as memory—and, I fear, judgment? And what's this I hear o' him? (*whispering* PETER) I do indeed devoutly trust it 'ill no get wun'! (PETER puts his finger to his nose, and looking towards NORTH, winks the SHEPHERD to be mum) Ye needna clap your finger on your nose, and wunk, and screw your mooth in that gate, for he's in a safe snorin sleep

Peter (*indignantly*) Mr Hogg, I trust I shall never be so far left to myself as to act in any manner unbecoming my love, gratitude, and veneration for the best and noblest of men and masteis

Shepherd You did put your forefinger to your nose—you did wunk—ye did screw your mooth—ye did gesticulate that ye suspectit his sleep wasna as real's his snore—and ye did nod yes when I asked you wi' a whusper in your lug if it was true that he had taken to tipplin by himsel in the foienoons?

North (*starting up*) Ye back-biting hog in armour—but I will break your bones—Peter, the crutch!

Shepherd The crutch is safe under lock and key in its ain case—and the key's in ma pocket—for you're no in a condition to be trusted wi' the crutch As for back-biting, what I said I said afore your face—and if you was pretendin to be asleep, let what you overheard be a lesson till you never to act so meanly again, for be assured, accordin to the auld apothegm, listeners never hear ony gude o' theirsels. Do they, Buller?

Buller. Seldom

Shepherd Do they ever, Tickler?

Tickler Never.

Shepherd Then I propose that we all get sober again. Peter—THE ANTIDOTE! It's time we a' took it—for I've seen the leeds mair stationary—half-an-hour back, I was lookin eastward, but I'm sair mustaen if ma face be na noo due wast

North. Yes—Peter.

[PETER administers the Antidote.

Shepherd. Wasna that a blessed discovery, Mr Buller! Ae glass o' THE ANTIDOTE taken in time no only remedies the past, but insures the future—we may each o' us toss affither fowre bumper tumblers with the same impunity as we despatched their predecessors—and already what a difference in the steadiness o' the leeds!

Buller Hermes' Molly!

Tickler The Great Elixir!

North O sweet oblivious ANTIDOTE indeed—for out of the grave of memory in bright resurrection rises Hope—and on the wings of Imagination the rekindled Senses seem to hold command over earth and heaven!

Shepherd O coofs—coofs—coofs! wha abuse the wine-bibbers o' the Noctes

Buller Coofs indeed!

Shepherd Never, Mr Buller, shall they breathe empyrean air

Buller Never

Shepherd For them never shall celestial dew's distil from evening's roseate cloud——

Buller Never

Shepherd Nor setting suns their fancy ever fill with visions born o' golden licht—when earth, sea, cloud, and sky, are a' interfused wi' ae speerit—and that speerit, sae beautifully hushed in high repose, tells o' something within us that is divine, and therefore that will leeve for ever! Look! look!

Buller Such a sunset!

Shepherd Let nae man daur to word it It's daurin aneuch even to look at it For oh! ma freens! arena thae the gates o' glory—wide open for departed speerits—that they may sail in on wings intil the heart o' eternal life!¹ Let that sicht no be lost on us

North It is melting away

¹ “Come forth, ye drooping old men, look abroad
And see to what fair countries ye are bound!
And if some Traveller, weary of his road,
Hath slept since noontide on the grassy ground,
Ye Genu! to his covert speed,
And wake him with such gentle heed
As may attune his soul to meet the dower
Bestowed on this transcendent hour!”

Shepherd Changed—gane ! Anither sun has set—surely a solemn thocht, sirs—yet, come, let's be cheerfu'—Mr North, let me see a smile on your face, man—for, my dear sir, I canna thole noo bein' lang melancholy at ae time—for every year sic times are growin mair frequent—and I houp the bonny Leddy Moon 'ill no be lang o' usin, nor do I care whether or no she bungs wi' hei ane, nane, or ten thousan' stars Here comes the caffee

(*Enter AMBROSE, with tea and coffee silver-service*)

Ambrose Tea or coffee, sir ?

Shepherd Chaclat Help the rest Mr North ?

North Sir ?

Shepherd Is that America, on the other side of the Firth ?

North Commonly called the Kingdom of Fife.

Shepherd Noo that steam's brocht to perfection, aiblins I may mak a voyage there before I dee Can you assure me the natives are no cannibals ?

North They are cannibals, James, and will devour you—with kindness, for to be hospitable, free, affectionate, and friendly, is to be *Fyfeish*.

Shepherd I see through the blue haze toons and villages along the shores, the kintia seems cultivated, but no cleared—for you maun be the wudds o' bonny Aberdoun, atween whilk and the shore o' Scotland sleep the banes o' Sir Patrick Spens and a' his peers We can write no sic ballant noo-a-days as,

“The king sat in Dunfermline tower,
Drinking the blood-red wine”

The simplest pawthos, sir, sinks deepest in the heart—and lies there—far down aneath the fleetin storms o' life—just as that wreck itsel is lym noo, bits o' weed, and airm, and banes, lodged immovably amang other ruefu' matter at the bottom o' the restless sea

Buller Exquisite !

Shepherd Eh ! what said ye, sir ? did ye apply that epithet to my sentiment, or to your sherry ?

Buller To both United, “they sank like music in my heart.”

Shepherd Here's to you, Mi Buller. Did ever I ask, sir, if you're only relation to the Bullers o' Buchan ?¹

¹ On the east coast of Scotland, a few miles south of Peterhead, are the *Bullers of Buchan*, a nearly round basin about thirty yards wide, formed in a

Buller Cousins

Shepherd I thocht sae, sir, frae the sound o' your vice
You're a fine bauld dashin family, and fling the cares o' the
warld aff frae you sides like rocks

Buller Scotland seems to me, if possible, improved since
my last visit—even

“Stately Edinburgh, throned on crags,”

more magnificently wears her diadem

Shepherd Embro' as a town, takin't by itsel, 's no muckle
amiss, but I canna help considerin't but a clachan¹ sin' my visit
to Lunnon Mercy on us, what a roar o' life! Ane would
think the hail habitable yerth had spewed its hail population
intil that whirlpool¹ or that that whirlpool had sookt it a' in—
mair like a Maelstrom than a Metropolis!

North There's poetry for you!

Buller It is

Shepherd Whales and mennows a' are yonner, sir, dwinned
doun or equaleezed intil the same size by the motion o' mil-
lions, and a' sense o' individuality lost The verra first morn-
ing I walked out o' the hotel I clean forgot I was James
Hogg

Buller Yet, a few mornings after, Mr Hogg, allow me to
say, that the object most thought of there was the Ettrick
Shepherd

Shepherd Na—no on the streets Folk keepit shoalin past
me—me in ae current o' flesh, and them in anither—without a
single ee ever seemin to see me—a' een lookin straucht forrit—
a' faces in full front,—sae that I couldna help askin mysel,
Will a' this break up—is it a' but the maist wonderfu' o'
dreams?

Buller But in the Park

Shepherd Ay! that was a different story—I cam to my
seven senses on Sunday in the Park—and I had need o' them
a'—for gif I glowered, they glowered—and wherever I went,
I couldna but see that I was the centre——

Tickler “The cynosure of neighbouring eyes”

hollow rock which projects into the sea, towards which there is an arch by which
the waves enter It is open also at the top, round which there is a narrow
path about thirty yards from the water when the sea is high in a storm, this
scene is exceedingly grand”—*Penny Cyclopedra*

¹ *Clachan*—a small village

Shepherd O man ! wheesht The centre—the navel o’ the great wheel that keepit circumvolvin round, while rays, like spokes, innumerable frae leddies’ een shot towards me frae the circumference, and hadna my heart been pieced, it wad hae been no o’ wudd, but o’ stane

North O thou Sabbath-breaker !

Shepherd That thocht saddened me, but I shook it aff, and I howp I may be forgiven, for it wasna my ain faut, but the faut o’ that Lord that munted me on his ain charger, and would show me—whether I would or no—in the Dress-Rings

Tickler And how were you dressed, James ?

Shepherd Wiser-like than you in your ordinar—just in the Sabbath claes I gang in to Yarrow kirk

North Simple son of genius ! Bullei, is he not a jewel ?

Buller He is

Shepherd Fie lads—think shame o’ yoursels—for I ken that ahint ma back you ca’ me a ouch diamond

North But the setting, my dear James ! How farther were you set ?

Shepherd I hadna on the blue bannet—for I had nae wush to be singular, sir—but the plaid was a tower ma shoutlers—

North. And across your manly breast, my Shepherd, which must have felt then and there, as here and now, entitled to beat with the pride of conscious genius and worth

Shepherd. I shanna say that I wasna proud, but I shall say that I was happy, for the Englishers I hae ever held to be the noblest race o’ leevin men except the Scotch—and for by that, sirs, a poet is nae mair a poet in his ain kintra than a prophet a prophet, but yonner my inspiration was acknowledged, and I thocht mair o’ mysel as the owther o’ the *Queen’s Wake*, five hunder miles awa frae the Forest, than I ever had ony visible reason to do sae, in the city ower which Mary Stuart ance rang,¹ and in the very shadow o’ Holyrood.

Tickler How you must have eclipsed Count d’Orsay !²

Shepherd I eclipsed nane There’s nae eclipsin yonner—for the heaven was a’ shinin wi’ mony thousan’ stars. But the sugh went that the Ettrick Shepherd was in the Park—the Shepherd o’ the *Wake*, and *The Pilgrims*, and *Kilmenny*—

¹ *Rang*—reigned

² Thus accomplished gentleman, and leader of the fashion in his day, died in 1852

North And the Noctes—

Shepherd Ay, o' the Noctes — and what were they ever, or wad they ever again hae been, withouten your ain auld Shepherd?

North Dark—dark—irrecoverable dark!

Shepherd Your haun. Thousands o' trees were there—but a' I kent o' them, as they gaed gliding greenly by, was that they were beautifu', as for the equipages, they seemed a' ae equipage—

Tickler Your cortège.

Shepherd Wheesht—wheesht—O man, wunna ye wheesht! —Representin—containin—a' the wealth, health, rank, beauty, grace, genius, virtue o' England—

Tickler Virtue!

Shepherd Yes—Virtue. Their een were like the een o' angels, and if virtue wasna smiling yonner, then 'twould be vain to look for her on this side o' heaven

North I fear, my dearest Shepherd, that you forgot the Flowers of the Forest.

Shepherd Clean And what for no? Wasna I a stranger in Lunnon? and would I alloo fancy to flee awa wi' me out the gates o' Paradise? Na—she couldna hae dune that, had she striven to harl me by the hair o' the head. Oh, sir! sufficient for the hour was the beauty thereof—sowl and senses were a' absorbed in what I saw—and I became—

Tickler The Paragon of the Park

Shepherd Wull you no fine him, sir, in saut and water?

North Silence, Tim!

Shepherd He disturbs ane like the Death-Tick

North Well, James?

Shepherd Oh, sir! the leddies yonner—it maun be confessed—stoop their heads mair elegantly—maun gracefully—mair royally far—than the leddies in Embro'!

Tickler Indeed! I should have thought that impossible

Shepherd. Wi' a mair enchantin wave o' their arms do they bless ye, as they pass by, wi' a kiss o' licht frae the white saft paums o' their hauns, that micht amaist mak the sad lily herself begin to grow ashamed o' her leaves!—Can it be possible, sir, think ye, that yon gleams are a' o' the real bare skin, and no kid gloves? Yet kids they couldna be—for I observed them drawin them off, as I came near—and snawwy

as they were, the slichtest tinge o' pink served to shaw what pure blud was in their veins, but 'twas on their faces you could see the circulation frae their hearts, for there danced the sunshine on roses, and Beauty in its perfection was Joy and Love

North Twenty years ago, my dear Shepherd, and what would have become of your heart?

Shepherd M' North, you dinna need to be tauld that the heart o' every human—ay, o' every leevin thing's a mystery—and a great and aftimes a sair mystery to me has been mine, but at nae time o' life would I hae felt muckle itherwise amang a' that fascination than I did then—for the sense o' my ain condition, o' my ain lot, has aye lain upon me, and held me speerit doun, true to the cares and duties o' the sphere in which it pleased Providence that I should be born.

North You know, my dear James, that I was not serious

Shepherd I kent that, my dear sir—for ye hae the insight. No that seldom the sense o' what I said the noo, has been sae heavy that I was like to fent in the weary wilderness, at ither times, and aftenei far, though it was like a pack on my shoulders on a hilly road, I hae carried it not only without complainin, but contented, and wi' a suppoitin gratitude, while aftenest o' a'—and you'll, sir, no think that strange—it has been to me even like wings on which I walked along the green braes in the dewy mornin, wi' steps o' an, and envied not leevin cretur in a' the wide warld. And when something within me whuspered that I had genic, then the wings o' themselves unfaulded, and I thocht, without leavin or losin sicht a'thegither o' the Forest, that I sailed awa into still lovelier laun's—intil Fairy laun' itsel, sir—for 'twas there I met Kilmeny—and asked the bonny doo where she had come frae, and where she was gaun—and if she were to return evermair,—and she confided a' her secrets to the Shepherd—and—

North The Shepherd sung of her “one song that will not die”

Shepherd. That was kind in you, my revered sir, to help me out. Gin conversation had nae ither interruptions than o' that sort, freens might keep talkin on a' nicht without ever noticin the sinkin o' the cawnles or the risin o' the stars.

Tickler. Hem!

Shepherd The Forest for me, after a'! Sae would it hae been, sir, even had I been ca'd up to Lunnon in my youth or prime. Out o' utter but no lang forgetfulness it would hae risen up, stretchin itsel out in a' its length and breadth, wi' a' its lochs and mountains, and hills and streams—St Mary's and the Yarrow, the dearest o' them a'—and wafted me along wi't, far aff and awa frae Lunnon, like a man in a warld o' his ain, swoomin northward through the air, wi' motion true to that ae airt, and no deviatin for sake o' the bichtest southern star.

Buller Most beautiful

Shepherd If it would hae been sae even then, Mr Buller, hoo much mair maun it hae been sae but some three simmers back, when my hair, though a gey dour broon, was yieldn to the grey? You was never at Mount Benger, sir, nor Altrive, and the mair's the pity, for happy should we a' be to see sic a fine, free, freenly fallow—and o' sic bricht parts—though the weans michtna just at first follow your English——

Buller For their sakes, my dear Shepherd—forgive my familiarity—I should learn their own Doric in a day

Shepherd That you wad, my dear Mr Buller, and thinkna ye, gin I l ever, for a flaff,¹ in the Park, forgot my ain cosy bield, that the thoct on't cam na back on my heart—ay, the verra sicht o't afore my een—dearer than ever for sake o' the wee bodies speerin at their mother when faither was comin hame—and for sake o' her, who, for my sake, micht at that moment be lettin drap a kiss on their heads

Tickler Now that we have seen the Shepherd in the Park,
pray, James, exhibit yourself at the Play

Shepherd The last exhibition you made o' yoursel, Mr Tickler, at the Play, as you ca't—meannin, I presume, in the Playhouse—wasna quite sae creditable as your freens wad hae wished—sittin in ane o' the upper boxes wi' a pented wax-doll—no to ca' them waur—on ilka haun——

North. Is that a true bill, Tickler?

Tickler A lie.

Shepherd I never answer that monosyllable—but canna help followin't up, on the present occasion, wi' an apothegm, to wit, that a man's morals may be judged by his manners. But I tell you, Mr North, and you, M^r Buller, that I was in

¹ *Flaff*—instant

ane o' the houses—ance, and but ance; I gaed there out o' regard to some freens, and I ever after staid awa out o' regard to mysel—for o' a' the sights that ever met my een, there never was the like o' yon, and I wonder hoo men-folk and women-folk, sittin side by side, could thole't in a public theatre. The performance was queer by name, and queer by nature—the first I wasna able to remember, and the second I shall never be able to forget. But will ye believe me when I tell you, that on the verra middle o' the stage, geyan weel back to be sure, but only sae as to saften them in the distance, visible to the haill audience were a bevy o' naked lassies, a' plowterin in a bath, wi' the water no up to their waists!

Ommes Shocking! shocking! shocking!

Shepherd Dinna ye believe't? I grant it's a gey lee-like stoy, but it's as sure's death. They micht hae some sort o' cleedin on, but gin they had, it wasna visible to the naked ee, and I couldna for shame ask the len¹ o' an opera-glass frae an auld gentleman ahint me, who was kecklin like a gouty gander across a burn to a gang o' goslins. I perceived mysel gettin red in the face—for though no blate,² I howp I hae a' life lang had a sense o' decency, and the young leddy at my side began fannin me wi' hei fan. But I pretended to be readin the bill o' the play—only noo and then takin a peep wi' the tail o' my ee—but oh, sirs! yon was a great shame, and though I'm again' a' sorts o' tyianny, or intermeddling wi' the liberty o' the subjeck, I am clear for maanteening, were it even by force o' law, the decency o' a' public entertainments. I couldna help lookin roun' for some member o' the Society for the Suppression o' Vice

Tickler Some folks are so very inflammable

Shepherd. I turned roun' upon the fou score-and-twa fule ahint me, and askt the odious dotard if it wasna maist laithsome to see him hotchun on his seat, and to hear him mumplin in the mouth at sic a sight, in the same box wi' a grown lassie that maun hae been at least his great-granddaughter? But the auld toothless satyr was ower deaf to hear me, although wi' help o' ever so mony lenses, baith clarifiers and multipliers, he had sic vision o' the hawrem as made a monster o' him, sufficient—but for the perversion o' public taste and feeling—to hae brocht on his bald head the denision, disgust, and horror o' a full house.

¹ Len—loan.

² Blate—bashful

Tickler. Poo—poo—whew !

Shepherd. That's the way o't. To the pure a' things are pure—and on the faith o' a sayin in Scriptur, ane o' the haliest ever inspired, do people justify indecency after indecency, till—where, may I ask you, Mr Tickler, is it proposed there shall be a stop ?

Tickler. I have been at Peebles.

Shepherd. I ken what you mean. You hae seen a dizen huzzies on the banks o' the Tweed trampin claes in boynes, wi' their ain weel-tucked up, and frae ane o' the pleasantest sights o' the usefulest o' employments, in the pure air and sunshine—pursued wi' "weel-timed daffin," and the industrious merriment of happy hearts—you would reason by a fause analogy in favour o' the exposure o' weel-nigh a' they hae got to expose, o' a gang o' meretrishus limmers,—for they're no respectable actresses yon, like them that it's a delight to see in Rosalind or Beatrice or Perditta—sic as Miss Jarman and Miss Tree—female characters that micht be witnessed even by ministers—but hired at laigh wages—sae might it seem—the grand feck o' them aff the verra streets—to pander to the diseased appeteets o' a luxurious or worn-out generation,—or would Lord Grey, think ye sirs, ca't—the Speerit o' the Age ?

North and Buller. Bravo—bravo—bravo !

North. Yet in the same city, and at the same season, were represented to agitated or deeply interested audiences such Fair Humanities as my friend Sheridan Knowles's heart awakens before his fancy, and his genius gives ideal being, to be realised before our delighted eyes by such sweet representatives as those you have now named, and who carry into their characters on the stage the same qualities that make them all that is good, and amiable in private life !

Buller. Perhaps, Mr Hogg, you have somewhat overdrawn, though not overcoloured, the picture. Yet knowing to what pitch public representations were brought in Rome——

Shepherd. To what pitch ?

Buller. Read Juvenal.

Shepherd. But I canna—and sae muckle the better—for nae man, I suspeck, was ever improved by satire that painted the vices it denounced ; but many have been corrupted by the physical display, who wanted wisdom or will to draw the

moral. Mind ye, sirs, my indignation was not prurient—and were ony coof to ca' it coorse, he wad only show that he kent na the difference atween hypocritical sympathy with grossness affectin cynical contempt, and genuine disgust giving vent in plain language to the feelings of a man.

Tickler. James—your hand

Shepherd. There. Dog on't, you'll bring bluid'

Tickler. These boys flatter you, James—but that I never do—

Shepherd. You err, sir, rather in the opposite direction—but atween the twa it'll be feenally found about richt Oinanges, aipples, grapes, and ither fruit, are doutless unco refreshin; but in their case "increase o' appeteeet grows on what it feeds on" far mair surely than in Mrs Hamlet's—sae may I ask you, sir, to ring the silles bell for anither dessert?

North. You will find one behind that stand of Japonicas, James.

[*The SHEPHERD wheels round the reserve from behind the Japonica stand—and at the same time enter PETER with chasse-café.*

North. What is your opinion, my dear Shepherd, of these bills for the better observance of the Sabbath?

Shepherd. What'n bills?

North. Sir Andrew Agnew's and Lord Wynford's¹

Shepherd. I'm ashamed, sir, to say that I never heard tell o' them afore, yet taken by surprise and on the sudden, I shall not pronounce that sic an object lies out o' the sphere o' legal legislation. Stap I recollect noo, thinkin Sir Andrew's motion no very weel matured—and that Lord Winefort's speech was real sensible—but what'n a daft protest was yon o' Lord Vox's? It had a queer sound, yon sentence beginning, "Whereas any attempt to restrain drunkenness."—I

¹ "Sir Andrew Agnew, a Scottish baronet of much wealth, was in Parliament at this time, and made it a practice, year after year, to bring forward a Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath. The penal provisions of this proposed statute were so severe, that the Legislature always declined sanctioning them . . . Lord Wynford had been Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which he resigned in 1825. He also had an Anti-Sabbath-breaking Bill, one provision of which was that no public bakery should be open during any part of Sunday. Considering that one-third of all the Sunday dinners in London are cooked at public bakeries, the proposition was admitted to be untenable, and the Bill did not pass."—*American Editor.*

canna quote the preceese words—but frae his speech it seemed something shocking to the Chancellor to shackle intoxication, and something absurd in the Chancellor to assert, that it was next to impossible to ken when anither man was fou. Perhaps he mayna stouter—but tak tent o’ his een, and you’ll see he’s no sober. Gin he shut them, that’s in itsel suspicious, but wait till ye hear him tryin to speak—and unless he’s sae far gane that there’s nae mistakin, and therefore nae need o’ ony particular index to his contents, ye can tell to a trifle, gin he be a freen, the number o’ tumblers, or gin an ordinary man o’ a stranger, within half-a-dizzen. A’ his Lordship’s specifications o’ the different taps a man may visit who is on the rove, and his argumentations thence deduced as to the diffeeculty, or rather impossibility, o’ ony ae landlord’s catchin him at the pint atween the drunk and sober, which if he passes, he belongs, as the logicians say, to another category, are no sae solid as they may be ingenious, and comm frae ane less acquainted wi’ the ways o’ the world than Harry Broom, micht have been thoct to show that the speaker was sae fond o’ theory, as to ken naething about the practice o’ the matter in haun; to sae naething o’ bein’ sae uncommon funny in sae grave a place as the House o’ Lords. Didna he gang the length, sir, o’ hintin that they werena “an assembly o’ rational beings?”

North. No, no—James—he merely said in his protest that some of the provisions of the intended measure were such as had never before been offered to the consideration “of an assembly of rational beings.”

Shepherd You’ll find, sir, that rational and irrational are a’ ane by implication. But if you canna see that, why then, as his Lordship said to the Yeal o’ Wicklow, “I am not bound to find you undeistaundin,” nor yet, as he said to the Marquess o’ Londonderry, to gie you “the smallest glimmer” o’ insight into the recondite meanin o’ my remark.

Buller Why, my dear sir, you seem to have all the most remarkable passages of the Parliamentary eloquence of the day at your finger’s end.

Shepherd Stale sourocks.¹

Buller Sir?

Shepherd. Naething. As for the Sabbath—“keep it holy.”

¹ *Sourock*—sorrel

But in Lunnon hoo can that be brocht about? Oh! gin it could, wouldna a' Protestant Christians be glad indeed! But if religion canna guard frae profanation her ain especial day, my heart misgries me as to the power o' ony ither law. Yet may the magistrate, commissioned with salutary authority by mere human wisdom, enforce obedience to the mandate of the King of kings. Outward obedience may come to foster inward, for submission becomes habit—and habit inclination—and inclination love—and love piety, and thus, though of mean origin, may grow up a sentiment that shall be high—no less, sirs, than a sacred sentiment inspiring a man's speerit with all that is holy—on the holy day. For a day set apart from secular concerns—and, as far as may be, from the worldly feelings that cling to them even in thought—has a prodigious power, sirs, ower a' that is divine in our human,—and lang before the close o' life, or the beginning o' its decline—ay, even in youth—boyhood—childhood—yea, we have a' read and believed o' sic effects wrocht even in the heart o' verie infancy—becomes like a Law o' Nature. Ay, as if the sun rose more solemnly—yet not less sweetly—on the Sabbath Morning—and a profounder stillness pervaded not the earth only, but the sky.

North My dear James.

Shepherd. I'm no meaning to deceive either you or me, sir, with the belief that much o' this is no the wark o' imagination—for mony a stormy Sabbath has sunk mony a ship on the sea; but still, for the main o' human life, in a true Christian kintra, sic as Scotland, the Sabbath is a day o' rest—first to men's bodies, and then to men's souls; and gin the Sabbath be lown,¹ which, far oftener than itherwise, a thousand memories tell me it has been in the Forest—the peacefu' and gratefu' heart collects a' the lang-gane cawms intil the thochtfu' feelin o' ae endurin cawm—and it hangs ower the idea o' the Sabbath, making it, even when the elements are at strife, still in the soul as the heart o' a kirk, when the minister is rising to pray, or a sweet serene sound at intervals rises upon our ear, like the psalm the congregation sings, when even some amang the three-year-auld infants are not wholly mute!

North How unlike the Sundays I have seen, James, in

¹ *Lown*—calm

many Roman Catholic countries' Yet dared I not there to condemn the happiness with which I could not sympathise so entirely as I would fain have done—for though creed and custom had deeply engraved all the impressions of which you have so beautifully spoken, not on the tablets of my memory, but of my conscience—yet what was I that I should see sin where the eyes of far better and wiser men saw no sin, but looked on, well pleased, with faces now bright with mirthful smiles, that an hour ago at the altar were drenched in tears!

Shepherd. David danced before the Ark. But what if the Moderator were to do sae on his way up the High Street to hear the sermon preached before the Commissioner'

North In England, Mr Buller—I speak of the places I best know—the Sabbath is so well observed that I know not if it could be better—yet its spirit is not either to my eye or my heart the same as in Scotland Should I say rightly, were I to say that the Sabbath-spirit in England is serene—in Scotland austere? Hardly so For—let no lightness, or frivolity, or indifference, or torpor, be seen anywhere around him; and neither in the kirk—nor walking to or from the kirk—nor in his own house or garden—should I say the countenance of THE ELDER or of any one of his family was austere, though he and they be true, in faith and in works, to their forefathers of the Covenant

Shepherd I canna bring mysel to dout—though without a grain o' dogmatism—that o' a' the ways o' observin the Seventh Day, that which has prevailed in Scotland—if no ever sin' the Reformation, sin' the establishment o' the Presbyterian kirk—is the best, and for this ae reason—that wi' us the Sabbath is Itself. The common use of the term Sabbath-breakin conveys a' that is shockin—and I'm no speakin o' that, but the Sabbath may be broken, surely, sir, in another sense, and perhaps without ony sin—for there can be nae sin without evil intention, and nae evil intention's in the hearts o' thae Roman Catholic lads and lasses—be they Italians or Germans—or what not—wha break down and fritter awa the Sabbath—dancin aneath poplar or linden tree Na—for a' that I ken—that may be the best kind o' Sabbath for them—seem that to judge what is best requires a knowledge o' their character and o' their condition the ither days

o' the week. Perhaps they couldna bear a different Sabbath—though it were as a Sabbath far superior spiritually to that o' theirs—but fit only for a people leevin under a clearer and a fuller licht. The mair Christian the people, the mair Christian the Sabbath; and though I'm no unacquainted wi' the controversy about the change thought by some Divines to hae been wrocht in the law regarding the Jewish Sabbath—yet hae I nae mair douts than o' my ain existence, that the events recorded in the New Testament have made the Sabbath holier—if that micht be—even than in the days o' Moses,—therefore let it be kept holy, and if, as I believe, it be kept so in Scotland—then the blessing of God will be upon her—and as she is good, so shall she wax great.

North Alas! James—alas!

Shepherd I ken Scotland's no what she ance was—but I believe that, instead o' continuin to get waur, she'll get better—for that cant about the decent observance o' this, and the decent observance o' that, and the rational view o' this subject, and the leeberal view o' that ither subject, will no much langer stand the test o' reason—for reason enlichtened to the licht kens that the cause o' a' gude resides, as Cowper says, in that heavenly word—Religion, and that Faith re-established, what's ca'd philosophy—that's waur nor superstition—will die; and then men will feel that, to leeve as they ought to do, ither instruction and ither support are necessary than they can get frae a' the books that ever were or will be prented—and which seeking, they shall find in One.

Buller. All the highest minds in Europe now see and declare the immortal truth, that all education must be based and built on the Christian religion.

Shepherd Ower lang were they blind, and ower lang hae they been dumb For a' the humblest hae seen and declared it a' their lives lang—though their declaration was confined to a sma' sphere, includin chiefly twa homesteads—that in which they live and die, and that in which they are buried!

North. The difficulty in London—in England—and in Scotland too—is to do all that may be done for the Sabbath, without interfering with the comforts—may I say the amusements, of the lower orders—the working classes—the poor

Tickler. The million.

Buller. The great multitude of mankind.

Shepherd The majority o' the human' race.

North Let legislators look to themselves, and not to their individual selves alone, but to their order, in legislating for the Sabbath.

Buller Let them begin with the rich and end with the poor

Tickler. And the poor will then submit to the law, and, as the Shepherd admirably observed, love the law. Not else

North. I have no holy horror of hot Sabbath-baked mutton-pies.

Shepherd Nor me—though on Sabbath there's no a het dinner, if you except potawtoes, in a' the Forest.

North. Nor would I too much trammel the Thames.

Shepherd "The boatie rows—the boatie rows" And after sermon I can see nae sin in a sail. No that ever onybody saw me on the Sabbath in a boat on the loch. But St Mary's is a still sheet o' inland water, wi' but few inhabitants on its banks—and the Thames is a rinnin river, wi' ebb and flow o' tide, wi' magnificent briggs, and wharfs, and stauns, by which a mighty city keeps up continual communication wi' the sea, and perhaps the Sabbath would be ower deathlike on that great water, were the law to hush the voice o' human life, and a nightlike silence to settle down there even on the Lord's day. But I canna tell. It's no for me to judge what's best, for I'm no the Bishop o' Lunnon, but only the Ettrick Shepherd.

North. The Sabbath-day has been so long kept holy in Scotland, that Sabbath-breaking here—as you well said, James—is justly considered to be a shocking sin. Should it be thought right to strengthen by law such observance of the Sabbath as has become a national characteristic, here it may be comparatively easy to do so, for such law can affect only a small minority of offenders, with whom there is no sympathy among the good of any class or any creed—and reform will be restoration.

Shepherd. Burns sang the *Cottar's Saturday Night*, and James Grahame the *Sabbath*—and poetry is indeed a heaven-taught art when it sanctifies religion.

North. The spirit of the age in Scotland is religious, and the people, in spite of all this noise, love its simple Church. Great cause have they for their love—for that simple Church has cared for them—and they owe all that is best in their character to its ministrations. Philosophy has not made our

people what they are—neither moral nor natural philosophy—though both are excellent, human science cannot control the will—but in the will lies all good and all evil—and to know how to gain dominion over them, search the Scriptures.

Shepherd Alas for the people who will not! Then, indeed, may they be ca'd "the lower orders"—below the beasts that perish. Men ca' the wee sleek mole blind because he has nae een they can see, and leeves darklin in the moul, but he has een fitted for his condition as weel as the eagle's, and travels alang his earth-galleries aneath the soil as surely as the royal bird alang his air-paths on the sky. But we that ca' him blind aie fa' blinder oursels; for we forget we hae speertual as weel as corporeal een—that they see by a different licht, far ither objects—and that the ae set may be gleg and bricht, while the ither's blunt and opaque,—the corporeal far-keekers indeed, that wi' the aid o' telescopes can look into the heart o' the fixed stars—the speertual sae narrow-ranged, that a's black before them as a wa', though God-given to gaze into the very gates o' heaven.

North My beloved Shepherd, after that I shall say nothing

Buller. Yes! I will see you in your own house in the Forest—my dear—

Shepherd I'll drive you out, Mr Buller, the morn¹ in the g'g. Gie's your haun on't. That's settled

North Thinking on human life in humble households, my heart sums up all the holdest sights I have so often seen there in two words carrying with them profoundest pathos—Contentment and Resignation

Shepherd Mr North, hearken till me, and I'll gie you, in as few words as I can, an illustration o' your true and wise remark. I ken a howe amang the hills where staun' three houses—apart frae ane anither about a quarter o' a mile—a rather unusual occurrence for three houses to be sae fear in sic a situation—yet they are there noo, as they hae been for mair nor a hunder years—and, though auld-like, are cosy, and carena either for wund or snaw

North Why, James, you have already painted a picture.

Shepherd I didna mean to be descriptive—but I canna help it. In the house at the fell-fit, where the burn is a spring, the family consists o' fourteen sows—pawrents and childer—

¹ *The morn*—to-morrow.

no that they are a' leevin at hame—for some o' baith lads and lassies are at service—but last time I was there I coonted seven growin anes, twa-three o' them bein' weans, and ane a babby. The couple hae been man and wife twunt' year, and death has never ance knocked at their door; no ane o' them a' ever had a fiver. Then they hae a' turned out weel—without vice or folly—what'n a blessin in sic a large family!—are a' weel-mannered and weel-faured,—indeed, far mair nor that—for the twa twuns are the maist beautifu' creturs ever seen, and like as lilies

Tickler. I should like to go a-maying to the Howe.

Shepherd You wad get gran' cruds and ream—and the lassies nae lack o' lauchin. The twa twuns wad get prime fun wi' Lang-legs—passin themselfs aff on him for ane anither—and first the ane and then the ither declarin it wasna her that had gotten the ribbons

Tickler The fairies!

Shepherd In the neist house—laigher doun beside the linn—I remember there bein' born first ae bairn and then anither—lad and lassie time about—till there were nae fewer than ten. You couldna say, when you lookt at them as they were waxin, that they were ony way unhealthy—though rather slenderer and mair delicat than you micht hae wushed your ain bauns. But, waes me! sirs, no ae single ane o' a' the ten ever saw the sun o' then twentieth simmer—few reached saxteen—the rest dwned awa earlier—and noo they're a' dead!

North And the parents?

Shepherd Wait a wee and I'll tell you about the pawrents. In the house laighest o' the three—and that you can see peepin by itsel—as if the ither twa werena near't—leeve a pair noo wearin awa—wha married when I was a herd—and they had never ony bairns awa, sae that the freens in the twa ither houses sometimes used to fear the sight o' their families micht waukin envy in the hearts o' them wha sleepit in a barren bed. Nor would it hae been unnatural if it had, but na—God, they kent, gied—and God withheld—and God took awa—and through a' their lang life childless, yet through a' their lang life hae they been cheerfu' as bnds, and industrious as bees. In troth they hae been just a meeracle o' contentment—and though they liket best the cawm o' their ain house, yet they were merry as gugs among ither

folk's weans—wha aften ca'd her mammy as weel's their ain mither

North. God bless you, James.

Shepherd. And you, sir. Noo, sir, I dinna fear to say—for I know it to be a truth and a great truth—that thae three couple are at this hour a' equally—but oh! how differently happy! Them that has never kent the blessin o' bairns—them that has enjoyed it in overflowing measure, and without ae drap o' what can be ca'd bitter in the cup—and them that saw a' their bairntime meltin awa till they had to kneel down by their ain twa sels in prayer. Ae word—or twa words—and the twa, though ane and the same, soun' sweet and awfu' thegither—explain the mystery,—The Bible—Religion

[There is silence for a time NORTH rings the silver bell, and appear PETER and AMBROSE with the cold round, ham and fowls and tongues, and the unassuming but not unsubstantial et-ceteras of such a small snug Mid-summer supper as you may suppose suitable at a Noctes on the Leads of the Lodge. NORTH nods, and PETER lets on the gas.]

Shepherd. Fareweel to the moon and stars.

North. What will you eat, James?

Shepherd. I'll tak some hen. Mr Buller, gie me the twa legs and the twa wings and the breist—and then haun the hen ower to Mr Tickler

[They settle down into serious eating The SHEPHERD taking the lead—hard pressed by NORTH]

Tickler How are you getting on, James?

Shepherd But slawly Canna ye sook that back without your jaw-banes clunkin? Soopin on the leads o' the Lodge aneath a silk yawnin in a conservatory lichted up with gas!—Buller, what are ye about?

Buller. Tucking in a trifle of brawn.

Shepherd. Mr North, I've seen naething frae your pen, for years by, comparable to "Christopher on Colonsay"¹ I houp we're to hae anither Fytte

North I believe Fytte Second opens the Number.

Shepherd. That's richt—and had Gurney no been in the

¹ See *Blackwood's Magazine*, for June and July 1884 "Colonsay" was a pony of remarkable strength and sagacity, presented to Professor Wilson by Mr M'Neill of Colonsay

Heelans, you micht hae concluded the Nummer wi' this
Noctes. [A still small voice—I'm here.

Shepherd Gude safe us !

North. Here's a tribute from an admirer near Cirencester.

Say, who is this with clutch so strong,
With beard so grizzled and so long,
Riding o'er mountain and o'er dell,
Rushing through forest and through fell,
As though he were an imp from hell—
Who is it that thus scours away ?

'Tis Christopher on Colonsay

Look ! look upon that Tory steed !
With eye and snort that mark his breed ,
Shod too is he with hoofs of brass,
That gleam like lightning as they pass,
To tread down every Whig and ass—
Is it a horse or Demon ? Say—

'Tis Christopher on Colonsay

Tremble, ye traitors, fight or fly ,
But if ye fight, then look to die
No weapon can ye wield that e'er
The weight of that dread crutch can bear,
Which those who feel must ever fear
When question'd, why ye run, then say—

Here's Christopher on Colonsay

Though Lords and Commons marshall'd stand,
Though Brougham may jeer, or Grey command,
Should little Johnny stop the way,
Or Durham mingle in the fray,
Or Althorpe mount a bull at bay,
They'll have no time to fight or pray—

Here's Christopher on Colonsay.

No power can check him or his steed,
A centaur of celestial seed ,
Smack through the frighten'd host he flies,
Prostrate each smitten Whigling lies
They who escape may bless their eyes
That they could scamper from the way

Of Christopher on Colonsay

Low sprawling in the dust and mire,
 And well besmuck't, he leaves the quine
 To triumphe ! on he goes
 O'er kicking Lords and prostrate foes ,
 Graham and Stanley shake their clothes,
 And swear they'll never more essay
 Dread Christopher on Colonsay

On ! man and steed ! On ! ride your round
 While Radicals or Whigs are found,
 Lay on the crutch with heart and hand,
 Go, scatter and confound the band,
 And prove them but a rope of sand,
 That rogues may ever run and say—
 Here's Christopher on Colonsay

Shepherd Never heard I man receet his ain praises wi' sic an emphasis !

North. You would not have had me mumble such spirited lines, like an old woman without a tooth in her gums, James ?

Shepherd I could mention an auld man that hasna mony teeth in his ain gums, though for a' that, his receptation's no that o' a mummler, Kit. Vanity ! vanity ! a' is vanity !

North. Vanity is one of the most amiable of the large Family of Human Frailties.

Shepherd. I never said ye wasna amiable, sir.

North. Nobody at least can justly accuse me of being proud.

Shepherd Lucifer's a Moses to you, sir, in pride. You're a singular instance o' pride and vanity—till your time thocht incompatible—meetin in equal proportions in the same character. For an hour I've seen you sae vain, that I couldna help pityin ye—during the neist sae proud, that I couldna help hatin ye—and yet sae strange a thing is human nature, that at the end o' the thurd hour, the only feelings I had for the anomaly were admiration and love

North. It is with you as with the rest of mankind, James—I bring you all round to unite in admiration and love of me at last

Shepherd. Heard ye ever the likes o' that, Mr Buller ? Look at the cretur. Vanity in his left ee and pride in his richt ! and yet, it maun be confessed, diffused ower the ither features o'

his face something verra delichtfu', and a halo round the head o' him, as if, instead o' a sinner, he were a saint

Tickler. I have seldom seen you, James, brighter than you have been to-night—you have felt yourself at home on the leads—on ground-flats I have seen you somewhat dullish—like a luminary in damp.

Shepherd. There's naething in this warld I like waur than to be drawn out by a sumph

Buller. I beg pardon, sir?

Tickler. Or sumphess

Shepherd. The she's ill,¹ but no sae ill's the he. Dinna you agree wi' me, Mr Buller?

Buller. In what?

Shepherd. In thinkin the she sumph's no sae ill's the he.

Buller. I hope the he will soon get better—but I am in outer darkness—pray, what is a sumph?

Shepherd. Anther instance o' that extraordinary ignorance that no that seldom breaks out unexpectedly in weel-educated Englishmen, and seems sae surprising to us on this side o' the Tweed! But leavin you to construe sumph, I shall simplify the question, sir, by askin ye just "hoo like ye to be drawn-out ava?"

Buller. I very much doubt if I should like it. What is the nature of that process?

Shepherd. He's in the dark about that limb o' the query too. The sumph, you see, sir, sits himsel down richt opposite ye at denner, and afore you hae had time to cool the first spoonfu' o' cocky-leeky, or potawto-soup, by blawin upon't, he selecks ane frae some twa-three dizzen o' topics, that are a' lyn arranged cut and dry, in separate raws on the floor o' that lumber-room, his head.

Buller. Good, good—I have you now, Mr Hogg.

Shepherd. And in which he conceives you to take sic an enthusiastic interest, as to amount on't to the half-mad, whereas the subjecks are lyn so laigh doun amang the dubs o' obscurest dirt, that even in your meaner moments you would despise yoursel for condescending to honour't wi' your contempt.

North. What think you, James, of being *pitted*?

Shepherd. O bein' what?

North. Asked to dinner that you may be pitted by your

¹ *Ill*—that is, insufferable

host against a cock, fed, clipped out, and heeled to slay you on the sod

Shepherd It's weel kent I never argue nane—therefore I'm never asked to denner to be pitted—only to be drawn out

North. I can spar, and fight a bit too, James—but 'tis teasing to be tackled to by a Bantam Onwards he comes side-long with his wing down, comb and wattles glowing like fiery furnace, and picking up straws in his pride of place—then drawing himself up to his whole extent, he crows to cow your heart, and without farther ceremony flies at you like a fury to tear you into pieces. With one cuff you make him spin out of sight—and if any one hopes to find him, he must look below the table.

Shepherd. That's makin a short business wi' the bit bantan

North Or perhaps you have been invited to single combat with a Dunghill Sole monarch of all he has been habituated to survey on the stercoraceous heap, he has come to think himself invincible—but at the first tussle of

“The sportive fury of the fencer's steel,”

with one insane scraugh he bolts, and hides his head in a hole in the wall, unashamed of the exposure of his enormous bottom

Shepherd Poutry should never be pitted wi' ggem.

North I have known the master of a house entice you to dinner that he might see a set-to between you and a mastiff.

Shepherd Surely no wi' the conneevance o' the mistress?

North. The surly brute, with black muzzle and swarthy eyes, has kept grimly watching you till the cloth be drawn—and then curling up his lip to show you his fangs, without any provocation on your part, began to growl——

Shepherd Afore the leddies?

North. And then, in spite of your submission, leapt at your throat, with his paws over your shoulder, with a view to the jugular.

Shepherd What a pictur o' a great big brindled outrageous Radical, insistin on the separation o' Church and State!

North. It requires some strength, James, I assure you, to shake off such a monster.

Shepherd. But his bark's waur than his bite.

North The best way is to seize him with both hands and throttle him, till his tongue is bitten through and through by his teeth, his eyes goggled, and he drops. I call that the *argumentum ad canem*.

Shepherd It's conclusive

North Or what think you, James, of a pack of young Whig curs—

Shepherd Pups.

North Yelping at you all round the table——

Shepherd And Christopher North the whupper-in? I pity the pair pups.

North I have suffered all that and more, James. Yet perhaps worse than them all is it, on a three weeks' invitation, to go, as an especial favour, and to confer an obligation which will never be forgotten—to meet an ass.

Shepherd Or a mool.

North A downright positive ass.

Shepherd. As a' the asses are o' ma acquaintance—but I'm speakin the noo o' our ain native breed, an' aiblins you're alludin to ane frae foreign parts—where they grow to a far greater size—as in Spain

North No, James, your continental cuddy coming over to this country is mostly mute.

Shepherd Hasna learned the language.

North. The one I last met—for upwards of four hours—never for a moment ceased to bray.

Shepherd And did ye cudgel him sair?

North I did But I am bound in candour to confess that he was little or none the better of it—and for the first time in my life, I am ashamed to say, I was fairly brayed off the field

Shepherd And the neist day, a' the town wad nae dout be ringin wi' your defeat

North Ichabod! Ichabod! the glory of our conversational powers was gone for ever, and the victorious donkey kept braying his way over the Border, communicating tidings of our discomfiture all over merry England

Shepherd Swearin he had swallowed the Thane o' the Scotch Thrissles at a single chow!—I had a delicat compliment paid me yestreen, sir I was asked to soop wi' a family that said they had inveeted a pairty to meet me just after my

ain mind. And there they were a' sittin on chairs roun' the room, as I entered, accordin to agreement, wi' my plaid, staff in haun, and dowg at fit, a great-grandson o' Hector's. What he thoct I canna say, but I could hae sworn, su, that they were sheep. The same large, licht, mild, rather unmeanin een—the same lang, white smooth faces as the cheviots—and the same lip-like noses—formin in fact atween the twa but ae fetur, owerhanging their mouths, without in ony way interferin wi' the feedin—and then a' at ance the same baa—baa—baa—maa—maa—maa—maaa,—for rams, and ewes, and wethers, and gummers, and hoggs, and lambs, had been a' gathered thegither frae mony pastures into ae hirs¹—a' to do honour to the Ettrick Shepherd

Tickler Not by any means an unoriginal idea.

Shepherd Were it no a pure matter o' fack, it micht pass for wut—for wut is a sayin at ance felt by the auditor to be baith apt and new—givin rise in his mind to wonder that he hadna thoct o' sayin't himsel, sorrow that he didna say't, and generally conviction that to hae said it was ayont his power.

North. James, what is your opinion of the state of public affairs?

Shepherd O, sir! but yon was like to be a great national calamity!

North Probably it was, James. Pray, what was it?

Shepherd The horizon was black indeed—the tempests were about to break lowse frae their slumbers—and we heard a mutterin sound as o' the angry sea

North I have no sort of doubt of it whatever—but I forget the particulars

Shepherd There were nae particulars—and it was the want o' them that made it sae awfu'—at least I saw nane deservin the name o' particulars in the newspapers; a' wore a general look o' danger—the fear was universal—and therefore I was justified in sayin, as I did the noo, "O, sir! but yon was like to be a great national calamity!"

North. I devoutly trust, James, the storm's blown over.

Shepherd Wha can say—wha can say? The stocks fell doun a' at ance, like quicksiller in a barometer, ever sae mony degrees—thretty or thereabouts in the twuntty-four

¹ *Hirsel*—flock

hours—for folk feared a national bankruptcy, and in sic panic wha wad buy in?

North. The national credit must have received a shock. But how? Do relieve my anxiety, James

Shepherd The greatest part o' the poppulation o' the island—an overwhelmin majority—were on the eve o' emigratin to America. They had secured their fraucht and passage, and were only waitin for a change o' wund—as a freen wrote me frae Portsmouth—to rin through the Needles. What that meant I knaw not—but that the British navy was hired for the simmer frae the Admiralty for the purpose aforesaid, I ken to be a fact—and Sir James Graham fand securities that it was to mak twa trips. O, sir! but yon was like to be a great national calamity!

Tickler The Plague?

Shepherd Far waur than the Plague—'cause threatenin to be mair universal—though, like the Plague, it was in Lunnon—thank heaven—where it first brak out—THE TAILORS' STRIKE!

North 'Twas an appalling event—and, like the great earthquake at Lisbon, was, no doubt, felt all over Europe.

Shepherd Ay—at the great earthquake o' Lisbon, sir, I've heard tell that the waters o' Loch Lomond ran sky-high as in storm—and, at the great Tailor-strike o' Lunnon, I daur to say that the kilts alang its shores flew up as in whirlwunds, exposing the hurdies o' a thousan' John Heelandmans

North. Buller, how picturesque! The Shepherd is the most poetical of political economists.

Shepherd For dinna tell me that kilts are ae thing and breeks anither—they baith alike appertain to the person, and the same part o' the person. A' the causes that affeck the tredd in breeks, affeck nearly or remotely, immediately or after a lang lapse o' years, the tredd in kilts — a' the usefu' arts, and the fine anes too—and *a fortiori*, them that's at ance usefu' and fine, and aboon a' tailorin—bein' a' connectit by inveesible threeds—ony feck o' which bein' cut or run, or runkled or ravelled, the rest feel it like a speeder's wab—and shrink up till the haill commercial system is disordered and deranged, and the social system too—and the political likewise—and the moral also—and if sae, hoo can the religious escape—till the universe itsel seems to be rushin intil ruins,

and it requires nae seer to predick that there is speedily about to be an end o' a' things—and the heavens and the earth reduced back by a grand convulsion o' nature to their original chawos.

North. Let us hope there may be some little exaggeration——

Shepherd No a grain Did you no listen to the owerpoorin eloquence o' the Maisters? I hae been only usin some o' their langage, subdued down to Noctes pitch. The een o' a' Britain, Stultz said, was upon them——

North “They read their history in a nation's eyes”

Shepherd And they were a' fu' o' tears! The nation grat while it glowered——

Buller. And significantly smote its thigh

Tickler. Methought I met Sir Henry Hardinge¹ in Bond Street without his coat—arm in arm with a member who had dispensed with his breeches; in the rear I saw a flaming patriot, not unlike Lord Nugent, with nothing but his shirt—while

“A painted vest Prince Vortigern had on,
Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won.”

Shepherd Haw! haw! haw!

Tickler Funerals were no more black-jobs.

Shepherd. Gude again

Tickler See that chief mourner in red breeches — yellow vest, with long flapping lappets—and coat bright with the purple light of love—a superb dress got up by his great-great-great-grandsire, in honour of the Restoration—and in the 1834 worn by a disconsolate son, but determined anti-Trades-Unionist, strong in filial love and patriotism, following, like the fragment of a weeping rainbow, a Conservative father to the grave!

Shepherd What o' dee'd he? What dee'd he o'?

Tickler. Of Tailor-strike.

Shepherd In the midst o' a great national calamity, hoo indifferent, alas! grows the heart to individual distress! At any other time the thocht o' sic a funeral would hae been affectin—but noo I can hear o't without a tear.

North. The misery was confined to the metropolis. The

¹ Afterwards Lord Hardinge.

rural districts at least providentially escaped the infection——

Shepherd Yet the complaint was fearsomely contagious—and rinnin like wildfire through the streets o' Lunnon.

Tickler Where first did it break out?

Shepherd Beneath a sky-licht It raged awfully in the attics afore it got down to the other flats—and howp grew seik and dee'd on sein and hearin't roarin out o' the wundows o' the grund-flat

North. A fine subject for an Epic.

Buller Better fitted, perhaps, sir, for the drama Yet the nation, I fear, has lost its love for the highest and deepest tragedy—and to rouse it even by such a theme would require more than the genius of another Shakespeare

Tickler. The Flints flash fire, and the day of the Dungs is gone.¹

Shepherd The rural districts, as you ca' them, Mr North, haena aye escaped sic a calamity. I weel remember, in the year wan,² a like visitation in the Forest. It wasna on sae big a scale—for the boonds wadna admit o' its bein' sae—but the meesery was nae less—though contrackit within a narrower circle

Tickler Diffused over a wider sphere

North. When?

Tickler. And how?

Shepherd. The Tailor at Yarrow Ford, without havin shown ony symptoms o' the phoby the nicht afore, ae morning at sax o' clock—*strack!*

North How dreadful!

Shepherd You may weel say that, sir 'Twas just at the dawn o' the Season o' Tailors, when a' ower the Forest there begins the makin o' new claes and the repairin o' auld——

North Making—as Bobby says——

“The auld claes look amaist as weel's the new”

Shepherd The maist critical time o' the haill year

North. Weel, James?

¹ “The tailors who held out for the advance were honoured with the name of Flints, while those who continued to work at the former prices were called Dungs”—*American Editor*

² *Wan*—one “The year *wan*”—an ellipsis for the year 1801.

Shepherd. At sax he strack—and by nine it was kent frae Selkirk to the Grey-Mare's Tail. A' at ance—no ordinar claes only—but mairrage-shoots and murnins were at a deid staun. A' the folk in the Forest saw at ance that it was impossible decently to get either married or buried. For, wad ye believe't, the mad body was aff ower the hills, and bat¹ Watty o' Ettrick Pen! Of coorse he strack—and in his turn aff by a short cut to the Lochs, and bat Bauldy o' Bourhope, wha loup't frae the buird like a puddock, and flang the guse in the fire, swearin by the shears, as he flourished them round his head, and then sent them intil the ass-hole, that a' man-kind micht thenceforth gang nakit for him up to the airm-pits in snaw!

North We are all listening to you, James, with the most intense interest

Shepherd The Three Tailors formed themsels intil a union—and boond themsels by an aith—the words o' which hae never transpired—but nae dout they were fearsome; and they ratified it—it has been said—wi' three draps each o' their an bluid, let out wi' the prick o' a needle—no to shue anither steek gin the Forest were to fa' doun afore them on its knees!

North Impious!

Shepherd But the Forest had nae sic intention—and bauldly stood up again' the Rebellion. Auld Mr Laidlaw—the faither o' your freens, Watty, George, and James—took the lead—and there was a gatherin on Mount Benger—the same farm that, by a wonnerfu' coincidence, I afterwards came to hauld—at which resolutions were sworn by the Forest no to yield, while there was breath in its body, though back and side micht gang bare. I there made ma maiden speech; for it wasna ma maiden speech—though it passed for such, as often happens—the ane ye heard, sir—ma first in the Forum.

North I confess I had my suspicions at the time, James. I thought I saw the arts of the sophist in those affected hesitations—and that I frequently heard, breaking through the skilful pauses, the powers, omnipotent in self-possession, of the practised orator

Shepherd. Never was there sic a terrible treeo as them o' Yarrow Ford, Ettrick Pen, and Bourhope! Three decenter tailor lads, a week afore, ye micht hae searched for in vain

¹ Bat—bit

ower the wide warld. The streck changed them into demons They cursed, they swore, they drank, they danced, they focht—first wi' whatever folk happened to fa' in wi' them on the stravaig—and then, castin out amang theirsels, wi' ane anither, till they had a' three black een—and siccan noses!

Tickler 'Tis difficult for an impartial, because unconcerned, spectator to divine the drift of the different parties in a fight of three.

Shepherd. They couldna hae divined it theirsels—for there was nae drift amang them to divine There they were a' three lounderin at hap-hazard, and then gaun heid-ower-heels on the tap o' ane anither, or colleckit in a knot in the glaur; and I couldna help sayin to Mr Bryden—father o' your favourite Watty Bryden, to whom ye gied the tortoise-shell mull—Saw ye ever, sir, a *Tredd's-Union like that?*²

Tickler Why not import?

Shepherd. As they hae dune since in Lunnon frae Germany? Just because naebody thocht o't. Importin tailors to insure free tredd!!

Tickler And how fared the Forest?

Shepherd No weel Some folk began tailorin for theirsels—but there was a strong prejudice against it—and to them that made the attemp the result was baith ridiculous and painfu', and in ae case, indeed, had nearly proved fatal.

Tickler. James, how was that?

Shepherd. Imagine yoursel, Mr Tickler, in a pair o' breeks, wi' the back part afore—the seat o' honour transferred to the front——

North Let us all so imagine, Tickler.

Shepherd They shaped them sae, without bein' able to help it, for it's a kittle airt cuttin out

Tickler But how fatal?

Shepherd Dandy o' Dryhope, in breeks o' his ain gettin up, rashly daured to foid the Yarrow—but they grupped him sae ticht atween the fork, that he could mak nae head gain¹ the water comin doun gey strang, and he was swoopit aff his feet, and taen out mair like a bundle o' claes than a man.

Tickler How?

Shepherd We listered him like a fish.

North. "Time and the hour run through the roughest day!"

¹ *Gain*'—against

Shepherd And a' things yerthly hae an end. Sae had the steeck To mak a lang story short—the Forest stood it out—the tailors gried in—and the Tredd's-Union fell to pieces But no befoire the Season o' Tailors was lang ower, and part o' the summei too—for they didna return to their wark till the Langest Day It was years afore the rebels recovered frae the want o' wage and the waste o' pose;¹ but atween 1804 and 1808, a' three married, and a' three, as you ken, Mr North—for I hae been direckin mysel to Mr Tickler and Mr Buller—hae been ever sin' syne weel-behaved and weel-to-do—and I never see ony o' them without their tellin me to gie you their compliments, mair especially the tailor o' Yarrow Ford,—for Watty o' the Pen—him, Mr Buller, that used to be ca'd the Flyin Tailor o' Ettnick—sometimes fears that Christopher North hasna got ower yet the beatin he gried him in the ninety-odd—the year Louis XVI was guillotined—at hap-stap-and-loup

North He never beat me, Mr Buller.

Buller From what I have heard of you in your youth, sir, indeed I can hardly credit it. Pardon my scepticism, Mr Hogg

Shepherd. You may be as great a sceptic as you choose—but Watty bate Kitty a' till sticks

North You have most unkindly persisted, Hogg, during all these forty years, in refusing to take into account my corns——

Shepherd Corns or nae corns, Watty bate you a' till sticks.

North. Then I had been fishing all day up to the middle in the water, with a creel forty pound weight on my back——

Shepherd. Creel or nae creel, Watty bate you a' to sticks

North And I had a hole in my heel you might have put your hand into——

Shepherd Sound heels or sair heels, Watty bate you a' to sticks.

North And I sprained one of my ankles at the first rise.

Shepherd Though you had sprained baith, Watty wad hae bate you a' till sticks

North And those accursed corduroys cut me——

Shepherd Dinna curse the corduroys—for in breeks or out o' breeks, Watty bate ye a' till sticks.

¹ *Pose*—a secret hoard of money, savings

North. I will beat him yet for a——

Shepherd You shanna be alloo'd to mak sic a fule o' yoursel You were ance the best louter I ever saw—except ane—and that ane was wee Watty o' the Pen—the Flyin Tailor o' Ettrick—and he bate ye a' till sticks

North. Well—I have done, sir All people are mad on some one point or other—and your insanity——

Shepherd. Mad, or no mad, Watty bate you a' till sticks

North Peter, let off the gas (*Rising with marked displeasure*)

Shepherd O man! but that's puir spite! Biddin Peter let aff the gas, merely 'cause I tauld Mr Buller what a' the Forest kens to be true, that him the bairns noo ca' the AULD HIRPLIN HURCHEON, half-a-century sin', at hap-stap-and-loup, bate Christopher North a' till sticks!

North (with great vehemence) Let off the gas, you stone!

Shepherd That's pitifu'! Ca'in a man a stane! a man that has been sae lang too in his service—and that has gien him nae provocation—for it wasna Peter but me that was obleeged to keep threepin that Watty o' the Pen—by folk o' my time o' life never ca'd onything less than the Flying Tailor o' Ettrick, though by bairns never ca'd onything mair but the Auld Hirplin Hurcheon, at hap-stap-and-loup—on fair level mossy grun'—bate him a' till sticks.

North (in a voice of thunder). You son of a sea-gun, let off the gas.

Shepherd Passion's aften figurative, and aye forgetfu'. But I fear he'll be breakin a bluid-veshel—sae I'll remind him o' the siller bell. Peter has orders never to shaw his neb but at soun' o' the siller bell.—Sir, you've forgotten the siller bell Play tangle—tangle—tangle—tang.

North (ringing the silver bell). Too bad, James Peter, let off the gas. [PETER lets off the gas

Shepherd Ha! the bleeze o' Morn! Amazin! 'Twas shortly after sunset when the gas was let on—and noo that the gas is let aff, lo! shortly after sunrise!

Buller. With us there has been no night.

Shepherd Yesterday was the Twunt-y-first o' June—the Langest Day. We could hae dune without artificial licht—for the few hours o' midnicht were but a gloamin—and we could hae seen to read prent.

Buller. A deep dew.

North. As may be seen by the dry lairs in the wet grass of those cows up and at pasture.

Shepherd. Naeboddy else stirrin Look, there's a hare washin her face like a cat wi' her paw. Eh man! look at her three leverets, like as mony wee bit bears

Buller I had no idea there were so many singing birds so near the suburbs of a great city.

Shepherd. Hadna ye? In Scotland we ca' that the skreigh o' day

North What has become of the sea?

Shepherd. The sea! somebody has opened the sluice, and let aff the water Na—there it's—fasten your een upon yon great green shadow—for that's Inchkeith—and you'll sune come to discern the sea waverin round it, as if the air grew glass, and the glass water, while the water widens out intil the Firth, and the Firth awa intil the Main. Is yon North Berwick Law or the Bass—or baith—or naither—or a cape o' cloudland, or a thocht?

North —

“ Under the opening eyelids of the morn ”

Shepherd See! Specks—like black water-flees. The boats o' the Newheeven fishermen. Their wives are snorn yet wi' their heads in mutches—but wull sune be risin to fill their creels. Mr Buller, was you ever in our Embro' Fish-Market?

Buller. No. Where is it, sir?

Shepherd In the Parliament Hoose.

Buller. In the Parliament House?

Shepherd. Are you daft? Aneath the North Brig.

Buller. You said just now it was in the Parliament House.

Shepherd. Either you or me has been dreamin. But, Mr North, I'm desperate hungry—are ye no intendin to gie us ony breakfast?

North (ringing the silver bell) Lo! and behold!

(*Enter* PETER, AMBROSE, KING PEPIN, SIR DAVID GAM, and TAPPYTOORIE, with trays.)

Shepherd. Rows het frae the oven! Wheat scones! Barley scones! Wat and dry tost! Cookies! Baps! Muffins! Loaves and fishes! Rizzars! Fnnans! Kipper! Speldrins! Herring! Marmlet! Jeely! Jam! Ham! Lamb! Tongue! Beef hung! Chickens! Fry! Pigeon pie! Crust and broon aside the Roon'—but sit ye down—no—freens, let's staun'—

had up your haun—bless your face—North, gie's a grace —
 (NORTH *says grace*) Noo let's fa' too—but hooly—hooly—
 hooly—what vision this! What vision this! An Apparition
 or a Christian Leddy! I ken, I ken her by her curtsy—did
 that face no tell her name and her nature—O deign, Mem, to
 sit doun aside the Shepherd—Pardon me—tak the head o' the
 table, ma honoured Mem—and let the Shepherd sit doun aside
 you—and may I mak sae bauld as to introduce Mr Buller to
 you, Mem? Mr Buller, clear you een—for on the Leads o'
 the Lodge, in face o' heaven and the risin sun, I noo intro-
 duce you till MRS GENTLE.

North (starting and looking wildly round). Ha!

Shepherd She's gane!

North (recovering some of his composure) Too bad, James.

Shepherd. Saw you nocht? Saw naebody ocht?

Omnes Nothing.

Shepherd A cretur o' the element! Like a' the ither love-
 liest sights that veesit the een o' us mortals—but the dream
 o' a dream! But, thank heaven, a's no unsubstantial in this
 world o' shadows Were ony o' us to say sae, this breakfast
 would gie him the lee! Noo, Gurney, mind hoo ye extend
 your short-haun.

Small still Voice. Ay, ay, sir.

Buller. "O Gurney! shall I call thee bird, or but a wan-
 dering voice!"

North.—

"O blessed Bird! the world we pace
 Again appears to be
 An unsubstantial faery-place,
 That is fit home for Thee!"

XXXV.

(AUGUST 1834)

Scene I—The Shepherd's Study, Altrive—The SHEPHERD seated at Dinner Time,—Six o'Clock—AMBROSE in waiting

(Enter, hurriedly, NORTH and TICKLER.)

Shepherd. What for keep ye folk waitin in this way, sirs, for denner? and it past sax! Sax is a daft-like hour for denner in the Forest, but I'm aye wullin to humour fules that happen to be reseedin in ma ain house at hame. Whare were you—and what hae ye been about? No' shavin at least—for twa sic bairds I dinna remember ha'in witnessed sin' I was in Wales—towards the close o' the century—and they belanged to twa he-goats glowerin ower at me frae the ruins o' Dolbal-dron Castle. Tak your chairs—ye Jews. Moses! sit you on my richt haun—and, Aaron! sit you on my left.

[NORTH and TICKLER sit down as commanded.]

North. 'Tis the first time in my life that I have been one moment behind the hour.

Shepherd. I believe't. For you can regulat your stamack like a timepiece. It gangs as true's a chronometer—and on board a ship you could tell by't to a nicety when she would reach any particular port. I daursay it's correck the noo by the sun—but I aye mak Gurrzzy bate² the girdle twa-three minutes afore the chap o' the knock³.

Tickler. Bate the girdle?

Shepherd. Ay, just sae, sir—bate the girdle. I used to hae a bell hung on the bourtree at the gable-end—the auld Yarrow kirk-bell—but it got intil its dotage, its tongue had the palsy,

¹ No—not.

² Bate—beat

³ Chap o' the knock—striking of the clock.

its cheeks were crackit—and pu' the rape as you would, its vice was as puir's a pan's. Then the lichtnin, that maun hae had little to dō that day, melted it intil the shape o' an airn icicle, and it grew perfectly useless—sae I got a drum that ance belonged to the militia, and for some seasons it diverted the echoes that used to tak it aff no amiss, whether braced or itherwise—but it too waxed auld and impotent, and you micht as weel, for ony music that was in't, hae bate the kitchen-dresser wi' the lint-beetle—sae I then got a gong sent ower frae India frae your freen and mine, Dr Gray—God bless him—and for a lang, deep, hollow, trummlin, sea-like, and thunderous sound, it bate a' that ever was heard in this kintra—but it created sic a disturbance far and wide, that, sair again my wull, I had to shut it up in the garret.

North. Wherefore, James?

Shepherd. In the first place, it was sae like thunner that folk far aff couldna tell whether it was thunner or no; and I've kent them yoke their carts in a hurry to carry in their hay afore it was dry for stacking, fearing a plump. Ae Sunday the sound keptit a' the folk frae the kirk, and aften they wadna ventur on the fuidrs, in dread o' a sudden spate frae a water-spoot. I learnt at last to bate it mair gently, but then it was sae like the sound o' a bill afore he breaks out intil the bellow, that a' the kye in the forest grew red-wud-mad, sae then I had to tak to batin the girdle—an idea that was suggested to me ae day on the swarmin o' a tap-swarm o' a skep o' bees in the garden—and I find that on a clear day sic as this, when the atmosphere's no clogged, that it answers as weel's either the kirk-bell, the drum, or the gong. You would hear't ayont the knowe, sirs, and wasna't bonny music?

Arcades Ambo. Beautiful exceedingly

Shepherd. If her I needna name had been at hame, there would hae been a denner on the table wordier¹ o' my twa maist esteemed and dearest freens; but I howp wi' sic as we hae—without her mair immediate yet prospective care—you will be able to mak a fend²

North. Bread and cheese would be a feast with the Shepherd

Shepherd. 'Deed it wad be nae sic thing. It's easy to speak o' feastin on cheese and breed, and butter and breed—and in our younger days they were truly a feast on the hill. But

¹ *Wordier*—worthier.

² *Fend*—shift.

noo our pallets, if they dinna require coaxin, deserve a goo;¹ and I've seen a barer burd. Mr Awmrose, lift the lids

[Mr AMBROSE *smilingly lifts the lids.*

North and Tickler (in delighted wonder) Bless us!

Shepherd That's hotch-potch—and that's cocky-leeky—the twa best soups in natur. Broon soup's moss-water—and white soup's like scauded milk wi' worms in't. But see, sirs, hoo the ladle stauns o' itsel in the potch—and I wush Mr Tickler could see himsel the noo in a glass, cuilin up his nose, wi' his een glistenin, and his mouth waterin, at sicht and smell o' the leeky. We kilt a lamb the day we got your letter, sir, and that's a hind-quarter twal-pund wecht. Ayont it's a beef-stake poy—for Geordy Scougal slaughtered a beast last market day at Innerleithen—and his meat's aye prime. Here are three fules—and that lam's nae sham, sae we sall ca' him Japhet. I needna tell ye yon's a roasted green-guse frae Crosslee—and neist it mutton-chaps—but the rest's a' ggem. That's no cat, Tickler—but hare—as you may ken by her lugs and fud. That wee bit black beastie—I wuss she mayna be wizened in the rostin—is a water-hen; the twa aside her are peaseweeps—to the east you may observe a leash o' grouse—westwards ho! some wild dyucks—a few pints to the south a barren pair o' patricks—and due north a whaup.

North (helping himself to a couple of flappers) —

“O' a' the airts the wund can blaw

I dearly loe the west,

For there the bonny dyuckie lies,

The dyuck that I loe best”

Shepherd. But you maunna be expectin a second and third coorse. I hate to hae denner set afore me by instalments; and, frae my no havin the gift o' prophecy, I've kent dish efter dish slip through my fingers in a succession o' coorses, till I had feenally to assuage my hunger on gratins they ca' parmesan. Sir George Warrenner² will recollect hoo I pickit them aff the plate as if I had been famished, yet frae first to last there had been nae absolute want o' vittals. I kept aye waitin for the guse; but nae guse o' an edible kind made its appearance, and I had to dine ower again at sooper in my ain hotle³. That's a sawmon.

¹ Goo—provocative

² I believe that Sir George Warrender presided at a public dinner given to Hogg in London

³ Hotle—hotel

Ambrose. There is somebody at the door, sir

Shepherd Let him in (*AMBROSE opens the door, and enter Clavers, Giraffe, Rover, Guile, and Fang*) It's the dowgs Gentlemen, be seated [*The Canine take their seats*]

North "We are seven."

Shepherd A mystical nummer—

North The Pleiades

Tickler.—

"And lend the Lyre of heaven another string"

Shepherd I ken, Mr Tickler, ye dinna like dowgs But ye needna be feared, for nane o' them's got the hydrophoby—except it may be Fang The cretur's been verra snappish sin' the baommatior reached ninety, and bat a goslin that began to bark—but though the goslin bat him again, he hasna yet been heard to quack ony, sae he's no muckle mad You're no mad, Fang?

Fang Buy—wuy—wuy.

Shepherd His speech's rather affectit. He used to say—bow—wow—wow

Tickler (*sitting away nearer the Shepherd*) I don't much like his looks

Shepherd But, dear me! I've forgotten to help you—and hae been eatin and talkin awa wi' a fu' mouth and trencher, while baith o' yours is staunn wide open and empty—and I fear, bein' out a' day, you maun be fent

Tickler. Say grace, James.

Shepherd I said it, Timothy, afore I sat doun; and though you twa wasna in, it included you, for I kent you wadna be far aff; sae it's a' richt baith in time and place Fa' tae.

Tickler. If you have been addressing me, my dear sir, never was there more needless advice. A more delicious duckling—

North. Than Fatima I never devoured.

Shepherd. O ye rubiawtors! Twa wild dynucks dune to the verra douns! I intended to hae tasted them mysel—but the twa thegither wadna hae weched wi' my whaup

Tickler. Your whaup?

Shepherd You a Scotchman and no ken a whaup! O you gowk! The English ca't a curly

Tickler. Oh! a curlew. I have seen it in Bewick.

Shepherd. And never in the murs? Then ye needna read

Booick. For to be a naturalist you maun begin wi' natur, and then study her wi' the help o' her chosen sons.

North After duckling I like leveret.

Shepherd Sae I see.

Tickler And I grouse

Shepherd Now, sirs, I beseech you, dinna 'peach It's three weeks yet till the Twalt, and if Finlay at Selkirk heard o' our ha'in ggem to denner—and me, too, no ha'in yet taken out the leesense—I sould be soommoned afore the Exchequer, and perhaps sent to jail I'm no feared o' your 'peachin—but dinna blab—thank heaven, Gurney's no here——

Small Voice. Sir?

Shepherd Save us! there he is—cheepin like a mouse in the closet. Mum—mum—mum. It's miraclous the cietur bein' here—for when you druv up yestreen there was only you twa in the fore part o' the gig, and Awmrose sittin ahint

North 'Twas a dog-cart, my dear sir, and Short-hand was among the pointers

Shepherd. I wush they had worried him—he haunts every house I visit like a ghaist

Tickler And a troublesome guest he is——

Shepherd Haunin down a' our sillinesses to immortality. But what think ye, sirs, o' thae pecks o' green pease?

North By the flavour, I know them to be from Cacia Bank

Shepherd Never kent I a man o' sic great original genius, wi' sic a fine delicate taste. They're really sae John Grieve kent ye was comin to Altrive, and sent me ower baith them and thae young potawtoes You'll be delighted to see him the morn in Ettrick kirk—for I haena kent him lookin sae strang and fresh for a dizzen years—oh! there's naething for ane ony way invalidish like the air o' ane's native hills! And then sic a season! He's out in the wee gig wi' Wallace, or the close carriage wi' Big Sam, every day, and on Tuesday, when he nodded to me wi' a lauch out o' the window, it did my heart gude to see his face amaist as bricht as it was the day we three first brak breid thegither in my lodgins, in the screw-stair-case, as you used to ca't, aneath the North Brig.¹ Confoun' thae great big starn New Buildings—in spite o' our freen John Anderson's shop—for they hae soopit awa Anne Street frae the face o' the earth——

¹ See vol. 1 p 238.

North But not into oblivion

Shepherd Na, na. Mony a spat exists in the memory—in the regions o' the heart—visible nae man to man's uniegardin een, but hoo saft, hoo bricht, hoo lown they lie there, a' ready to rise up at the biddin o' a thoct, and then to sink waverinly awa back again until their ain mysterious stillness, till frae our melancholy fancy they utterly melt into mist

Tickler Come, Mr Hogg, do tell us how you got the game?

Shepherd It wasna my blame Last Saturday, that's this day week, I gaed out to the fishin, and the dowgs gaed wi' me, for when they're left at hame they keep up siccan a yowlin that folk passin by nicht think Altrive a kennel for the Duke's jowlers I paid nae attention to them, but left them to amuse theirsels—Claverse and Giraffe, that's the twa grews—Fang, the terrier—and Guile and Rover, collies—at least they ca' Rover a collie, though he's gotten a cross o' some outlandish bluid, and he belongs to the young gentleman at Thirlstane, but he's a great freen o' our Guile's, and often pays him a visit

Tickler I thought there had been no friendship among dogs

Shepherd. Then you thoct wrang—for they aften loe ane anither like brithers, especially when they're no like ane anither, being indeed in that respect just like us men; for nae twa human beings are mair unlike ither, physically, morally, and intellectually, than you and me, Mr Tickler, and yet dinna we loe ane anither like brithers?

Tickler We do, we do, my dearest Shepherd. Well?

Shepherd The trouts wadna tak; whup the water as I wad I couldna get a loup Flee, worm, mennow, a' useless—and the water, though laigh, wasna laigh aneuch for guddlin.

Tickler. Guddlin?

Shepherd Nae mair o' your affeckit ignorance, Mr Tickler. You think it fashionable to be ignorant o' everything vulgar folk like me thinks worth knawin, but Mr North's a genteeler man nor you ony day o' the week, and he kens brawly what's guddlin, and what's mair, he was ance himsel the best guddler in the south o' Scotland, if you exceptit Bandy Jock Gray o' Peebles. He couldna guddle wi' Bandy Jock ony

mair than loup wi' Watty o' the Pen, the Flyin Tailor o' Ettrick.

North (laying down his knife and fork) I'll leap him to-morrow for love

Shepherd Wheesht—wheesht The morn's the Sabbath.

North. On Monday then—running hop-step-and-leap, or a running leap, on level ground—back and forward—with or without the crutch—let him use sticks if he will——

Shepherd Wheesht—wheesht Watty's dead

North Dead!

Shepherd And buried I was at the funeral on Thursday The folk are talkin o' pitten up a bit monument to him—indeed hae asked me to indite an inscription I said it should be as simple as possible—and merely record the chief act o' his life—"HIC JACET WALTER LAIDLAW OF THE PEN, THE CELEBRATED FLYING TAILOR OF ETTRICK, WHO BEAT CHRISTOPHER NORTH AT HOP-STEP-AND-JUMP"

North (resuming his knife and fork) Well—fix your day, and though Tweed should be in flood, I will guddle Bandy Jock.

Shepherd. Bandy Jock 'ill guddle nae mair in this waird He dee'd o' the rheumatiz on May-day—and the same inscription, wi' a little variation—leavin out "hop-step-and-jump," and inserting "guddlin"—will answer for him that will answer for Watty o' the Pen

Tickler. 'Pon honour, my dear sir, I know not guddlin.

Shepherd In the wast they ca't ginnlin.

Tickler. Whew! I'll ginnle Kit for a pair of ponies

North (derisively) Ha, ha, ha!

Shepherd I've seen Bandy Jock dook down heid and shouthers, sae that you saw but the doup o' him facin the sun, aneath a bank, and remain for the better part o' five minutes wi' his mouth and nostrils in the water—hoo he contrived to breathe I kenna—when he wad draw them out, wi' his lang carroty hair a' poorin, wi' a trout a fit lang in ilka haun, and ane ablins auchteen inches atween his teeth.

Tickler. You belong, I believe, Mr Hogg, to the Royal Company of Archers?

Shepherd What connection has that? I do; and I'll shoot you ony day. Captain Colley ance backed Bandy Jock again' a famous tame otter o' Squire Lomax's frae Lancashire—somewhere about Preston—that the Squire aye carried wi'

him in the carriage—a pool bein' made for its accommodation in the floor wi' air-holes—and Jock bate the otter by fifteen pound—though the otter gruppit a sawmon.

Tickler But, mine host, the game?

Shepherd Do you no like it? Is't no gude? It surely canna be stinkin' And yet this het wather's sair compleened o' by the cyuck, and flees will get intil the Safe. I gie you my word for't, howsomever, that I saw her carefully wi' a knife sciapin out the mauks

Tickler I see nothing in the shape of maggots in this one.

Shepherd. Nor shall ye in this ane—(*forking it*)—for I see that, though I'm in my ain house, I maun tak care o' mysel wi' you Embro' chaps, or I'll be famished.

Tickler. But, mine host, the game?

Shepherd That cretur Fang there—him wi' the slicht touch o' the hydrophoby—is the gleggest at a grup o' ggem sittin, in a' the Forest. As for Rover, he has the nose o' a Spanish pinter, and diaws and backs as if he had been regularly brak in by a dowg-breaker, wi' a dowg-whup on the mours. On my way up the Yarrow—me wi' my fishin-rod in my haun, no put up, and no unlike the Crutch, only without the cross—Rover begins snokin and twinnin himsel in a serpentine style, that aye denotes a strang scent—wi' his fanlike tail whaffin—and Fang close at his heels—when Fang pounces on what I thoct micht pruve but a tuft o' heather, or perhaps a mowdiewarp—but he kent better—for in troth it was the Auld Cock—and then whurr—whurr—whurr—a covey o' what seemed no far short o' half a hunder—for they broon'd the lift; and in the impetus o' the moment, wi' the sudden inspiration o' an improveesistreecky, I let fly the rod amang them as if it had been a rung¹ It wounded many, but knocked down but three—and that's them, or at least was them—for I noo see but ane—Tickler ha'in taen to his share the Auld Cock

North. And the ducklings?

Shepherd. Ca' them flappers. A maist ridiculous Ack o' Parliament has tried to mak them ggem—though it's weel kent that tame dyucks and wild dyucks are a' ae breed—but a thousand Acks o' Parliament 'ill never gar me consider them ggem, or treat them as ggem, ony mair than if you were

¹ *Rung*—walking-staff.

to turn out a score o' how-towdies on the heather, and ca' them ggem.

Tickler Pheasants.

Shepherd. I ken naethun about feesants, excepp that they're no worth eatin.

North You aie wrong there, James The Duke sends me annually half-a-dozen, and they eat like Birds of Paradise.

Shepherd Even the hen's no half sae gude's a hen But for the flappers A' the five dowgs fand theirsels a' at ance in amang a brood on a green level marshy spat, where escape was impossible for purr beasts that couldna yet flee—and therefore aie ca'd flappers It wad hae been vain for me to try to ca' the dowgs aff—sae I cried them on—and you never saw sic murder The auld drake and dyuck kept circling round—quack-quack-quacking out o' shot in the sky—and I pitied the purr pawrents lookin down on the death o' then promising progeny By gude luck I had on the sawmon-creel—and lookin round about, I crammed in a' the ten—down wi' the lid—and awa along the holms o' Yarrow as if I was selectin a stream for beginnin to try the fishin—when, wha sud I meet but ane o' his Grace's keepers! Afore I kent whare I was, he put his haun aneath the basket, and tried to gie't a hoise—but providentially he never keekit intil the hole—and tellin him I had had grand trootin—but maun be aff, for that a lassie had been sent to tell me that twa gentlemen frae Embro' had come out to Altrive—I wished him gude day, and took the furd. But my heart was loupin, and I felt as if I was gaun to fent A sook o' Glenlivet, however, set me a' richt—and we shall hae the lave to scoope. I howp poosie's tasty, sir?

North I have rarely ate a sweeter and richer leveret.

Shepherd. I'll thank ye, sir, to ca' the cretur by her richt name—the name she gaed by, to my knowledge, for mony years—a Haie She hasna been a leveret sin' the King's visit to Scotland I howp you dinna find her teuch?¹

North. Not yet.

Shepherd You maun lay your account wi' her legs bein' harder wark than her main body and wings. I'm glad to see Gurrzy hasna spared the stuffin—and you needna hain the jeel,² for there's twa dizzen pats o' new, red, black, and white,

¹ *Teuch*—tough.

² *Hain the jeel*—be sparing of the jelly.

in that closet, wi' their mouths cosily covered wi' pages o' some auld lowse Nummers o' *Blackwood's Magazine*—the feck o' them belangin to twa articles, entitled, "Streams" and "Cottages"

North (wincing) But to the story of the game.

Shepherd The witch was sittin in her ain kale-yard—the preceese house I dinna choose to mention—when Giraffe, in loupin ower the dyke, louped ower her, and she gied a spang intil the road, turnin round her fud within a yard o' Claveis—and then sic a biassle a' three thegither up the brae! And then back again—in a hairy whulwind—twa miles in less than ae minute. She made for the mouth o' the siver,¹ but Rover, wha had happened to be examining it, in his inquisitive way, and kent naething o' the coorse, was comin out just as she was gaun in, an' atween the twa there ensued, unseen in the siver, a desperate battle. Weel dune witch—weel dune warlock—and at ae time I feared frae his yelpin and yowlin that Rover was gettin the warst o't, and micht loss his life. Auld poosies cuff san wi' their forepaws—and theirs is a wicked bite. But the outlandish wolfiness in Rover brak forth in extremty, and he cam rushin out o' the siver wi' her in his mouth, shakin her savagely, as if she had been but a ratten, and I had to choke him aff. Forbye thiapplin her, he had bit intil the jugular—and she lost sae meikle bluid, that you hae eaten her the noo roasted, instead o' her made intil soup. She wad hae been the tenderer o' anither fortnicht o' this het wather—wi' the glass at 92 in the shade o' the Safe in the Larder—yet you seem to be gettin on——

North. Pretty well—were it not that a sinew—like a length of catgut—from the old dame's left hip has got so entangled among my tusks that——

Shepherd You are speakin sae through your teeth as no to be verra intelligible. Let me cut the sinny wi' my knife

[*The Shepherd operates with much surgical dexterity*]

North Thank you, James. I shall eat no more of the leveret now—but take it minced at supper.

Shepherd. Minshed! ma faith, you've minshed it wi' a vengeance. She's a skeleton noo, and nae mair—and let's send her in as a curiosity in a glass-case to James Wilson—to meet him on his return frae the Grand Scientific Expedition o' thae

¹ *Siver*—a covered drain.

fearless feelosophers into the remotest regions o' Sutherland, to ascertain whether par be par, or o' the seed o' sawmon. We'll swear that we fand it imbedded in a solid rock, and it'll pass for the young o' some specie o' antediluvian yelephant.

Tickler. Clap the skin upon it—and tell James that we all three saw it jump out of the heart of the tiap

Shepherd A queeridea. Awmrose, bid Girrzzzy gie ye the hare-skin o' that auld hare that's noo eaten intil a skeleton by Mr North. [*Exit AMBROSE, and enters with the hare-skin.*

North. Allow me to put it on [*NORTH seems much at a loss.*

Shepherd Hoot' man. The skin's inside out! There—the lugs fit nicely—(*the SHEPHERD adroitly re-furs Puss*)—and the head—but there's a sair fa'in aff everywhere else—and noo that it's on—this unreal mockery is mair shockin than the skeleton. Tak it awa—tak it awa, Mr Awmrose—I canna thole to look at it

North Stop, Ambrose. Give it me a moment

[*NORTH lends it a legerdemain touch after the style of the late celebrated Othello Devaynes of Liverpool, and the witch, in point of activity, apparently not one whit the worse of having been eaten, jumps out of the window.*

Ommes. Halloo! halloo! halloo!

[*Clavers, Giraffe, Rover, Guile, and Fang, spring from their seats, and vanish—Fang clearing the sill as clean as a frog.*

Tickler Now, Ambrose, down with the window—for, though my nose is none of the most fastidious, we have really had in every way quite enough of dogs.

Scene II—The Arbour in the Garden—MR AMBROSE, assisted by GIRRZZZY, arranging the Table and Seats.

(*Enter MR HOGG, MR NORTH, and MR TICKLER*)

North. I have read, my dear Shepherd, of the melancholy life you have long led at Altrive, in a cold, damp, comfortless, empty house, hidden by gloomy hills from the sun, and with hardly enough of heaven's light to warm the lichens on the weather-stained walls¹

Shepherd Some that said sae meant weel, as you ken, sir, but were sair mistaen—ithers meant ill, and merely lee'd;

¹ See vol. iii p. 178.

but whatever I may owe to my fellow-creturs—and among them, mair especially to my kintramen—wicked should I be were I no humbly gratefu' to Heaven for a' its mercies O' this wauld's gca' I hae but little—but I hae a mine o' contentment within my ain breast, that's mair productave than a' the mines o' Potosi and Peru. There hae been times when I had to draw deep on the materials there, but I rejoiced to find that they were inexhaustible——

North.—

——“Transcending in their worth
The gems of India, nature's rarest birth”

Shepherd. True that I'm gettin rather auld—but I'm no frightened at that thocht—only sometimes pensy about them that I shall ae day hae to leave behint me in a wairld where my voice will be mute. But what's singular to my case in that? You needna look at me, my dear sir, wi' a wat ee—for ma an aie dry—and for ae tear I shed on wee Jamie's head I shower down ten thousand smiles. The holiest affections o' natur, sir, as weel baith you and Mr Tickler kens, may grow into habits. Noo, it's no a matter o' prudence wi' me—nor yet o' feelosophy—for I hae lttle o' either—but it's a duty o' religion wi' me, sirs, to encourage a cheerfu' disposition throughout a' ordinar hours, and in a' the mair serious and solemn, which like angel-visits are neither short nor far atween, hope, faith, and resignation—knowing that in His hands are the issues of life and death.

North (cheerfully). THE WIFE AND WEANS.

Tickler (with a glowing countenance). God bless them all.

Shepherd (laughing faintly). They'll be tauld o' this toast. They're a' happy the noo in Embro'—perhaps takin a walk on the Calton Hill—na, they'll be drunkin tea wi' that excellent man, Dr Crichton, in Stockbrig. You ken him, sir?

North. I do, my dear James, and he is an excellent man—and knows well his profession. Perhaps we had better be drinking tea too.

Shepherd. Sae I think we had I see Mr Awmrose walkin amang the flowers, and pu'in a posy. I'll cry till him Mr Awmrose, tak awa a' thir things, and bring the tea-tray.

North. Stop—don't disturb Love among the roses.

Tickler. Nor yet has Molly put the kettle on.

Shepherd. Weel—weel—we can wait for an hour or twa—

but I see Mysie mulkin the kye—wull ye hae a drink o' milk fiac the pail?

Tickler. New milk sits ill on old porter

North. I shall take a bowl before going to bed

Shepherd No you Gin it were placed on a chair at the bedside, you micht skim aff some o' the ream—but nane o' the milk wad wat your whuskers, (safe us, what'n a band!) and there wad be a midnicht feast for the rattens

Tickler. What! are you infested with rats?

Shepherd. Sair. We hae the common house-rat—and the water-rat—and the last o' the Norways Except theirsels there's nae Norways in the Forest—perhaps in a' Scotland.

Tickler. I request to have Fang for my bedfellow.

Shepherd What? and him wi' a touch o' the phoby?

Tickler. Well, then,—Clavers or Giraffe.

Shepherd The grews? You're welcome to them baith—but, mind you, dinna meddle wi' them when they loup up on the testee—for grews that are growin grey about the muzzle are gey sully, I micht say savage, in their slumbers—and I ken this, that gin you offer to shove Clavers aff you, he'll no content himsel wi' a growl—sae tak tent, afore you try to gather up your feet, to row younsel weel up in the claes—for he can bite through three ply o' blankets.

Tickler I shall get the sofa brought down here, and sleep in the arbour

Shepherd The arbour's a circle o' five feet in diameter—and you sax feet five inches lang even yet—I remember you nearer seven—and you should hae considered, afore speakin o' the sofa, that your head is noo just touchin the wicker-wark o' the croon o' the bower, and your feet on the gravel walk in front o' the door. The sofa itsel's no aboon five feet and a half, and the best bed's no lang aneuch—but Gurrzy had the sense to tak out the fit-brodd—only mind no to ding down the wa' by streekin yoursel out in a dream at the dead o' nicht.

North "The dowie holms o' Yarrow!"

Shepherd In theirsels they're no dowie—but as cheerfu' as ony ever sang ower by the laverock—and mony a luntie is head liltin merrily in the bloom. But Poetry and Passion changed their character at their ain wild wull—tauld the silver Yarrow to rin red wi' lovers' blud—and ilka swellin turf, fit for the Fairies' play, to look like a grave where a human

flower was buried ! Sic power has genie transfigurin a' nature in its grief !

North. Write you no songs now, James ?

Shepherd Nane ! Isna five hunder o' mair sangs aneuch ? I shanna say ony o' mine's aie as gude as some sax or aucht o' Burns's—for about that number o' Robbie's are o' immitable perfection. It was heaven's wull that in them he should transcend a' the minnesingers o' this warld But they're too perfeckly beautifu' to be envied by mortal man—therefore let his memory in them be hallowed for evermair

North A noble sentiment

Shepherd At least a natural ane, and flowin frae a heart elevated at ance and purified by the sangs o' ane, let us trust, noo a seraph.

North Peace to the soul of the Poet

Shepherd Peace and glory that fadeth not away ! His sins were a' born o' his body—that is dust—and if they tainted his immortal soul—and oh ! wae's me ! mournfully and mysteriously I fear that sair did they sae—what's the mornin-dew or the well on the mountain to what has washed out a' thae stains, and made it purer noo than even the innocent daisy that on this eath—ay, even when tolin at his wark at ance like a slave and a king—his kindled heart changed into a flower o' heaven !

North. I wish Allan Cunningham were with us

Shepherd And sae maist fervently do I

Tickler. And I.

North. Some of Allan's songs, too, James, will not die

Shepherd. Mony a bonny thing dees—some o' them, as it would seem, o' theirsels, without onything hurtin them, and as if even gracious Nature, though loth, consented to allow them to fade awa into forgetfulness, and that will happen, I fear, tō no a few o' baith his breathins and mine—but that ithers will survivee, even though Time should try to dng them down wi' his heel into the yird, as sure am I as that the nicht sky shall never lose a single star till the mornin o' the Day o' Doom.

North Ramsay, Fergusson, Bruce, Burns, Hogg, Cunningham—

Shepherd. Pollok.

North. Ay, Pollok—a gifted spirit All born “in huts

where poor men lie" Lift up, O Scotland! all thy hills to heaven! Let loose thy cataracts from all thy cliffs! Let dash all thy sea-lochs flowing and ebbing from thy heart—and in encircling thunder let the multitude of thy isles rejoice!

Shepherd At this hour, sae sweet and solemn, my filial love prays for the eternity o' a' images o' peace Pure be the sunshine as the snaw on the bonny breist o' Scotland, and may the ages, as they roll along, multiply the number o' her honoured graves! Still may she be the land o' freedom, and genius, and virtue, and religion!—And see, sir, hoo the evening sun is bathing a' the serene circle o' thae hills in a mair veidant licht—for there's a communion between the heart o' Nature and the hearts o' her worshippers, and if you want her face to look beautifu', you have but to let rise within you a gentle feeling or a noble thocht

Tickler I hear you, my dear Shepherd, even with my deaf ear—just as I hear music with it still—though along the streets mail-coaches, which I suppose are rattling, seem going at the rate of twelve miles an hour, even over the unmacadamised causeway, as noiselessly as if they were hearses moving slowly upon snow.

Shepherd Nae man need be ashamed o' sic a compliment as that—and oh! sir, but I'm happy to hae you at last sittin aside me in the arbour

North I think, my dear sir, you used the term *minnesinger*. Are you a German as well as a Greek scholar?

Shepherd. Much about it I hae glanced ower Goth¹ in the original—I mean his *Fast*—and read a' the English and what-not translations o' him, baith in verse and prose—and o' the haill tot, I like far best Mr Hayward's prose version. Yon's a poem!

North I am no great German scholar myself, James—but the language is gradually lightening up before my eyes—

Shepherd Like the *Mare Ignotum* before the een o' a navigator in a ship sailin until the dawn.

North. Good again. I would give the world my idea of *Faust*, were it not that about Goethe the world is mad.

Shepherd The mair reason to set her richt—to bring her back to her senses. She's no in a state o' idiocy? That's hopeless

¹ Goethe.

North Goethe's idolators—mind ye, I exclude Thomas Carlyle and Hayward, and all minds of that order and stamp—are of course not Christians, and use a heathenish lingo worse than the unknown tongue

Shepherd There's nae harm in ony unknown tongue—sic as Tam Stoddart's—but nae punishment's ower severe for them that swear they're respeckin their mither's, a' the while they're murderin't—and flout in your een a wab o' words, like gaudy patchwork shued for the bottom o' an easy arm-chair by an auld wife.

North It is declared by all great and true German scholars, that the poem of *Faust* in execution is as perfect as in conception magnificent, and that Goethe has brought to bear on that wonderful work not only all the creative energy of a rare genius, and all the soul-searching wisdom of a high philosophy, but likewise all the skill of a consummate artist, and all possible knowledge and power over his native speech. His was the unconfined inspiration from above, that involuntarily moves harmonious numbers, and his the regulated enthusiasm from below, that enables the poet to interfuse with the forms of earth the fire of heaven.

Shepherd A noble panegyric.

North. Not pronounced by me, but by the voice of Europe.

Shepherd. But ye haena borrowed the words?

North. Not that I know of—and they are too feeble for *Faust* To show such a work an English Poem would require—whom? Not twenty boys—however clever, or better than clever—but one man of mature mind, and that mind of the highest order—a mind that “with sweepy sway” could travel through the shadowy into the illimitable—and distinguish and command the phantoms of beauty and of grandeur rising up from the “unapparent deep.”

Shepherd Micht Byron?

North. No

Shepherd. Shelley?

North. No—imperfectly, and but in part.

Shepherd. Wordsworth?

North. No—no—no. Wordsworth's world is not Goethe's world—the Wordsworthian star, like that of Jove itself, “so beautiful and large,” is not like the star Goethe. Both are the brightest of the bright; but the breath of peace envelopes the

one, with "an ampler ether, a diviner air"—at its height, the other often looks troubled, and seems to reel in its sphere, with a lurid but still celestial light.

Shepherd Puir, puir lassie!

North Ay, James, had Ophelia been in her place, she would have been Maigaet

Shepherd And Hamlet Fowst?

North Nay, in comparison with that Prince of the Melancholious, Faust is little better than a fantastic quack-doctor

Shepherd Aie ye no unsaying a' you've said—for isna he Getty's hero?

North I said "in comparison" That comparisons are often odious, I know—but then only when made in a spirit of detraction from what shining by itself is glorious; the idolators of Goethe set him above Shakespeare—not by declaration of faith—for they durst not—but virtually and insidiously—for they either name not the Swan of Avon, or let him sail away down the river of life, with some impatient flourish about the beauty of his plumage, and then falling on their foolish faces before Faust, break out into worship in the gabble of the unknown tongue Shakespeare!

"Creation's heir! the world—the world is thine"

Shepherd. There's a talk in Mr Hayward's notes o' the hidden meanin o' muckle or the maist o' Fowst; but for my ain part I hae nae misgivin about either the general scope and tendency o' the wark, or the signification o' ony o' its details. It's a' as clear's mud

North Mr Hayward is too rational a man—I use the epithet in its best sense—to believe that a great Poet would purposely wrap up profound meanings in mysterious allusions, to be guessed at in vain by the present purblind race, but to be deciphered and solved by a wiser generation not yet in embryo in the womb of time. What Goethe in his old age may have said or done, all who admired the great Poet in his perfect prime should forgive or forget, and vast though be the Edifice, the architect planned not "windows that exclude the light, and passages that lead to nothing" Deep the Gothic niches, and gloomy the long-withdrawing galleries, and dismally on their hinges grate some of the doors, and difficult may they be to open,—but self-fed lamps of "naphtha and asphaltic

yielding light" are pendent from roofs "by their own weight immovable and steadfast," and though he who wanders there will meet with ghosts, and witches, and misbegotten hell-cats, and imps, and fiends, and the devil himself, yet, without muttering *Ave Maria* or *Paternoster*, let him not fear but that, with no other guide or guardian but his own conscience, he will be able to find his way out into the open light of day, and more blessedly beautiful because of all those glimmering and shapeless terrors mingled with radiant tendernesses ruefully wading through a perplexing mist of tears, he will again behold high overhead the not unapproachable peace of heaven, which seems then descending half-way to meet the holy seeking to soar homewards on a spirit's wings

Shepherd Are you hearkenin till the sage, Mr Tickler?

Tickler. I hear a murmur as of a hive of bees

Shepherd Sound without sense—but pleasant withal, for sake o' the indefinite and vague hum o' happiness o' that countless nation a' convenin and careerin roun' their queen.

North Articles have been sent to me on Goethe, chiefly on the *Faust*—some not without talent—but all, except one, leaving on my mind the unpleasant impression of their having been written by prigs

Shepherd What's a prig?

North You might as well ask what's a sump There are nuisances in this sublunary world, almost as undefinable as unendurable, and to no class of them ought the eye of the literary police to be more rigorously directed than to that of prigs. They greatly infest our periodical literature, and are getting bolder and bolder every day. For their sakes should be revived the picturesque exposure of the pillory, and the grotesque imprisonment of the stocks

Shepherd. Try the pump

North. 'Twould be a pity, after Pindar's panegyric, so to use the element of water—nor could I find it in my heart, James, looking at his head and handle, so to humiliate the pump.

Shepherd. Oh, sir, but I would like fine to see a fule tarred and feathered—for though my imagination's no that unweevid, and can shape to itsel maist absurd and amusin sights, it has never been able to satisfy my mind wi' an adequate representation o' the first start frae the barrel o' an enormous human

blockhead, changed intil a bud—nae wings, nae tail, neither a cock nor a guse, but an undescribable leevin and loupin lump o' feathers frae Freezland, in fear, pain, and shamefacedness, uttering strange screechs and scraughs, as down alang lang lanes o' hootin spectators, the demented phenomenon, aye keepin to the gutter, and aften rinnin foul o' the lamp-posts, faster far than a cur wi' a kettle to his tail scours squares and streets o' cities, and then terrifyn the natives o' the kintra, bent on suicide, as if he were a drove o' swine possessed by a legion o' deevils, rushes intil the sea

Trickler The Atlantic Ocean. I admire the Americans for the ingenious and humane invention.

Shepherd. Yet they're no sae original in their poetry as might hae been expected, and predicted, frae their adoption o' sic a punishment

North. Prigs are of opinion that the present age has not eyes to see into the heart of Goethe's poetry, which will lie hidden in its mysteries for a thousand years Nay, 'tis pitiable to hear such cant even from critics of considerable and not undeserved reputation, who, at the same time, would pucker up the lines at the corner of their mouths and eyes——

Shepherd. Crawlfeet

North —— were you to question their clear and full comprehension of the character and condition of *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *Hamlet* and *Lear*. The worthy, weak, well-meaning, commonplace, not ill-fed, and decently-dressed European and American publics and republics must wait for a few centuries before they can hope to gain sight of more than some glimmerings of the glory enshrined in the genius of a certain German charlatan, known by the name of Goethe, who used to strut about in his prime and in his decay all bedizened with gaudy gewgaws, given him by the prince of a petty principality, to mark his admiration of the manager of a provincial theatre, whom the Dog of Montargis drove from his box into private life—though a real living flesh-and-blood dog—a Newfoundland or St Bernardine, as humane as sagacious—while the jealous and jewelled bard's own canine fancy was in comparison a cross-bred-cur and a mangy mongrel, whom Charlie Westropp of the Westminster pit would have despised, and his famous Billy the rat-killer worried till he could not have been brought in time to the scratch, nathless he were the Dog of Hell!

Tickler Court and theatre of Weimar!

Shepherd Ma heid's a' in confusion—and what is your real judgment o' Getty, as you ca' him, is a'thegither ayont ma comprehension.

North Of all schools of poetry and criticism, James, the most contemptible is the Oracular.

Shepherd That's just what I was gaun to say. Naebody can wi' truth say that I hae a bad temper, though it's sometimes rather het and short——

Tickler. Like gingerbread not yet cool from the oven.

Shepherd —— but the instant I discover that the owthor o' ony poem that I may happen to be tryin to peruse, is either takin pains to conceal his meanin or his want o' meanin—and the first is the warst, for weakness is naething to wickedness — than I find ma face growin red, and a chokin in ma throat, as if I were threatened wi' a stroke o' the apoplex, and, risin in a passion, I dash the half-witted or deceptious cretur's abortive concern wi' sic a daud on the floor, that I've kent it stot up again on till the table, and upset the jug

Tickler. Hoo! hoo! hoo! My dear James, you're first-rate this evening

Shepherd. If I werena, I wad hae a queer look in sic company — for a' Lunnon couldna produce three sic first-rate fallows as noo, unknown to the haill warld, are sittin in the Shepherd's Bower in the heart o' the Forest! What's that starrin? Gurney ahint the honeysuckles! I wush he was deid. But he's no ane o' your folk that dee. He'll see us a' out, sirs, and then he'll publish the owtobiography o' a' Us Three, first piecemeal in Maga, and then ilka ane by itsel, in three vols crown octavo, gettin a ransom¹ for the copyrights.

North. The greatest sinner of the oracular school was Shelley—because the only true poet. True poets admire his genius, but, in spite of love and pity for the dead, they disdain the voluntary darkness in which he perversely dallied with things of light that should never have been so enshrouded, and according to the command and law of nature should have been wooed, won, wedded, and enjoyed in the face of heaven.

Shepherd. I consider mysel a man o' mair than ordinar genie, and of about an average understaumin; and ha'in paid sic attention to the principles o' poetry laid in the natur o'

¹ *Ransom*—an extravagant price.

things, as ane canna weel avoid doin wha engages with life-warm and life-deep and life-lang luve in the practice o' the maist heavenly delichtfu' o' a' the divine arts, I canna bring mysel to accuse mysel o' onything rash nor unreasonable-like in declarin that to be donnicht drivellin nonsense, which, though expressed in words, and printed in gude teep, and on gude paper, in a byuck, either bund or in burds, by day or by nicht, by coal, cawnle, lamp, or sunlicht, continues to lie afore ma een in shoals o' unintelligible syllables o' which a' you can safely assert is, that they seem as if they belanged, however remotely, in some way or ither, to the English tongue.

North Poor Shelley would turn on his face in his coffin——

Shepherd Oh! remember—remember, sir, that his drowned body was burnt on the sea-shore!

North. I had forgot it.

“Custom lies upon us with a weight
Heavy as frost, and deep almost as death”

Buried in the grave! In the Christian world so disposed is the dust of the disembodied spirit, and I dreamed not of the dismal smoke of Shelley's funeral pyre.

Shepherd But what was you gaun to say?

North. That the worst dishonour done to his memory is the admiration in which his genius is held by feebles, and fribbles, and coxcombs, and cockneys.

Tickler And prigs.

Shepherd And sumphs

North Their imitations of their oracle—who did indeed often utter glorious responses from a cloudy shrine all at once, and not transiently, illuminated from within by irrepressible native light—are better nonsense-verses than I ever knew written by men of wit for a wager. For unconscious folly in its own peculiar walk can far surpass the wildest extravagance of wit—perfect no-meaning can be perpetrated only by a natural numbskull, and is beyond the reach of art.

Shepherd. Leigh Hunt truly loved Shelley.

North And Shelley truly loved Leigh Hunt. Their friendship was honourable to both, for it was as disinterested as sincere, and I hope Guiney will let a certain person in the City understand that I treat his offer of a reviewal of Mr Hunt's *London Journal* with disdain. If he has anything to say

against Us or against that gentleman, either conjunctly or severally, let him out with it in some other channel, and I promise him a touch and a taste of the Crutch. He talks to me of Maga's desertion of principle; but if he were a Christian—nay, a man—his heart and head too would tell him that the Animosities are mortal, but the Humanities live for ever—and that Leigh Hunt has more talent in his little finger than the puling prig, who has taken upon himself to lecture Christopher North in a scrawl crawling with forgotten falsehoods. Mr Hunt's *London Journal*, my dear James, is not only beyond all comparison, but out of all sight, the most entertaining and instructive of all the cheap periodicals (the nature of its plan and execution prevents it from all rivalry with the *Penny Magazine* edited by my amiable, ingenious, and honourable friend, Charles Knight), and when laid, as it duly is once a-week, on my breakfast-table, it lies there—but is not permitted to lie long—like a spot of sunshine dazzling the snow.

Shepherd I gied vent to what shall ever seem to me to be a truly Christian sentiment, at the last Noctes. It was something to this effect—that, for my pairt, I desued naething sae earnestly as to see the haill warld shaking hauns—Hollo! hollo! hollo!—Rover! Rover! Rover!—Fang! Fang! Fang!—Lend me the Crutch, sir—lend me the Crutch! For if there be na the twa stirks broken intil the gaiden, and scamperin through the second crap o' green pease! O! the marrowfats!—the marrowfats are a' ruined—

Tickler —

“Like ocean-weeds heap'd on the surf-beaten shore”

[*The SHEPHERD, armed with NORTH's crutch, TICKLER with his gold-headed cane, and MYSIE with a rung, attack the stirks, and drive them out of the garden of Altrive*

Shepherd Camstrany¹ deevils!

North I could have thought them red deer.

Shepherd And sae they are. I gied three pound the piece for them at St Boswell's, and they've dune mair mischief in a fortnicht about the place, than thince that soun would repair. Ane o' them, only yesterday, ate twa pair o' wurset stockins aff the hedge, and I shouldna hae cared sae muckle about

¹ *Camstrany*—notous

that, hadna the ither, at the same tume, devoored a pair o' breek.

North Such accidents will happen in the best-regulated families. But we must not allow this sally of the sturks to put an end to our literary conversation.

Shepherd (*rubbing his face with his small red pocket-handkerchief*). Hech ! I'm a' sweatin

Tickler Goethe ! Faust ! Give me Pope and any one of his epistles.

"Search then the ruling passion, there alone
The wild are constant, and the cunning known,
The fool consistent, and the false sincere,
Priests, princes, women, all consistent here !
This clue once found, unravels all the rest,
The prospect clears, and phantom stands confest

And you, great Cobham ! to the latest breath
Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death
Such in those moments as in all the past—
'Oh ! save my country, heaven !' shall be your last" ¹

What truth, force, conciseness, correctness, grace, elegance, and harmony ! But Pope was no poet

North. The passage is worthy of admiration, and is a fair specimen of the best style of the Nightingale of Twickenham. I suspect, Mr Tickler, you have misquoted him—if not, "consistent" should not have been repeated². Pray, is it quite correct to say that "a clue unravels?" If it be—yet "the prospect clears" seems to me an image that has no connection with a labyrinth and a clue. I shall not quarrel with Wharton—but he is somewhat abruptly introduced—and since "he stands confessed," will you have the goodness—from Pope—to tell us what really was his character?

Tickler. Poo ! verbal hypercriticism is my contempt, sir.

North. Well, then, let us dissect the doctrine. The idea here intended to be inculcated is, that the only way of understanding the character of any man is to discover his Ruling Passion, and that this will then serve as a key to explain all the peculiarities which have arisen under its influence.

¹ From Pope's *Moral Essays*, Epistle First

² Tickler has misquoted him. Pope's line is—

"Priests, princes, women, no dissemblers here"

Tickler Just so.

Shepherd Preceesely.

North Now, Mr Hogg, that the strong influence of any strong principle will extend itself through the mind, and discover itself in many unexpected results, is undoubted, and it is one important fact which has to be borne in mind, in the philosophy of human nature

Shepherd That's grand-soundin language, the feelosophy o' human natur

North. But it is a very small part of that philosophy, James, and when it is represented to us that the consideration of such a passion is to enable us to understand human character——

Shepherd And a' its outs and inns——

North. ——a false and inadequate representation of the truth is made Such a passion is not the essence of the character. It is a single part of it, that has grown to unnatural strength, and it would be much more true to say that by such a passion the character is disguised, than elucidated

Shepherd That's capital Mr Tickler, he can talk you blind.

North. In such cases, Mr Hogg, it usually happens that the passion which is thus strong and overruling, exhibits only a temporary state, or disorder, if it may be so called, of the mind. It shows not its permanent character, but one which has been induced by casual circumstances fostering certain feelings to excess, and which altered circumstances might perhaps repress, reducing the whole mind to its natural and proper equipoise

Shepherd Mr Tickler, do you hear that? That's a poser.

North The true nature of men is to be understood by penetrating through their passions which appear, while we witness their operation, to absorb all other faculties, and by discovering what the powers are which lie concealed under them, and which, even though they should appear for a time to be dormant, are yet alive and ready to be awakened by a touch, and to leap forth

Shepherd Profoonder than Pop.

North What can less resemble our actual experience of the world than this description of human character by single despotic passions?

Shepherd Like sae mony rams at the head o' sae mony flocks o' sheep.

North Why, there are great numbers of mankind, in whom it would be absolutely impossible to point out any such governing and overpowering principle of action

Shepherd. And deevilsh clever chieles and gude Christians, too

North Men in whom the elements of nature are more balanced, and in whom natural feelings appear to arise to the occasion that requires them—but nothing is seen of one superior desire absorbing all other affections and interests.

Shepherd The maist feck o' mankind——

North A great part of men adopt for the time the passion of their profession.

Shepherd And thus we a' smell o' the shop.

North Now, Tickler, while to many men no ruling passion can be assigned, and many appear to be, for a time merely, strongly actuated by that with which their situation furnishes them, observe with respect to those in whom strong passion does arise from their own mind, and for a time does possess and rule over them, how even then different passions will hold alternate ascendancy. As one in whom the passion of renown has great force, and has seemed alone to have the government of his life, may suddenly become absorbed in the passion of love, and forget entirely those purposes for which alone he seemed to live, showing in the most marked manner how little this notion of a permanent ruling passion is founded in nature. Joanna Baillie has exemplified this in *Count Basil*.

Shepherd. I never read nae plays but Shakspeer's—and them no often—for there's no a copy o' him in the house.

North. Besides, where such a passion actually exists, and takes this constant lead of the mind through life, it is to be ascribed not to the mind alone, but to the situation concurring with the passion, and raising it to a degree of strength beyond nature. Passion itself would not be permanent.

Shepherd. I howp no

North. But the situation to which a man is engaged may be so; and in that—believe me—is found the seeming permanence of the passion.

Shepherd. I'll believe onything. (*Yawning*)

North. For it calls forth the same, day by day, nourishing it, and fixing it as habitual in the mind. Yet even in such cases it will appear at last, when some change of circumstances breaks up the bondage in which the mind has been held, that this permanent habit is broken up with it, and other strong natural principles reassume their native strength.

Shepherd. As it is richt they should do.

North. But there are arguments of a still more important kind, Mr Hogg, connected with the refutation of this theory.

Shepherd. Theory! It's nae theory—it's but a bit sophistical apothegm.

North. For the fact is, that such a ruling passion is incompatible with that state of mind which ought to be desired, with its sound and healthy condition. The vigour of the mind is supported and nourished by the alternation of its passions. When exhausted with one, it recovers its force and alacrity by giving itself up to the influence of another. Its thoughts, its understanding, its whole moral nature, are filled and replenished by the variety of affections with which it is thus made acquainted. But a single passion taking possession of it, binds it down, narrows it, confines it in ignorance, destroys its moral power, by substituting one usurping affection for that whole variety of feelings which are proper to the human soul, which are its excellence, and its happiness.

Shepherd. Puir Pop! Puir bit Poppy! Why, sir, sic a ruling passion's a dounricht disease.

North. Its effect upon the mind, if it is permanent, without vehemence, is to confine it within narrower and narrower limits, to withdraw it from the natural freedom and enlargement of its being, to make it partial, servile, destitute of knowledge of itself or others. If it is permanent, and at the same time vehement, it overpowers and deranges the other faculties, and in its ultimate excess, reaches that state of entire and utter derangement, which includes even physical disorder of the structure of the human being, and becomes either imbecility or madness.

Shepherd. I could select a dizzen cases in pint.

North (with much animation). Is it not evident, then, Mr Tickler, that there cannot be a greater absurdity, in endeavouring to establish philosophical canons fit for the judgement of human character, than to propose as one of the fixed con-

ditions and appearances of the mind, a state which, in all its degrees, is adverse to the proper excellence and strength of that mind, and in its utmost degree is its highest disorder, and finally its destruction?

Shepherd (shaking Tickler in vain) This is real sleep—there's nae pretendin here, sir—your eloquence has ower-poor'd him, and he has taen refuge frae discomfiture in the land o' nod (*Aside*)—Faith I'm gettin rather droosy mysel

North (with increasing animation) There have at times been men of great character who have devoted themselves wholly to some great object which has occupied their thoughts and purpose for their whole life; and in some sort this might be said to be a ruling passion, since their lot was so cast that that one great desire became justly the preponderant determination of their will while they lived—such as Clarkson and Howard

Shepherd. Wha?

North But how unlike is this to the description of human nature by ruling passions! Even in these great men, high as their purpose was, it must be supposed that their full moral nature was in a certain degree warped by the exclusive desire with which they pursued these objects. These objects were in truth so great, that for them it was worth while to sustain, to a certain degree, such an injury of their moral nature. And it must be added, that if their minds were in some degree warped, they were in a much greater degree exalted by the dignity of their purpose.

Shepherd. Wha were they? I wush you would tell me wha they were. An anecdote or twa wad relieve the pressure on the bram o' your fine feelosophy, and lichten the lids o' ma een.

North (with enthusiasm) But before we compare with these any of the ordinary pursuits and situations of men, let it be recollected how peculiar these situations were—that these men were contending single against the abuses and crimes of a nation, or of the world. Less than the entire life and powers of an individual human being would have been unequal to such a contest. And other instances there are no doubt more obscure, though not less virtuous, in which single men have striven, and do yet strive, against the vice and corruption of a whole generation. In all such cases, this

paramount object demands, and must have, all the powers of the mind. But only in such instances, which are necessarily rare, can the mind justly be given up to a single purpose. It is evident that extraordinary strength of character, and intensity of desire, and faculties of great vigour, are necessary to the adoption of purposes of this description. How rare such a union!

Shepherd Go on, sir. (*Aside*)—O dear me! but I wush he was dune!

North. The ruling passion, then, my dear James, you see, so far from giving any insight into its deeper composition, does, in fact, express what lies at the mere surface of character

Shepherd That's just what I was sayin.

North (*with an air of triumph*) What, I would ask, is the knowledge imparted of the real character of a man in public station, and of high rank in his country, such as Lord Cobham was, by telling us that he was a strenuous patriot? The place in which he stood, and not the urgency of his own peculiar feelings, required of him to take his part in the public affairs of his country. And who will pretend to say, that in knowing the simple fact that Lord Cobham was one of the distinguished patriots of his day, he can tell whether that patriotism arose from that ardent zeal for the welfare of human beings, which is one principle of our nature—or from a proud imaginative attachment to the majestic land of which he was the son, which is another,—or from the stern independence and inflexible integrity of an upright and honourable mind placed by circumstances in the midst of public life, and thus in unavoidable opposition to what there might be of corruption and selfishness at that time in the administration of the affairs of his country?

Shepherd Hear! hear! hear!

North (*rising and resting on the crutch*). These and other original grounds in the mind itself, may all, with equal probability, be supposed as the cause of the patriotism of such a man, as long as his patriotism is the only known fact of his character. In this instance, then, it is evident, that the objection I advanced is true, namely, that what is called a ruling passion, often shows merely an effect produced by the emergency of the situation in which a man is placed, rather

than anything of the original and characteristic constitution of his mind. The utmost we can be said to know in such a case is the spirit of his conduct, but nothing of that which, in speaking of character, it is our object to understand, namely, the peculiar form under which human nature was exhibited in that individual human being, or the source from which his conduct sprung.

Shepherd (resigning himself without further struggle to sleep) OH!

North (with great self-complacency) Upon this view of the subject I am induced to say, in conclusion, Mr Hogg, that it appears to me that the theory or doctrine, by whatever name we may call it, which holds up the *ruling passion*, as that which explains and exhibits in its strongest light the individual character, does, while it undertakes to set before our observation what is deepest in the composition of the mind, in fact mark out only what is most superficial. It shows us not in what manner the mind is framed, it shows us not the great elements of power which are joined together in its composition, neither the peculiar character nor the principles of its strength, but it directs our attention exclusively, and as if the whole of character were comprised in this, to some seeming outward form and aspect, which, under the pressure of circumstances, external and accidental, the mind has been constrained to assume.

Tickler (asleep opposite the Shepherd) OH!

North (exultingly on taking his seat) So little of real truth and instruction may there sometimes be, gentlemen, in an opinion which, under the name of philosophy, gains attention by the grace with which it is recommended to notice, and obtains something of sanction and currency by that which is its essential falsehood, namely, the substitution it makes of what is obvious to sight for that which lies most hiddeⁿ from observation, and the flattering facility which it therefore seems to afford to the commonest observers and slightest reasoners, for understanding those subjects which are more than sufficient for the efforts of the most searching sagacity and the profoundest thought.

Shepherd (in his dreams). Soho! Soho! Soho! I see her een aneath the brent broo¹ o' the knowe.

North (in mixed anger and amazement) Hogg?

¹ *Brent broo*—steep brow

Shepherd (starting up) Halloo ! halloo ! halloo ! Weel dune Clavers ! That's it, Giraffe ! A wrench—a turn—he's mouthin her—he's gruppit her—but Clavers wunna carry—fetch her here, Giraffe—and I'll wear her fud in ma hat. But I'm sair blawn.

Tickler (in his dreams) Razor-strop not worth a curse—razor like a saw—water lukewarm—soap sandy fion scrubbing the stair—blast the brush !

North A madman on my right hand, and an idiot on my left !

Shepherd (recovering his senses, and rubbing his eyes) Sae, by your ain accoont, su, you're somethin atween the twa Our fien Dr Macnish has speculated wi' great ingenuity on the cause o' dreams in his *Philosophy of Sleep* Wull he tell me what for I was haunted by that hae, and no Mr Tickler, wha devoured her stoop and roop ? Hae dreams, then, nae connection wi' the stamack ?

North (drawing himself up proudly). Really I did not know, gentlemen, that my conveisation had been so soporific

Shepherd Conversation ! Ca' ye't conversation to deliver a treatise on the fause theory o' the ruling passion, a' divided intil separate heids, and argufied back and forit again' twa peacefu' folk like me and Mr Tickler, wha never opened our mouths till we fell asleep ? In place o' bein' angry you should gie us baith the maist unqualified praise. As for mysel, I stood it out langer nor ony ither man in the Forest If you had but seen the faces I made to keep mysel wauken, you wad hae thoct me a demoniac. I keepit twitchin my upper lip, nose, and cheeks, like the Lord Chancellor

North What shall the world say, my dear Shepheard, is his ruling passion ?

Tickler (broad awake) —

“ That clue once found, unravels all the rest,
The prospect clears, and Wharton stands confest ! ”

North A Reform Ministry ! The Lord High Chancellor of England giving himself the lie night after night on the Wool-sack——

Tickler. In presence of the Peers, whom he loads with insult——

Shepherd And in hearin o' the hail kintia, wha wonder that there is nae wisdom even in his wig

North I have always admired the man; and the world, I verily believe, will pardon in him almost any aberration—but that from the straight line of honour and truth. The name of Henry Brougham will be eminent in the history of England; and the great champion of the Education of the People is worthy to hear that name given by the gratitude of his compatriots to the first new-discovered star.

Shepherd That's glorious

North Much—much—much—I repeat it—will be forgiven to one who nobly aspired—and in sincerity—by the power of intellect to become a moral benefactor of the race

Shepherd But slichted na he religion?

North No, James—no man with such a mind—in many of its qualities so grand—did ever yet slight religion. Into Natural Theology¹ his various science must have shown him strong streaming lights—and let no one dare to say that, with a heart so accessible, he is not a Christian. I desire that he may live long—and that the nation may mourn in grateful sorrow over his grave. Almost all our great have been good men, and such epithets may—I devoutly hope—be duly inscribed in his monumental epitaph

Tickler Amen.

Shepherd Amen.

North But never—never may that be—if he pause not in his wild career—and recede not from the present paths of his reckless—shall I say, his unprincipled ambition?

Shepherd. I'm a simple shepherd, sir, and therefore shall be mute. If I hae said onything unbecomin, I'm sorry for't; but what matters a few silly words frae a lowly son o' the Forest!

North A thousand times more matter the thoughts and feelings of lowly sons of the Forest, than all the flatteries that have been wafted to his footstool from the dark dwellers in city lanes, on the breath of disease and corruption.

Tickler. *Popularis auræ*! how fetid the pestilential smell!

North How unlike his bearing to that of the Red-Cross Knight! He would have died to save his silver shield from

¹ In 1839 Lord Brougham published two volumes of "*Dissertations on Subjects of Science connected with Natural Theology*, being the concluding volumes of the new edition of Paley's work."

slightest stain—and if self-inflicted, how bitterly had it been rued! His lips *he* would have wished to wither in death ere touched by falsehood's mildew, breathed on them from his own wavering heart—*he* would have held his words holy as his thoughts—for what are words but thoughts embodied in air—and yet imperishable—for once uttered and heard, they are your only immortals—deny them, and they come flying against you on all the winds—*επεα πτερόεντα*—that will tear your liver like vultures—or, if you will it so, flying to and fro in the sunshine, will gather round your head when living, and when you are dead round your tomb, like doves, messengers of peace, and love, and glory, whose bright plumes time shall never touch with decay, nor all the storms of this world ruffle or bedim

Shepherd That's beautifu'—but methinks you're speakin, in sic eemagery, no o' politicians, but o' poets

North. Of statesmen Their instruments may be mean—but their ends how mighty! In legislating for England now, they legislate for the whole world hereafter—and shall the Spirit of the Age suffer in her service, from the lips of her most eloquent minister, at once reckless, and systematic, and flagrant, in the face of day, a violation of truth?

Tickler "Rest—rest, perturbed spirit!"

Shepherd But he canna rest! Oh, that he would but tak Mr North's advice!—for like a' the rest o' the wauld, great and sma', nae dout Lord Chancellor Brougham reads the Noctes Had we him sittin here, for ae hour, we'd convert him—divert him—frae the path intil whilk he has by some evil demon been deflected frae the richt line o' his natural caaeer—and geein him a shove, send him spinnin awa on his ain axis like a planet through the sky But haw! haw! haw! haw! haw! haw!

Tickler What the deuce now?

Shepherd Lord Althropp—Lord Althropp—Lord Althropp! My sides are sair

North. Laughable indeed, James

Shepherd Then dinna gurn sae gruesomely—but join me in a guffaw.

Omnes Ha, ha! haw! ha, ha! haw!

Shepherd It's an hysterical creesis in a nation's calamity, when the King, and the Commons, and the People (but no

the Peers), would have a' resigned their situations—the King his throne, the Commons their seats, and the People their kintia, unless Lord Althropp had been perswaded to condescend to continue to remain Chancellor o' the Exchequer,¹ and yet him for a' that universally alloo'd to be an Oxe

Tickler There has been no such political appointment since Caligula made his horse consul

Shepherd I'm nae great Roman historian—but I dinna see't mentioned in thae learned articles, "The Cæsars," that the consul either imposed or defended a tax on maut. In ae thing, I hae nae dout, he ackit like Lord Althropp.

Tickler Eh?

Shepherd He left open the Coin Question.

Tickler The consulship was a sinecure

Shepherd And the Nag himsel on the Ceevil List.

Tickler For past services.

Shepherd O' various kinds to the State

Tickler As how?

Shepherd Mair especially for workin a great improvement on the Imperial Cavalry

Tickler His Lordship, more indirectly, has equally improved the breed of cattle—of long-horns.

Shepherd I think I see him—the Consul—stannin in his

¹ Lord Althorp (afterwards Earl Spencer) was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Grey Administration, 1830-34. The following description of him is extracted from one of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (August 1831), not written by Professor Wilson —

"*North* Has Lord Althorp nothing of the fine old Spencer face about him?

Tickler A good deal. The lines are there. The resemblance to some even of the ablest of the race is striking. But so much the worse. I know few things more painful than, in visiting some man of great intellectual rank, to see his son carving the mutton at the foot of his table, so like him that you would have detected the connection had you met the youth at Cairo—and yet so visibly a fool that your eye is relieved by turning to a dish of turnips. Lord Althorp has handsome features, but oh! how heavily they are carved. His eye is well set, and the colour is beautiful, but not one spark of fire is there to bring it out of the category of beads. The lips too are prettily enough defined, but no play of meaning, good or bad, beyond a mere booby simper, over ripples across them. His forehead is villanous low, and eke narrow, the hair coarse, wiry, and growing down into his eyes, the whiskers gross, bushy, grazer-like, the cheeks mere patches of pudding, the chops chubby and chaw-baconish, the neck short, the figure obese, the whole aspect that of a stout, but decidedly stupid farmer of seven and-forty.

North You should have advised George Cruikshank to make a study of him for Pausan Trulliber, in the new edition of *Joseph Andrews*.

stall, high-fed at rack and manger, and on mashes forbye, wi' his mane nicely platted, and ribbons on his tail But in a' his consular pomp, he's no sic a wonnerfu' animal to the imagination as Lord Althropp

Tickler His Lordship is not without a certain share of small abilities.

Shepherd. Sae the newspapers say—but under a Lilputian bushel he could easily hide his licht

Tickler. His Lordship owes a debt of endless gratitude to the press Not that the gentlemen of the press flatter him on the score of talents—for with one voice they unanimously and harmoniously proclaim him the weakest Chancellor that ever got his head into Exchequer

North Yet in the Owl they see a Phoenix.

Tickler And as if they were all knaves themselves, lift up their hands in admiration at sight of an honest man

North Your severity, Tickler, is unjust, yet the editors, who have joined in that senseless cry, have indeed fairly subjected themselves to such imputation There is not a more contemptible term in the language, in its vulgar colloquial misuse, than the term—honest, for it denotes a stupid man with a fat face—low brow—heavy eyes—lips that seem rather to have been afterward sewed on to the mouth than an original feature—chubby cheeks—double chin—large ears—and voice——

Tickler A good hint and then his speaking, it is neither more nor less than a painful medley of grunt, stutter, gasp, and squeak Every moment you expect him to break through outright He hums and haws for three minutes, and then hawks up the very worst of all possible words, and then flounders on for a little, boggling, and hammering, and choking, till he comes to another apparently full stop, then another grand husky blunder, some superlative *betise*, to tug him out of the rut, and then another short rumble of agonising dullness, and then, having explained nothing but his own hopeless incapacity, down the unhappy lump at last settles, and pulls his hat over the bridge of his nose, and puffing and panting as if he had been delivered of a very large piece of dough—while *hear! hear! hear!* bursts in symphonious cadence from the manly bass of Graham, and the dignified tenor of Lord Advocate Jeffrey, and the angelic treble of the noble Paymaster of his Majesty's Forces (Lord J Russell), and Peel smiles—one little benignant dimple, and Holmes is troubled with his old cough, and Mackintosh casts upwards a large grey melancholy eye, as if there were something wrong in the ventilator, and O'Connell folds his brawny arms, and shows his teeth like a sportive mastiff, and the honourable member for Preston thrusts his clean hands into his pockets, and his cleaner tongue into his cheek

Shepherd What a pictur!"

Shepherd "Timmer-tuned—tempered by the beetle." But ye dinna mean to say that's a pictur' o' Lord Althropp?

North. No—I do not I know better what is due to a nobleman and a gentleman But I do mean to say that some such sort of application of the term "honest" has been unconsciously made in the case of his Lordship—to his political character—by many of his admirers They extol his good nature

Shepherd In the Forest a gude-natued man means a quate, useless body, henpecked at hame, and cheated abroad, and for whom every excuse is made when he's seen no verra weel cled at kirk or market, on the grund o' his wife's no bein' contented wi' wearin the breeks, unless she gets haud o' the best pair, in which she sits in velvet That's a gude-natued man in the Forest, but he may be a different character in the House o' Commons, mair especially when the Leader there, wi' a seat o' coorse in the Cabnet, and, to croon a', Chancellor o' the Exchequer!

North In Smithfield his Lordship's character is without a stain. But to speak plainly, as a Minister of the Crown, he is the most dishonest that ever received, returned, reaccepted, and retained the seals of office.

Shepherd The maist dishonest!

North Yes! Steeped to the eyes in dishonour—yet all the while superstitiously believing himself "the noblest work of God"

Shepherd Tak time to cool, sir. Though I canna say your face is ony way distorted—which it aye is when you're in a passion,—nor that your vice trummles—which it aye does when about to be left to yoursel—yet your words are viciously cuttin—and the sharper the edge because, a' the while you're shearin him doun, you're as cool, calm, and colleckit in your mainner as a cucumber

North. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is often called candid, for stammering out the most blundering admissions to crafty querists, cunningly ensnaring him to commit himself on the most important points, which he, good easy man, has not the sense to think points of any importance at all—mumbling "Yes," when, in common prudence, to say nothing of pride, it should have been "No"

Shepherd. And "No," when it should hae been "Yes." Eh?

North He afterwards sees his errors—that is, when he is insultingly told of them—and then he again falls back on his character for candour, and frankly—that is, foolishly—confesses that he had said more than he meant, or the reverse of what he meant, and the crafty, having so far obtained their object as to make him ridiculous, and consequently powerless, cry Hear! hear! hear! and the morning papers are next day filled with honest eulogiums on honest Lord Althorp, who looks next evening in his place as well pleased as a fozie turnip after a shower

Shepherd You'll please me, sir, by mentionin shortly a few dizen instances o' his dishonesty.

North I could mention five hundred—but

“Lo' in the lake soft burns the star of eve,
And the night-hawk hath warned your guests to leave,
Ere chilling shades descend, our leafy tent”

Shepherd Ae dizen

North What has the entire system of the Whig Government been from first to last, but a complicated and ravelled web of falsehood? Almost every clause in the Reform Bill, as it now stands, enacted a measure, which every man in power (Lord Grey excepted—and Lord Durham, when Mr Lambton), who could wag a tongue or hold a pen, however impotently, had all their political lives resisted and scorned. The Reform we have now got they had continued for many years to denounce as revolution, in speeches, pamphlets, books, without beginning, middle, or end; and the Bill they at first proposed to bring in was founded on principles of conservatism, which almost all moderate men might have in much approved Wellington and Peel themselves would not have objected to them, though they had too much sense to introduce as Ministers, at such a crisis, any Reform at all. Whether they were wrong or right is not the question—the question is, were the Whigs honest men?—and the answer has been given by the voice of the country, Radicals and all, that they were, politically speaking, knaves—and conspicuous among them, with his enthusiasm for the tricolor, was my Lord Althorp.

Shepherd But will ye no alloo a man to eat in a few o' his words, sir?

North No. a very few indeed, eat in, are sufficient to choke

an honest man. But the Whigs re-ate all they had ever spewed on Reform—nor seemed, James, to scunner at the half-digested gobbets.

Shepherd Coorse.

North. Does the Shepherd believe that Lord Althorp in his heart loved and admired—as he said he did—the Political Unions—composed, according to Lord Brougham, of the philosophical classes of Brummagem, and bright with the scientific splendour that holds all the great manufacturing towns of England in perpetual illumination?

Shepherd Na.

North. He is not so simple

Shepherd And yet, to my cost, I'm simple aneuch

North Once seated in places of power, the Whigs were not slow to denounce Political Unions—which were good, they said—and constitutional for purposes of national agitation to carry the great measure, but bad and unconstitutional, they had the audacious ingratitude to declare, after Reform had established a Liberal Government, for then that it was time for the Philosophical and Political Unionists to resume their apions—and that the smith must thenceforth be contented to “stand at his anvil—thus, with open-mouth, swallowing a tailor’s news”

Shepherd I canna be angry for lauchin.

North Place himself was degraded into a newsmonger—the very tailor who had invited himself, at the head of a hundred deputation, to a conference with the Premier, to show him how he should cut his cloth—with what suit he should lead—what measures adopt for the use and ornament of the body politic—while a number of Jews remained at the bottom of the stair, with bags in which to carry off the State’s old clothes.

Shepherd You’re real wutty, sir, the nicht

North But did my Lord Althorp, or any other of the time-serving, place-seeking Whigs, ever explain to the Political Unions on what principle they were either encouraged or denounced? The kind of crisis at which they were a blessing—the kind of crisis at which they became a curse? To have done that even slovenly would have required an abler and an honest man. But his ability and his honesty were on a par, and far below par—and now stand at zero.

Shepherd. I never saw Mr Tickler listenin sae attentively before—and yet he's no asleep

North. That no connection could be imagined to subsist between Political Unions and Trades' Unions, is even yet, James, the Whig cry They have fed, do feed, and will feed one another, and thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of poor men have rued, do rue, and will rue, the base arts of their betrayers, the Whigs, who, in the lust of power and place, seduced them to uplift the banners of sedition, misnamed of patriotism by tyrants who changed freemen into slaves, by first pretending to knock off from their limbs fetters that were never forged, and then grinding their faces in the dust, and shipping some of the misguided wretches, now not only useless but dangerous, to expatriation and death

Shepherd. A Psalm-singing Methody or twa, wha had taken and administered unlawfu' oaths, and some half-dizzen ne'er-doweels, wha micht hae been stappin down about this time frae the tredd-mill.

North. All the reasonings of the Liberals against Combination Laws were false, foolish, and futile, as I proved a few months ago, in a paper which the impartial press declared conclusive and unanswerable; and the severities which the Government inflicted, legal as they were, were shocking to the sense of justice, seeing that they came from the hands of men who had selfishly laboured to spread wide the delusion under which those poor ignorant creatures sinned and suffered.

Shepherd. Wasna Lord Melbourne then Home Minister?

North. He was, and more shame to him, but my honest Lord Althorp had been a far more flaming reformer than he, and should have shown some bowels of compassion to the poor, who, I fear, are now the greatest part of the people. Such cruelties—tender mercies according to the Whig creed—soon cease to be remembered by the rich and noble,—for though the revengeful Whigs have long memories for the slightest injuries done to themselves, the best among them have memories even shorter than their wits for the sufferings of others, and, with all their cant and slang about secondary punishments, prefer them to the capital, because, barbarous as they often are, the nation does not shudder at their inflic-

tion—"out of sight out of mind,"—and hard-hearted philanthropists can thus transport for life as many wretches as they choose; nor have they left to themselves even the privilege of remission, so that hundreds are now annually separated for ever from all they hold dear, for crimes which used justly and humanely to be punished and expiated, and perhaps repented, by a year's imprisonment.

Shepherd You're expawtiatin ower a wide field. I wuss you would be mair personal on Lord Althropp

North I am never personal I have said enough to show you, my dear James, that that Statesman cannot be honest, who leads the House of Commons as a Member of the Cabinet of such a Government.

Shepherd. Then they are a' dishonest thegither, and why single out his Lordship?

North. I never singled him out. I see him singled out to my hand as the only man among them who deserves the epithet, honest, and am, therefore, to presume that there is something peculiar in his character and conduct, distinguishing him from all the Ministers with whom he acts in concert, and pray, will you, who have a fertile fancy, favour me, who am a matter-of-fact man, with a conjecture what that peculiarity may be, made plausible by "a round unvarnished tale" of one honest deed he has performed, or one honest word he has uttered, since he began to draw his salary?

Shepherd That's no fair—for he may hae dune and said a thousand, though I never happened to hear o' ane.

North In not one instance, regarding taxation, has he acted a plain, open, staaightforward, bold, and intelligent part. Either he has never once happened to know what he intended to do, or never once chosen unequivocally to declare it. Irresolution is bad enough—but equivocation is insufferable; and our Chancellor of the Exchequer is the Equivocator of the Age. There are the Taxes on Knowledge, as they are called—*videlicet*, newspaper stamps. Did he promise to modify, or reduce, or take them off entirely, or did he not? That the Equivocator hummed and hawed, and was unintelligible, I grant; but, as usual, he said enough to commit himself with the venders of that most useful of all commodities, knowledge, and it was mortifying, humiliating to them to find that they had been cajoled and deceived by

Honesty personified But that was a trifle—for no honest man could belong to the present Ministry after the prosecution of the *True Sun*, and pride himself at the same time on being not only a friend, but a champion of the press “ Might not a Government be justified in prosecuting for sedition the editor of a newspaper whose offence was the same that had been committed by a Peer and a Commoner in their places in Parliament?” Some such question was put lately to the Lord Chancellor by the Attorney-General, and the answer was “ No ! ” The wily Attorney was outwitted by the bold Chancellor. In the well-known circumstances of the case he thought he had his Lordship on the hip, but the stalwart man of the people (alas ! alas !) flung the rejected of Dudley, and the accepted of Edinburgh (we are a proud people, the Scotch), across his knee, and the head of “ plain John Campbell ”¹ rebounded a yard from the sod

Shepherd I'm amazed, and yet I hae nae idea—no the least in the world—o' what you're speaking about Gang on.

North. Baron Smith¹ is one of the best beloved men in all Ireland. The Protestants adore him——

Shepherd. That's wrang. They should leave that to the Catholics

North All the virtuous Catholics regard him as their friend, but O'Connell hates and fears him, and sought to sacrifice the character of the stainless sage on the altar of his unfeeling ambition.

Shepherd Ambition's no the word.

North It is not. Honest Lord Althorp good-naturedly joined the conspiracy against the venerable patriarch, and candidly instigated a reformed House of Commons to drive him with disgrace from the Bench. Mainly by his influence——

¹ Afterwards Lord Campbell, and Lord Chief Justice of England At this time he was Attorney-General, and M P for Edinburgh

² “ Sir William Smith, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland, was accused by Daniel O'Connell, in February 1834, of introducing political subjects into his charges to grand juries at the assizes, of not coming into court to try prisoners until the afternoon, and of having tried fourteen prisoners at Armagh, between six o'clock in the evening and six in the morning O'Connell's motion for inquiry into Baron Smith's conduct was carried by a majority of 167 to 74—the Whig Ministry supporting it A week after, Peel took up the case, defended Smith, accused O'Connell of personal and vindictive motives, proposed that the vote for inquiry be rescinded, and succeeded, by a majority of 165 to 159 ”—*American Editor*

for he is all in all in that high-minded assembly—a vote was passed for that useful, honourable, and upright purpose; and candid, conciliating, conscientious, high-minded, and warm-hearted, true English nobleman, Lord Althorp, looked at the House with a blandness of physiognomy which she must have been either more or less than human to resist, and received from her in return one of her most subduing and subservient smiles. But in this instance his Lordship had prevailed over the virtue of the House at what is called a weak moment—for a few nights after she rejected his addresses, and left him in the lurch, for one who was not troubling his head about her—the self-same aged gentleman whom she had meditated to unwig—verging on three-score and ten—even Baron Smith—but though he treated her courteously, he declined having anything to do with her—so she again returned to the embraces of the grazier.

Shepherd. That was far waur than his equivocation about stamps. The ither was a trifle.

North. His behaviour, and that of all his colleagues, to Mr Sheil—a man of genius and virtue—all the world knows, was such as in private life would have shut against them the doors of all gentlemen's houses, even in Coventry. Still honest Lord Althorp not only held up his head and showed his face, but became, on that pitiable exposure, more candid than ever, and while he apologised, gloried in his gossip. He was in reality, though not aware of it, about as dignified a personage, and in as dignified a predicament, as a dowager in a small tea-drinking town, convicted, on her own reluctant confession, of having circulated a *fama clamosa* against a virgin spinstress, of being nearly nine months gone with child.

Shepherd. What'n a simile! It was rash in the dowager to say nine months, for had she said sax, the calumniated lassie wad hae had to wait three afore she could in ony way get a safe delivery—either o' the charge or the child. Wha was she—and what ca' they the sma' tea-drinking town?

North. You know, Mr Hogg, that the sun charged against Mr Sheil was that of having thought one way and spoken another, on a question deeply affecting Ireland—the Coercion Bill. In Parliament he had been, as was to be expected, one of the most eloquent and indignant denouncers of the tyran-

nical, and unconstitutional, and insulting, and injurious, and unnecessary injustice of that measure

Shepherd Injurious injustice 'is that correct?

North Quite correct in grammar Out of the House he was accused of having declared it to be all right, and that the state of Ireland demanded it So shocked and horrified was the moral sense of honest Lord Althorp by the idea of such ultra-Irish violation of all honour and all truth, that he lost his head, and avowed his inability to conceive a punishment adequate to such an unheard-of crime In the event of the conviction of the accused, he hinted, that if the House was not found too hot for him, he would probably be found too hot for the House Mr Sheil seemed standing on the brink of expulsion—and it was supposed that he meditated going out with his evil conscience as an unsettled settler to Van Diemen's Land

Shepherd Was Mr Sheil married?

North Yes—not long before, to a very beautiful and accomplished woman, and that aggravated the hardship of his case—for to a bachelor a trip even to Botany Bay is a mere amusement

Shepherd I forget the result o' the inquiry—for I never recollect onything noo I read o', unless it has had the gude luck to happen centuries ago

North. Lord Althorp prayed Mr Sheil might have a safe deliverance—

Shepherd. O the hypocrite! Pretendin that he didna credit a calumny o' his ain creatin, and invokin heaven to show that he was a leear, in an eye-upturning prayer!

North You misunderstand me—he did not create the calumny, my dear James.

Shepherd Then wha did?

North Nobody cares. The candid Chancellor of the Exchequer persisted in believing it to the last—clung to it after it stank like a dug-up cat—sulkily retracted his belief—said something for which Mr Sheil would have shot him but for the Sergeant-at-Arms—looked big and small—bullied—explained—explained again—apologised—begged pardon—and expressed what a relief it was to him to see Mr Sheil honourably exculpated and acquitted of a charge, of which, had he been guilty, his Lordship, laying his hand on his heart, and

looking as impressively as nature would allow, was free to confess that he must have been lost for ever to that society—to that country of which he was now one of the brightest ornaments—brighter than ever, because of the passing away of the black cloud that had threatened to obscure or strangle its lustre.

Shepherd I'll be hanged if Lord Althropp ever said ony sic word.

North James?

Shepherd Sic words never flowed frae a mouth like yon. But you've, nae dout, gien the sense, and made him speak as if he was wordy—which he never will be—o' sittin, and noo and then venturin on a bit easy remark, at the Noctes

North Now, my dear James, mark—for I know you are no *quid-nunc*—and read little about what is passing in London—else had I not spoken a single syllable of politics in the still air of this beautiful harbour,—Honest Lord Althorp has been convicted—and has confessed it—of the same crime charged against Mr Sheil—with circumstances of aggravation, that, were I to tell you of them, would, to your simple mind, be incredible

Shepherd My mind, sir, 's at ance simple and credulous. I can believe onything—a' the gude that tongue o' man could tell o' a Tory, and a' the ill that the tongue o' deevil could tell o' Whig—sae there's nae occasion to dwell on the incredible circumstances o' aggravation—they are a' true as gospel.

North Mr Sheil, I said, James, is a man of genius—a fine-eyed, fine-souled son of Erin. Had he been a hypocrite—a traitor—I would have bitterly lamented it, and blushed for the form I wore.

Shepherd You would hae had nae need to do that, even though Mr Sheil had been a black sheep. Considern your time o' life, the form ye wear's verra imposin; as for your countenance, it is comely—and I'm no surprised Mrs Gentle considers you a captivatin cretur

North We must not too coldly scan even the principles of patriotism. They may be such, carried to excess, or flying off oblique, as we cannot approve, even though we can comprehend them within our sympathies; but to fall away from them in faintness of heart is pitiable—to desert them is shameful—to fight openly against them execrable—but insidiously to betray them——

Shepherd. Is damnable — O' that honest Lord Althropp thoct guilty Mr Sheil—but you dinna say that he himsel has committed that verra sin?

North. He could not commit that very sin—for he is not Mr Sheil. But he committed it as far as nature would suffer Lord Althorp. That Coercion Bill which he thought *ought* not to be passed, he consented to make pass through Parliament!

Shepherd. That seems the converse o' the charge against Mr Sheil—and if I ken the meanin o' the word conscience, confound me gin it's no a thousand times waur.

North. A million times worse.

Shepherd. I'm sorry for him—in what far-away hole, puir fallow, can he be noo hidin his head? I howp in baith senses that he's resigned.

North. He has ousted Earl Grey—

Shepherd. What?

North. And honest Lord Althorp is the most popular man in England.

Shepherd. Then England may sink until the bottom o' the Red Sea. Na—she maunna do that, for she wad drag Scotland alang wi' her—and then fareweel to the Forest!

North. You can have no notion, James, of the despicable intrigue by which honest Lord Althorp ousted the Premier.

Shepherd. He maun be desperate angry.

North. He does not appear so, but his son and son-in-law have resigned¹.

Shepherd. Which was right, for even a Whig, settin selfish considerations aside, doesna like to hae advantage taen o' his ain faither. Hoo O'Connell, frae what ye hae hunted, maun be crawn!

North. Lord Althorp secretly commissioned Mr Secretary Littleton to sound, consult, conciliate, and truckle to the Agitator. O'Connell and Littleton had a blow-up, and abused each other like pickpockets. The cat was let out of the bag, and began not only to mew, but to hiss and fuff and prepare her paws for serious scratching—there was a regular row in the Lower House, and a very irregular one in the Upper. Earl Grey declared his entire ignorance of the shameful and slavish submission of honest Lord Althorp to the Big Beggar-

¹ Lord Howick, now (1856) Earl Grey, and the late Earl of Durham.

man¹—and, would you believe it, James, a question has arisen, and has been debated with much acrimony, whether or not, by such proceedings, the Premier was betrayed?

Shepherd He should just hae gane to his Majesty, and said, "Sire! Lord Althropp is a fule, or warse, and has been playin joukery-pawkery wi' that chiel O'Connell, through ane o' your Majesty's understrappers, and the twa thegither hae broocht the Ministry intil a mess. I maist respectfully ask your Majesty what your Majesty would wush me to do? Here are the Seals." His Majesty would immediately hae said, "Yearl! klick Lord Althropp to the back-o'-beyont—carry ye on the Coercion Bill—for it's necessary to the pacification o' Ireland—put the Seals in your pocket, alloo me to ring the bell for your cotch—and write me in the mornin hoo things are lookin in the Upper House." I ken that's what I wad hae dune mysel had I been King, and frae a' I hae heard o' his Majesty sin' he sat on the throne, and when he walked the quarter-deck, I'm as fairly convinced that he wad hae supported Yearl Grey, as that, supposing me a proprietor o' land, I wad hae discharged on the spat ony servant o' mine, whether lad or lass, that had been detected plottin again' my head grievie, which wad, in fack, hae been plottin again' his maister, and therefore deserved to be punished by dismissal—whether wi' wages and board-wages up to the Term or no, wad hae been a question to be reserved for future consideration—but assuredly, without a character. (*Starting up*)—Mercy on us! whare's Tickler?

North. Who?

Shepherd Didna Mr Tickler come out wi' ye frae Embro'?

North. Mr Tickler? I have not seen him for some months. There is a coolness between us, but it will wear off—and—

Shepherd Only look at him, sir—only look at him, yonner he's helpin Mysie to let out the kye!—That's a bat.

North The gloaming—what a beautiful word—gives a magical character to the stillness of the Forest—and the few trees seem as if they were standing there in enchantment—human beings reconciled to the thrall of vegetable life—and breathing the dewy air through leaves, whose delicate fibres thrill to the core of their quiet hearts. One star! I ought to know where to find the Crescent. Not so bad a practical

¹ O'Connell

astronomer — for there is the Huntress of the silver bow, just where I expected her—and in all that region of heaven there is not a cloud.

Shepherd Let's in to sooper This is Saturday nicht—and you'll read the family a chapter Lean on ma arm, or rather let me lean on yours, for you're the younger man o' the twa—no in years—but in constitution—and you'll be famous in history as the modern Methusalem [*They enter the house*

XXXVI.

(NOVEMBER 1834)

Scene I.—Green in front of TIBBIE'S, head of St Mary's Loch¹
Time,—Four afternoon SHEPHERD standing alone, in a full
suit of the Susalpine Tartan Arrive NORTH and TICKLER on
their Norwegians

Shepherd True to time as the cuckoo or the swallow.
Hail, Christopher! Hail, Timothy! Lords o' the ascendant,
I bid ye hail!

Tickler Hoo's a' wi' ye, Jeems?

Shepherd Brawlies—brawlies, sir, but tak ma advice, Mr
Tickler, and never attemptt what ma excellent freen, Downie
o' Appin, ca's the Doric, you Dowg, for sic anither pronouncia-
tion was never heard on this side o' the North Pole.

North My beloved Broonie! lend a helping hand to your
old accomplice while he endeavours to dismount

Shepherd My heart hotches, like a bird's nest wi' young
anes, at the sound o' your vice. Ay—ay—I'll affectionately
lend a helpin haun to my auld accomplice while he endeav-
ours to dismount—my auld accomplice in a' kinds o' innicent
wicketness—and Clootie shanna tak the ane o' us without the
ither—I'm determined on that,—yet Clootie's a great coward,
and wull never hae courage to face the Crutch!

Tickler And how am I to get off?

Shepherd. Your feet's within twa-three inches o' the grund
already—straucht your knees—plant your soles on the sward
—let gae the grup, and the beast 'ill walk out frae aneath

¹ Tibbie Shields and her interesting pastoral hostelry, still (1856) flourish for
the accommodation of travellers in the wild solitudes of St Mary's Loch, Sel-
kirkshire

you, as if he was passing through a triumphal arch Cream-coloured pownies! Are they a present frae the Royal Stud?

North They are Norwegians, James, not Hanoverians Lineally descended from the only brace of cavalry King Haco had on board at the battle of Largs

Shepherd His ain body-guard o' horse-marines Does he bite?

North Sometimes. But please to observe that he is muzzled

Shepherd I thocht 'twas but a nettin ower his nose. Does he kick?

North I have known him kick.

Shepherd I canna say I like that layin back o' his lugs—nor yet that twust o' his tail—and, mercy on us, but he's gotten the Evil Ee!

Tickler Tibbie! a stool

[*TIBBIE places a cutty-stool below TICKLER's left foot—and describing half a circle with his right, TIMOTHY treads the sod—then facing about, leans with his right elbow on Harold's shoulder—while his left forms the apex of an isosceles triangle, as hand on hip he stands, like Hippolitus or Meleager*

Shepherd (*admiring Tickler*) There's an equestrian statue worth a thousand o' that o' Lord Hopetoun and his horse in front o' the Royal Bank—though judges tell me that Cawmel the sculptor's a modern Midas Hoo grandly the figures combine wi' the backgrund! See hoo that rock relieves Tickler's heid—and hoo that tree carries off Hawco's tail! The Director-general¹ was wrang in swearin that sculptur needs nae scenery to set it aff—for will onybody tell me that that group would be as magnificent within the fou bare wa's o' an exhibition-room, as where it noo stauns, in the heart o' licht, encircled by hills, and overhung by heaven? Gin a magician could, by a touch o' his wand, convert it intil marble, it would be worth a ransom. But, alas! 'tis but transitory flesh and bluid!

Tickler Why don't you speak, James?

Shepherd Admiration has held me mute. I beseech ye, sir, dinna stir—for sic anither attitude for elegance, grace, and majesty, 's no within the possible combinations o' the

¹ See vol 1 p 28.

particles o' mairter Tibbie! tak aff your een—it's no safe for a widow woman to glower lang on sic a spectacle! Then the garb! what an advantage it has ower Lord Hopetoun's! His lordship looks as if he had loup't out o' his bed on sae sudden an alarm, that he had time but to fling the blankets ower his shouthers, and the groom nae time to saddle the horse, which his maister had to ride a' nicht bare backt—altogether beneath the dignity o' a British general. But there the costume is a' in perfect keepin—purple plush jacket wi' great big white horn buttons—single breisted—cape hangin easily ower the back o' the neck—haun-cuffs fliped to gie the wrists room to play—and the flaps o' the mony-pouch'd reachin amaist down to the knee, frae which again the ee travels along the tartan trews till it feenally rests on a braw brass buckle—or is it gowd?—briht on his instep as a cairngorm But up wi' a swurl again flees imagination, and settles amang the lights and shadows o' the picturesque scenery o' that mony-shaped straw-hat—the rim o' its circumference a Sabbath-day's journey round—umbrageous umbrella, aneath which he stauns safe frae sun and rain—and might entertain a select party in the cool of the air! which he could keep in circulation by a shake o' his head!

Tickler Now that I have stood for my statue, James, pray give us a pen-and-ink sketch of Christopher.

Shepherd There he sits, turned half round on the saddle, wi' ae haun restin on the mane, and the ither haudin by the crupper,—no that he's feared to fa' aff—for I've seldom seen him tumble at a staun-still—but that I may hae a front, a back, and a side view o' him a' at ance—for his finest pint is what I would venture, wi' a happy audacity, to ca' the circular contour o' his full face and figure in profile—sae that the spectawtor has a comprehensive visay o' a' the characteristic attributes o' his outward man.

North. The circular contour of my full face and figure in profile? I should like to see it.

Shepherd I fear I shanna be able to feenish the figure at ae sittin, for it's no easy to get rid o' that face

North. I am trying to look as mild as cheese.

Shepherd. Dinna fasten your twa grey green een on mine like a wull-cat.

North. Verily they are more like a sucking dove's.

Shepherd Surely there's nae need to look sae cruel about the doun-drawn corners o' your mouth—for that neb's aneuch o' itsel—every year liker and liker a ggem-hawk's.

North I am a soft-billed bird.

Shepherd A multitude o' lang, braid, white, sharp teeth's fearsome in the mouth o' an auld man, and maks ane suspect dealins wi' the enemy, and an unhallowed lease o' a lang life

North Would that I had not forgotten to bargain for exemption from the toothache!

Shepherd I wuss there mayna be mair meant than meets the ee in thae marks on the forehead. They tell na o' the touch o' Time, but o' the Tempter.

North I rub them off—so—and lo—the brow of a boy!

Shepherd Answer me ae question—I adjure you—hae ye selt your sowl to Satan?

North (smiling) James!

Shepherd Heaven bless you, sir, for that smle—for it has scattered the dismal darkness o' doubt in which ye were beginning to wax until a demon, and I behold Christopher North in his ain native light—a man—a gentleman—and a Christian. But whare's the crutch?

North. Crutch! The useless old sinecurist has been lying in velvet all autumn. Henceforth I believe I shall dispense with his services—for the air of the Forest has proved fatal to gout, rheumatism, and lumbago—of which truth behold the pleasant proof—James—here goes!

[NORTH springs up to his feet on the crupper, throws a somerset over Haco's rump, and bounds from the green-sward as from a spring-board]

Tickler. Not amiss. Let's untackle our cattle—and make our toilet.

[NORTH and TICKLER strip their steeds, and turn them loose into the meadow, green as emerald with a flush of after-grass, in which they sink to the fetlocks, as at full gallop they describe fairy-rings within fairy-rings, till in the centre of the field they subside into a trot, and after diversely careering awhile with flowing mane and tail, and neighings that thrill the hulls, settle to serious eating, and look as if they had been quietly pasturing there since morn]

North. That's right, my good Tibbie. Put my pail of water and my portmanteau into the arbour.

Tickler. That's right, my pretty Dolly, put my pail of water and my portmanteau into the shed

[*NORTH retires into the arbour to make his toilet, and TICKLER into the opposite shed The SHEPHERD remains midway between—held there by the counteraction of two equal powers of animal magnetism*

Shepherd. Are ye gaun into the dookin in thae twa pails?

North. No—as rural lass adjusts her silken snood by reflection in such pellucid mirror—so am I about to shave.

Shepherd. Remember the fable o' the goat and the well.

North (within the Arbour). How beautiful the fading year! A month ago, this arbour was all one dusky green—now it glows—it burns with gold, and orange, and purple, and crimson! How harmonious the many-coloured glory! How delightful are all the hues in tune!

Shepherd. Arena ye cauld staunnin there in your linen? For I see you through the thin umbrage, like a ghost in a dirty shirt.

North. Sweet are autumn's rustling bowers, but sweeter far her still—when dying leaf after dying leaf drops unreluctantly from the spray—all noiseless as snow-flakes—and like them ere long to melt away into the bosom of mother earth. It seems but yesterday when they were buds!

Shepherd. Tak tent ye dinna cut yoursel—it's no safe to moraleese when ane's shavin. Are ye speakin to me, or was that meant for a soliloquy?

North. In holt or shaw, in wood or grove, on bush or hedge-row, among bloom or bracken, the merry minstrelsy is heard no more! Soon as they cease to sing they seem to disappear; the mute mavis retires with her speckled throat and breast so beautiful into the forest gloom, the bold blackbird hides himself for a season, till the berries redden the holly-trees, and where have all the linties gone? Are they, too, home-changing birds of passage? and have they flown ungratefully away with the swallows, to sunny southern isles?

Shepherd. He's mair poetical nor corneek in his ornithology, yet it's better to fa' into siclike harmless errors in the study o' leevin birds—errors o' a lovin heart, and a mournfu' imagination—than to keep scientifically richt amang stuffed specimens sittin for ever in æ attitude wi' bead-een in a glass-case.

North. Blessings on thy ruby breast, sweet Robin, for

thine own and those poor children's sake! A solitary guest of summer gloom, but at the first frost o' autumn thou seek'st again the dwellings of men—"a household bird" all winter long—till soon-come spring invites thee to build another nuptial nest among the mossy roots of some old forest-tree! I see thee sitting there on the top-stone of the gable, as if the domicile were thine own, and thine own it is—for thou holdest it by the tenure of that cheerful song "No better a musician than a wren!" So said sweet Willie—flattering the nightingale. But the wren now answering the Robin—almost echo-like—from the bourtrees-bush in the garden—with his still small voice, touches the heart that knoweth how to listen—more tenderly, more profoundly, than Philomela's richly-warbled song!

Tickler (within the Shed) What have you been about with yourself all day, my dear James?

Shepherd No muckle I left Altrive after breakfast—about nine—and the Douglas Burn lookin gey temptin, I tried it wi' the black gnat, and sune creeled some fowre or five dozen—the maist o' them sma'—few exceedin a pund.

Tickler Hem¹

Shepherd I fear, sir, you've gotten a sair throat Ane sune tires o' trooting at ma time o' life, sae I then put on a sawmon flee, and without ony howp dauner'd down to a favourite cast on the Yarrow. Sometimes a body may keep threshin the water for a week without seen a snout—and sometimes a body hyucks a fish at the very first throw, and sae it happened wi' me—though I can gie mysel nae credit for skill—for I was just waddin my flee near the edge, when a new-run fish, strong as a white horse, rushed at it, and then out o' the water wi' a spang higher than my head,

"My heart to my mouth gied a sten,"

and he had amaist rugged the rod out my nieve; but I sune recovered my presence o' mind, and after indulgin his royal highness in a few plunges, I gied him the butt, and for a quarter o' an hour kept his nose to the grunstone It's a sair pity to see a sawmon sulky, and a thocht—and nae doubt sae did he—that he had taen up his lodgins at the bottom o' a pool for the nicht—though the sun had just reached his meri-

¹ *Hem*—implying a doubt

dian The plump o' a stane half a hunderwecht made him shift his quarters—and a sudden thocht struck him that he would mak the best o' his way to the Tweed, and then down to the sea at Berwick. But I bore sae hard on him wi' an auchteen-foot rod, that by the time he had swam twa miles—and a' that time, though I aften saw his shadow, I seldom saw himsel—he was sae sair blawn that he cam to the surface o' his ain accord, as if to tak breath—and after that I had it a' my ain way—for he was powerless as a sheaf o' corn carried down in a spate—and I landed him at the fund, within a few hunder yards o' Altrive. Curious aneuch, wee Jamie was sittin by himsel on the bank, switherin about wadin across, and you may imagine the dear cretur's joy on seein a twuntypund fish—the heaviest ever killed wi' the rod in Yarrow—floatin in amang his feet.

Tickler. You left him at home?

Shepherd. Whare else should I hae left him?

Tickler. Hem

Shepherd. You really maun pit some flannen round that throat—for at this time o' the year, when baith man and horse is saft, inflammation rapidly arrives at its hicht—mortification without loss o' time ensues—and within the four-and-twunty hours I've kent a younger chiel than you, sir, streekit out—

Tickler. What?

Shepherd. A corp.

Tickler. Any more sport?

Shepherd. Returnin to the Loch, I thocht I wad try the otter¹. Sae I launched him on his steady leaden keel—twa yards lang—breadth o' beam three inches—and mountin a hunder and fifty hyucks—

Tickler. A fust-rate man-of-war

Shepherd. I've seen me in the season atween spring and summer, secure ten dizen wi' the otter at a single launch. But in October twa dizen's no to be despised—the half o' them bein' about the size o' herrins, and the half o' them about the size o' haddocks,—and ane — but he's a grey trout—

Tickler. *Salmo Ferox?*

¹ This is an implement with a number of fly-hooks attached to it, and it is worked out into the water from the shore, somewhat after the fashion in which a paper-kite is piqued against the wind.

Shepherd As big's a cod.

Tickler Well, James?

Shepherd I then thoct I would take a look o' some nicht lines I had set twa-three days sin', and began pu'in awa at the langest—wi' some five score o' hyucks, baited for pike and eel, wi' trout and par-tail, frogs, chicken-heads, hen-guts, some mice, some moles, and some water-rats—for there's nae settin boun's to the voracity o' thae shaiks and serpents—and it was like drawin a net. At length pike and eel began makin their appearence,—fiist a pike—then an eel—wi' the maist unerrin regularity o' succession—just as if you had puttin them on sae for a ploy! “Is there never to be an end o' this?” I cried to mysel, and by the time that, walkin backwards, I had reached the road, that gangs roun' the bay wi' a bend—enclosin atween it and the water-edge a bit bonny grass-meadow and twa-three trees—the same that your accomplished freen, George Moir,¹ made sae tastefu' a sketch o'—there, wull ye believe me—were lyn five-and-twuntty eels and five-and-twuntty pikes—in all saxty—till I could hae dreamt that the meadow had been part o' the bay that moment drained by some sort o' subteiraneous suction—and that a' the fishy life the water had contained was noo wallop in and wrigglin in the sudden sunshine o' unexpected day. I brak a branch aff an ash, and ran in amang them wi' my rung, loun-derin awa richt and left, and loupin out o' the way o' the pikes, some of which showed fecht, and offered to attack me on my ain element, and I was obliged to wrestle wi' an eel that speeled up me till his faulds were wounded round my legs, theeeghs, and body, in ever sae mony ples, and his snake head—och! the ugly auld serpent—thrust outower my shouther—and hiss in my face—till I flang him a fair back-fa', and then ruggin him frae me—fauld by fauld—strecthened him out a' his length—and treddin on his tail, sent his wicket speent to soom about on the fiery lake wi' his ffather, the great diagon.

North (in the Arbour). Ha! ha! ha! our inimitable pastor has reached his grand climacteric!

¹ A distinguished member of the Scottish bar, and the writer of many admirable papers in *Blackwood's Magazine*, for some time Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and now (1856) Sheriff of Ross shire.

Tickler (in the Shed). And where, my dear James, are they all? Did you bring them along with you?

Shepherd I left the pikes to be fetched forrit by the Moffat carrier

Tickler And the eels?

Shepherd The serpent I overthrew had swallowed up all the rest

Tickler We must send a cart for him—dead stomachs do not digest, and by making a slit in his belly we shall recover the rest—little the worse for wear—and letting them loose in the long grass, have an eel-hunt

North (in the Arbour) Who can give me a bit of sticking-plaster?

Shepherd I prophesied you would cut yoursel There's nae stickin-plaster about the toun, but here's an auld bauchle, and if onybody will lend me a knife, I'se cut aff a bit o' the sole, and when weel soaked wi' bluid, it'll stick like a socker—or I can cut aff a bit waddin frae this auld hat—some tramper's left ahint her baith hat and bauchle—and it may happen to stanch the bludin—or best of a', let me rug aff a bit o' this remnant o' an auld sheep-skin that maun hae belanged to the foot-board o' some gig—and wi' the woo neist your skin, your chin will be comfortable a' the nicht—though it should set in a hard frost

[*SHEPHERD advances to the Arbour—but after a single glance into the interior, comes flying back to his stance on the wings of fear*

North (in the Arbour). James? James? James?

Shepherd. A warlock! A warlock! A warlock! The king o' the warlocks! The king o' the warlocks! The king o' the warlocks!

[*From the Arbour issues CHRISTOPHER in the character of LORD NORTH—in a rich court dress—bag and wig—chapeau-bras—and sword*

North (kneeling on one knee) Have I the honour to be in presence of Prince Charles Edward Stuart Hogg? My sovereign liege and no Pretender—accept the homage of your humble servant—too proud of his noble king to be a slave.

Shepherd (graciously giving his hand to kiss) Rise!

[*From the Shed issues TIMOTHY in the regimentals of the Old Edinburgh Volunteers.*

Tickler (kneeling on one knee) Hail! King of the Forest!
Shepherd (graciously giving his hand to kiss) Rise!—Let
 Us—supported on the arms of Our two most illustrious sub-
 jects—enter Our Palace

[*Enter the Forest King and the two Lords in Waiting into*
TIBBIE'S.

Scene II. Interior of TIBBIE'S—Grand Hall, or Kitchen
Parlour.

NORTH, TICKLER, and SHEPHERD

Shepherd A cosy bield, sirs, thus o' Tibbie's—just like a
 bit wren's nest.

North Methinks 'tis liker an ant-hill.

Tickler. Bee-hive

Shepherd A wren's nest's round and theekit wi' moss—sae
 is Tibbie's, a wren's nest has a wee bit canny hole in the
 side o't for the birdies to hap in and out o', aiblins wi' a
 hangin leaf to hide and fend by way o' door—and sae has
 Tibbie's, a wren's nest's aye dry on the inside, though
 drappin on the out wi' dew or rain—and sae is Tibbie's, a
 wren's nest's for ordinar biggit in a retured spat, yet within
 hearin o' the hum o' men, as weel's o' water, be it linn or lake—
 and sae is Tibbie's, a wren's nest's no easy fund, yet when
 you happen to keek on't, you wunner hoo ye never saw the
 happy housie afore—and sae is't wi' Tibbie's, therefore, sirs,
 for sic reasons, and a thousand mair, I observed, “a cosy
 bield thus o' Tibbie's—just like a bit wren's nest” Sir?

North. An ant-hill's like some small natural eminence
 growing out of the green ground—and so is Tibbie's; an ant-
 hill is prettily thatched with tny straw and grass-blades, and
 leaves and lichens—and so is Tibbie's, an ant-hill, in worst
 weather, is impervious to the elements, trembles not in its
 calm interior, nor—howl till ye split, ye tempests—at any
 blast doth Tibbie's, an ant-hill, spontaneous birth of the
 soil though it seems to be, hath its own order of architecture,
 and was elaborated by its own dwellers—and how wonderfully
 full of accommodation, when all the rooms at night become
 the rooms of sleep—just like Tibbie's, an ant-hill, though
 apparently far from market, never runs out of provisions—
 nor, when “winter lingering chills the lap of May,” ever

once doth Tibbie's, Solomon, speaking of an ant-hill, said, 'Look at the ant, thou sluggard—consider her ways and be wise,'—and so now saith North, sitting in Tibbie's, so for these, and a thousand other reasons, of which I mention but one—namely, that here, too, as there, is felt the balmy influence of the mountain-dew—I said, "methinks 'tis like an ant-hill" Sir?

Tickler A bee-hive is a straw-built shed, loving the lowness, without fearing the wind, and standing in a sheltered place, where yet the breezes have leave to come and go at will, wafting away the creatures with whom work all day long is cheerful as play, outward or homeward bound, to or fro among the heathery hills where the wild honey grows—and these are pretty points of resemblance to Tibbie's; a bee-hive is never mute—for all that restless noise of industry sinks away with the setting sun into a steady murmur, fit music for the moonlight—and so is it, when all the household are at rest, in Tibbie's, a bee-hive wakens at peep of day—its inmates losing not a glint of the morning, early as the laverocks waukening by the daisy's side—and so, well knows Aurora, does Tibbie's, a bee-hive is the perfection of busy order, where, without knowing it, every worker by instinct obeys the Queen—and even so seemeth it to be in Tibbie's, so for these, and a thousand other reasons, of which I mention but two, that it standeth in a land overflowing with milk and honey, and wanteth but *an eke*, I said—Bee-hive. Sir?

Shepherd A wren's nest grows cauld in ae single season, and then's seen stickin cauld and disconsolate in among the thorns o' the leafless hedge, or to the side o' the mouth o' some solitary cave or cell among the dreepin rocks, and where the twa pawrent birds and the weel-feathered family—perhaps half a score or a dizzen—hae flown till, wha kens? No me, lookin about and seein nae wing, listenin and hearin nae note in the wilderness—a' mute and motionless in frost and snaw—as if a' singers and chirpers were dead! But, thank God! it's nae sae in Tibbie's; for in the dead o' winter, I've seen't lookin mair gladsomer, if possible, than in the life o' spring, and though ane o' the auld birds be nae mair—yet that happened lang syne—here are the maist feck o' the young anes—(the ither's hae yemigrated to America)—cantier and cantier ilka year Whisht—hasna the cretur a luntly-like

vice—that's Dolly—as she's cleanin the dishes—no forgettin that she's within ma hearin—singin ane o' the auld Shepherd's sangs ' Sir?

North A drove of cattle tread the myriad-lfied ant-hill—the fairy palace with all its silent people—into the hoof-printed mire of death, but ruin is not like the blind bestial, James—and will spare Tibbie's, James—till with its contemporary trees—now a youthful brotherhood—many human ages hence it fades away with gradual, unperceived, and un-painful decay, while the wayfaring stranger, pausing to eye the scene so still and solitary, shall know not that he is looking on ruins, but suppose them to be 'but simple scatterings of rocks! Sir?

Tickler Full to overflowing of honey and happiness, a hideous hound, without the fear of Huber before his eyes, hangs the hive over a pit of sulphur, and twenty thousand faithful subjects perish with their Queen! But no unhallowed hand, James, shall touch the rigging of Tibbie's roof—no stifling vapour shall ever fill these cells—and when he who shall be nameless—the Unavoidable—who never names his day—comes hither on his one visit—his first and his last—may he be taken by Tibbie for his brother Sleep!

Shepherd Noo, that's what I ca' poetical eemagery applied to real life

North There cannot be a doubt that we three are three men of genius

Shepherd Equal to ony ither sax.

Tickler Hem! How rarely is that endowment united with talent like ours!

North Stuff A set of nameless ninnies, at every stumbling step they take, painfully feeling their intellectual impotence, modestly abjure all claim to talent, of which no line is visible on their mild unmeaning mugs, and are satisfied in their humility that nature to them, her favoured blockheads—her own darling dunces—and more especial chosen sumphs—in compensation gave the gift of genius—the fire which old Prometheus had to steal from heaven.

Shepherd Bits o' Cockney creturs wi' mealy mouths, lookin unco weak and wae-begane, on their recovery frae a painful confinement consequent on the burth o' a pair o' twuns o' rickety sonnets.

Tickler A pair of twins Four?

Shepherd Na—twa sonnets that'll never in this wauld be able to gang their lanes, but hae to be held up by leading-stings o' red ribbons round their waists, or itherwise hae to be contented to creep or crawl like clocks

North You bring an ordinary blockhead to the test—talent he has none—sentence is recorded—and thenceforth he never passes the window of a wigmaker without a sympathetic sigh; but a genius looks at you with meek defiance in his lack-lustie eyes—nay, with compassion for the mean estate of a mere man of talent, who at the best can never hope to rise higher than the Woolsack—and like an immortal mingling with mortals, he steps into an omnibus, nor steps out till off the stones, on his journey towards the poetic visions swarming among the daisies and dandelions of Hampstead Hill.

Shepherd My warst enemy canna accuse me o' bein' a metty-physician, yet I agree wi' Mr Tickler, that a man may hae great talents, and nae genie—talents baith for the uptak and the layin down—and sae far frae despisin sic men, I regard them wi' gratitude, for without them this warld couldna wag, and would sune come to a stand-still Mental Perception, clear, quick, and acute as ane's verra ee—Conception prompt, vivid, and complete, as if the past and present were a' ane, and the shadow o' reality as gude's the substance—Memory like a great muror o' plate-glass never bedimmed either by damp or fioot, sae that a single keek shows you whatever you want to see ower again, and aiblins maks you ken't better than ever noo that it's but a vision—Judgment, discriminating by lines o' licht a' the relations o' things and thochts by which they are at ance a' connectit, and a' separated in a way maist wondrous and beautifu' to behauld—Reason sometimes arrivin at conclusions by lang roundabout roads windin up alang the sides o' mighty mountains atween it and truth—which, like an engineer, it turns when unable to surmount—and sometimes dartin on them—strecht as a sunbeam or an eagle's swoop—and that's Intuition,—the Mind sae endowed, I say, sirs, I contemplate, when at wark, wi' admiration and gratitude, because it is at ance great and good, glorious and useful, and if to a' that you add Conscience, the Illuminator, what is wantin to the speeritual eemage o' a perfect Man? What is wantin, I ask you again, sirs, but—ca' it by what name you wull—Imagination—Invention—Genius—the power that keeps per-

petually evolvin the new frae the auld—sae that this life, and this world, and these skies, are something different the day frae what they were yesterday—and will be something different the morn frae what they were the day—and sae on for ever and ever *ad infinetum*, while we are cooped up in clay—till the walls o' our prison-house shall be crumbled by a touch o' the same Almichty hand that by a touch gave being and adherence to the dust?

Tickler. You astonish me, James

Shepherd I sometimes astonish mysel wi' the thochts that come upon me at a Noctes They dinna seem to arise within my mind, like fish loupin out o' the water frae aneath stanes, and roots, and banks where they had their birthplace amang the gravel, at the cluds o' insecks blawn by the breezes in showers o' ephemeral beauty frae the summer wudds, but rather come waverin on frae some far-aff region o' visionary isles and cloudy heidlands, like a lang-winged visitation o' bonny snaw-white sea-birds dippin down in the green sunshine, and then first ane and then anther awa—awa—awa—as if some speert were ca'in them back again to their ain nests—and the latest loiterer unwilling to forsake its pastime, but afraid to disobey that ca'—wheelin for a wee while round and round about the same circle o' whitenin billows, and then lettin drap fareweel in a saft touch frae the tip o' its pinions, disappearin like the rest, and leavin ahint it nane o' the beauty o' life on the lanesome sea

Tickler. You astonish me, James

Shepherd And mair nor you wad be astonished, gin Gurney hadna been laid up wi' a swalled face——

Voice from the Spence Dr Wilkie of Innerleithen yesterday pulled the tooth, and all's well

Shepherd That cretur's vice gars me a' grue¹ Is't true that he's a natural sin o' the Inveesible Girl?

North. Hush, Shepherd.

Tickler The heir-apparent of Echo.

Shepherd A curious air-apparent—at times only owdible—and it's fearsome to think on Short-haun out o' sicht extennin his notes!

(Enter BILLY and PALMER with their game-bags, which they empty on their division of the floor)

¹ *Grue*—shudder.

North. Not a bad day's sport, James ?

Shepherd You dinna mean to tell me that you and Sooth-side, this blessed day, slew a' that ggem ?

North We did—and more.

(*Enter CAMPBELL and FITZ-TIBBIE with their game-bags, which they empty on their division of the floor*)

Shepherd You dinna mean to tell me that you and Sooth-side, this blessed day, slew a' that ggem ?

North We did—and more

(*Enter MON CADET and KING PEPIN with their game-bags, which they empty on their division of the floor*)

Shepherd You dinna mean to tell me that you and Sooth-side, this blessed day, slew a' that ggem ?

North We did—and more

(*Enter SIR DAVID GAM and TAPPYTOORIE with their game-bags, which they empty on their division of the floor.*)

Shepherd You dinna mean to tell me that you and Sooth-side, this blessed day, slew a' that ggem ?

North We do—and more

(*Enter AMBROSE and PETER with their game-bags, which they empty on their division of the floor*)

Shepherd You dinna mean to tell me that you and Sooth-side, this blessed day, slew a' that ggem ? ! Soothside ?

Tickler I do—and more.

Shepherd. Then are ye twa o' the greatest leears that ever let aff a gun

North Or drew a long bow. How many brace ?

Billy. A dizzen, measter.

North. How many brace ?

Campbell Half-a-score, sir.

North How many brace ?

Mon Cadet. Seven, and a snipe.

North How many brace ?

Sir David Gam Eight, and an owl.

North. How many brace ?

Ambrose. Nine neat, my lord

North. Tottle of the whole ?

Voice from the Spence. Forty-six brace—an owl and a snipe.

Shepherd That cretur's vice gars me a' grue. Gold and silver's deadlier than lead You've been brabin Dalgleish. Mair poachers nor ane has been at the fillin o' thae pouches—but ma certes, here's a vast o' ggem ! Let's sort them.

That's richt, lads—fling a' the black-cocks intil the east corner, and a' the grey-hens intil the wast—a' the red grouse intil the north corner, and a' the patricks intil the south—gie Gurney the snipe for his share, and Awmrose the owl to stuff for the brace-piece o' his bed-chamber

North Where the deuce are the hares ?

Tickler Where the devil are the rabbits ?

(*Enter ROUGH ROBIN and SLEEK SAM, with their game-bags, which they empty on their division of the floor—that is, on the table*)

Shepherd Fourteen fuds ! Aucht maukins, and sax borough-mongers, as I howp to be saved !

North. I read, with indignation and disgust, of the slaughter by one gun of fivescore brace of birds between eight o'clock and two

Shepherd A chiel micht as weel pride himsel on baggin in a poutry-yard as mony chickens, wi' here and there an auld clockin hen and an occasional how-towdie—and to croon a', the bubbly-jock himsel, pretendin to pass him aff for a capercalzie But I ca' this sport.

North Which corner, James, dost thou most admire ?

Shepherd Let's no be rash. That nyuck o' patricks kythes¹ unco bonny, wi' its mild mottled licht—the burnished broon harmoniously mixin wi' the siller grey in a style o' colourin understood but by that sweet penter o' still life, Natur, and a body canna weel look, without a sort o' sadness, on the closed een o' the puir silly creturs, as their heads—crimsoned some o' them wi' their ain bluid, and itheres wi' feathers, bricht in the pride o' sex, auld cocks and young cocks—he twusted and wrenched by the disorderin haun o' death—outower their wings that shall whurr nae mair—rich in their radiance as flowers lyn broken by the wund on a bed o' moss !

Tickler. James, you please me much

Shepherd That glow o' grouse is mair gorgeous, yet bonnier it mayna be—though heaped up higher again' the wa'—and gloomin as weel as gleamin wi' a shadowier depth, and a prouder pomp o' colour lavished on the dead There's something heathery in the hues there that breathes o' the wilderness, and ane canna look on their legs—mony o' them lyn broken—sae thick cled wi' close, white, saft feathers—without thinkin o' the wunter-sna' ! The Gor-Cock ! His name

Kythes—shows itself.

bespeaks his natur—and o' a' the wld birds o' Scotland, nane mair impressive to my imagination and my heart Oh! how mony thousan' dawns have evanished into the forgotten wairld o' dreams, at which I hae heard him crawin in the silence o' natur, as I lay in my plaid by mysel on the hill-side, and kent by that bold trumpetin that mornin was at hand, without needin to notice the sweet token o' her approach in the clearer licht o' the wee spring-well in the greensward at my feet!

North. James, you please me much

Shepherd Yet that angle o' black-cocks has its charms, too, to ma een, for though there's less vareeity in the colourin, and a fastidious critic micht ca' the spotty heap monotonous, yet, sullen as it seems, it glistens wi' a kind o' purple, sic as I hae seen on a lowerin clud on a mirk day, when the sun was shinin on the thunder, or on the loch below, that lay, though it was meridian, in its ain nicht

Tickler James, you please me much

Shepherd O! thae saft, silken, but sair ruffled backs and breists o' that cruelly killed crood o' bonny grey-hens and pullets—cut aff in their sober matronship and gleeesome maidenhood—whilk the mair beautiful, 'twould tak a mair skeely¹ sportsman than the Shepheid to decide—I could kneel down on the floor and kiss ye, and gather ye up in my arms, and press you to my heart, till the feel o' your feathers filled my veins wi' luv and pity, and I grat to think that never mair would the hill-faunes welcome the gleam o' your plumage risin up in the mornin licht amang the green plats on the slopin sward that, dippin down into the valley, retains here and there amang the decayed birkwood, as loth to lose them, a few small stray sprinklins o' the heather-bells!

Tickler. James, you please me much

North. I killed two-thirds of them with Old Trusty—slap—bang right and left, without missing a shot——

Tickler Singing out, "that's my bird," on a dozen occasions when it dropped at least a hundred and fifty yards—right in an opposite direction—from the old sinner's nose

Shepherd. What was the greatest nummer ye brocht down at a single discharge?

North One.

Shepherd. That's contemptible. Ye o' the auld Lake-school

¹ *Skeely*—skilful

are never contented excepp ye kiver your bird, sae that if ye dinna tak them at the crossin, ye shoot a hail day without killin a brace at a blow, but in shootin I belang to the new Mountain-school, and fire wi' a geneal aim untill the heart o' the kivey, and trusting to luck to gar three or four play thud, and it's no an uncommon case to pick up half-a-dizzen, after the first flaucht o' fire and feathers has ceased to dazzle ma een, and I hae had time to rin in amang the dowgs, and pu' the ggem out o' the mouths o' the labiawtors. It was nae farder back nor the day afore yesteday, that I killed and wounded nine—but to be sure that was wi' baith barrels—though I thoct at the time—for my een was shut—that I had only let aff ane—and wondered that the left had been sae bludy,—but baith are gran' scatterers, and disperse the hail like chaff frae the fanners on a wundy day. Even them on the edge o' the outside are no safe when I fire untill the middle, and I've knawn me knock heels-ower-head mair nor ane belangin to anither set, that had taken wing as I was etlin at their neighbours.

Tickler. I killed two-thirds of them, James

Shepherd. That's four-thirds atween you twa—and at whase door maun be laird the death o' the ither half?

Tickler. Kit with Crambo killed a few partridges in a turnip field, where they lay like stones—an old black-cock that had been severely, if not dangerously wounded by a weasel, and fell out of bounds, I suspect from weakness—an ancient grey hen that flew at the rate of some five miles an hour—a hare sitting, which he had previously missed—and neither flying, nor sitting, but on the hover, that owl. How the snipe came into his possession I have not learned, but I have reason to believe that he found it in a state of stupor, and I should not be surprised were you, James, to blow into his bill, to see Jack resuscitated—

Shepherd (putting the snipe's bill into his mouth, and puffing into him the breath of life). Is his een beginnin tall open?

North. Twinkling like a duck's in thunder

Shepherd. He's dabbin

North. Hold him fast, James, or he'll be off

Shepherd. Let down the wundow, Tickler, let down the wundow. Oh! ye clumsy coof! there he has struggled himself out o' my hauns, and's aff to the marsh to leeve on suction!

(*Enter TIBBIE and DOLLY to lay the cloth, &c*)

Tickler. Symptoms of dinner

Shepherd Wi' your leave, sirs, I'll gie Mr Awmrose the hares to pit untl the gig

[*Gives MR AMBROSE the hares, who disappears four-in-hand.*]

North Whose gig, James?

Shepherd. Mine. I'm expeckin company to be wi' me a' neist week—and a tureen o' hare-soup's no worth eatin wi' fewer than three hares in't, sae sax hares will just mak twa tureens o' hare-soup, and no ower rich either—and the third and fourth days we can devoor the ither twa roasted, but for fear my visitors should get stawed o' hare—and auld Burton, in his anatomy, ca's hare a melancholy meat—and I should be averse to onybody committin suicide in my house—Tappy, my man, let me see whether you or me can gather up on our aucht fingers and twa thooms the maist multitude o' the legs o' black-cocks, grey-hens, red grouse, and partricks; and gin ye beat me, you shall get a bottle o' whisky, and gin I beat you, I shall not put you to the expense o' a gill. (*Aside*)—The pech has twa cases o' fingers, wi' aurn-sunnies, and I never kent the cretur's equal at a clutch.

[*The SHEPHERD and TAPPYTOORIE emulously clutch the game, and carry off some twenty brace of sundries.*]

Tickler. James, you please me much

North You astonish me, James.

Shepherd. Some folk are easily pleased, and some as easily astonished—but what's keepin the denner?

(*Enter TIBBIE, and DOLLY, and SHUSEY, AMBROSE, MON. CADET, PETER, CAMPBELL, BILLY, PALMER, ROUGH ROBIN, SLEEK SAM, KING PEPIN, SIR DAVID GAM, and TAPPYTOORIE, with black-grouse-soup, red-grouse-soup, partridge-soup, hare-soup, rabbit-soup, potato-soup, pease-soup, brown-soup, white-soup, hotch-potch, cocky-leeky, sheep's-head-broth, kail, and rumbledethumps*)

North. Ay—ay

Tickler Haigh!

Shepherd Hech!—Noo that we've a' three said grace, let's fa' to—and to insure fair play, let ilka ane fill his neighbour's plate, as in an ass-race ilka ane rides his neighbour's cuddy.

Tickler. And let no man say a good thing, except between courses.

Shepherd Or a bad thing either. Agreed. Noo for a fair start—Ance—twice—thrice—aff!

North Stop

Shepherd Dowg on't—what noo?

North Incessant refilling of plates is——

Shepherd I confess fretsome

North Therefore, James, that we may preserve our equanimity, let us shove aside our trenchers, shallow and profound, and take each man his tureen, and then each man, according to the courses, his dish, and, without speculation on the doctrine of chances, let us draw cuts for choice

Tickler Straws

[*BILLY presents in his paw straws of unequal lengths, and the Sortes Ambrosianæ yield the following results*

North First by a finger I take the red-grouse tureen.

Tickler Second by a thumb I, partridge ditto.

Shepherd Third by a nail Essence o' grey-hens

North We may now speak *ad libitum*

Shepherd Wi' this proviso, sirs, that nane o' us proceeds to a second tureen till we a' again draw cuts For Tickler's sic a rapid rabiawtoi that he'll be for fastenin on his second tureen afore either Mr North or me has cleared out our first, and though it's far frae impossible, or improbable either, that we twa micht overtak him in the lang-rin, still accidents micht happen, and gin he was to get the start o' us, say by half a tureen, the odds would rise on him again' the field, and, in spite o' the additional wecht he would then be carrying, and the known goodness of his antagonists, Tickler, roarer as he is, would be likely to won the sweepstakes, beatin North by a head and shouthers, and me by a head

Tickler Agreed

North Stop

Shepherd For nae man leevin or dead

North. Gentle—men—we are—by—no means—the—glut—tons—that—peo—ple—regard—ing—this—Noc—tes—might—be—par—doned—for sup—sup—sup—posing—we were—

Shepherd Sup—sup—sup—sup—pose—pose—posing—we are glut—glut—t—t—t—tons—what—the—the—dee—deevil then? Gur—Gurn—Gurney—is gurn—gurn—gurnun—at us——

Voice. I'm not gurning, Mr Hogg.

North (laying down his ladle) —

“ It is well to be off with the old love
Before we are on with the new ! ”

Nay, better to be true to our fist—our sole tureen—than vainly seek to transfer our passions or our affections to a second, however attractive, therefore let the worthies in waiting—male and female—waft away the rest into the spence,¹ and there collaterally enjoy them—till I cough—with my well-known hem—for the second course

[The fourteen worthies in waiting carry off, each with his and her own peculiar smile—ten tureens—four but with spoons and plates]

Shepherd. Oh, sir ! but you’ve a profound knowledge o’ human natur ! Eatin at ane’s ease, ane’s imagination can flee up into the empyrean—like an eagle soarin up the lift wi’ a lamb in his talons, and then fauldin up his wings, far aboon shot o’ the fowler, on the tapmost o’ a range o’ cliffs, leisurly devourin’t, while ever and anon, atween the rugs, he glances his yellow black-circled een far and wide ower the mountainous region, and afore and after every mouthfu’, whattin his beak wi’ his claws, yells to the echoes that afar aff return a faint but a fierce reply.

Tickler Does he spit out feathers and fur ?

Shepherd He spits out naething—devouin bird and beast stoop and roop, bones, entrails, and a’, and leavin after his repast but a wheen wee pickles o’ bluidy down, soon dried by the sun, or washed away by the rain, the only evidence there had been a muider

North. The eagle is not a glutton.

Shepherd Wha said he was a glutton ?

North. Laving constantly in the open au——

Shepherd And in a high latitude

North. Yes, James—for hours every day in his life sailing in circles some thousand feet above the sea.

Shepherd In circles, noo narrowin, and noo widenin, wi’ sweepy waftage, that seems to carry its an wund amang its wings—noo speerally wundin up the air stair-case that has nae need o’ steps, till you could swear he was soarin awa to the sun—and noo divin down earthwards, as if the sun had shot him, and he was to be dashed on the stanes intil a blash o’ bluid, but, in the pride o’ his pastime, and the fierceness

¹ *Spence*—larder

o' his glee, had been that self-willed headlong descent frae the bosom o' the blue lift, to within fifty fathom o' the croon of the greenwood—for suddenly slantin awa across the chasm through the mist o' the great cataract, he has already voyaged a league o' black heather, and, een¹ anither arc o' the meridian, taks majestic possession of a new domain in the sky.

Tickler No wonder he is sharp set

Shepherd I was ance in an eagle's nest.

Tickler When a child?

Shepherd. A man—and no sae very a young ane I was let down the face o' the red rocks o' Loch Aven, that affront Cairngorm, about a quarter o' a mile perpendicular, by a hair rape, and after swingin like a pendulum for some minutes back and forrit afore the edge o' the platform, I succeeded in establishin mysel in the eyrie

Tickler. What a fight the poor eaglets must have got!

Shepherd You ken naething about eaglets Wi' them fear and anger's a' ane — and the first thing they do, when taken by surprise amang their native sticks by man or beast, is to fa' back on their backs, and strike up wi' their talons, and glare wi' their een, and snap wi' their beaks, and yell like a couple o' hell-oats Providentially their feathers weena fu' grown, or they would hae flown in my face and driven me over the cliff.

Tickler Were you not armed?

Shepherd What a slaughter-house!—What a cemetery! Haill hares, and halves o' hares, and lugs o' haies, and fuds o' hares, and tatters o' skins o' hares, a' confused wi' the flesh and feathers o' muirfowl and wild dyucks, and ither kinds o' ggem, fiesh and rotten, undevoored and digested animal matter mixed in blue-mooldy or bloody-red masses — emittin a strange charnel-house, and yet laidner-smell—thickenin the air o' the eyrie — for though a blast cam suglin by at times, it never was able to carry awa ony o' the stench, which I was obliged to breathe, till I grew sick, and feared I was gaun to swarf, and fa' into the loch that I saw, but couldna hear, far down below in anither wauld

Tickler No pocket-pistol?

Shepherd The Glenlivet was ma salvation I took a richt gude wullie-waucht²—the mistiness afore my een cleared awa —the waterfa' in my lugs dried up — the soomin in my head

¹ Een—eying

² Wullie-waucht—large draught

subsided—my stamack gried ower bockin—and takin my seat on a settee, I began to inspect the premises wi' mair precession, to mak a verbal inventory o' the furnitur, and to study the appearance or character o' the twa guests that still continued lyn back on their backs, and regairdin me wi' a malignity that was fearsome, but noo baith mute as death.

North. They had made up their minds to be murdered

Shepherd I suspect it was the ither way A' on a sudden doun comes a sugh frae the sky—and as if borne each on a whirlwund—the yell and the glare o' the twa auld buds! A mortal man daurin to invade their nest! And they dashed at me as if they wad hae dung me intil the rock—for my back was at the wa'—and I was haudin on wi' my hauns—and aff wi' my feet frae the edge o' the ledge—and at every buffet I, like an insecck, clang closer to the cliff Dazed wi' that incessant passin to and fro o' plumes, and pennons, and beaks, and talons, rushin and rustlin and yellin, I shut my een, and gried mysel up for lost, when a' at ance a thocht struck me that I would coup the twa imps ower the brink, and that the parent birds would dive doun after them to the bottom o' the abyss.

Tickler What presence of mind!

North Genius!

Shepherd I flang mysel on them—and I hear them yet in the gullerals. They were eatin intil my inside, and startin up wi' a' their beaks and a' theu talons inserted, I flang aff my coat and waistcoat, and them stickin till't, ower the precipice!

Tickler. Whew!

Shepherd Ay—ye may weel cry whew! Dreadfu' was the yellin, for ae glaff and ae glint,¹ far doun it deadened; and then I heard nocht After a while I had courage to lay mysel doun on my belly, and look ower the bink—and I saw the twa auld eagles wheelin and skemmin, and dashin among the white breakers o' the black loch, madly seekin to save the drownin demons, but their talons were sae entangled in the tartan, that after floatin awhile wi' flappin wings in vain, they gried ower strugglin, and the wreck drifted towards the shore wi' their dead bodies.

Tickler Pray, may I ask, my dear Shepheid, how you returned to the top?

Shepherd There cam the rub, sirs My freens aboon,

¹ *Ae glaff and ae glint*—one glimpse and one flash

seeing my claes, wi' the eaglets flaffin, awa down the abyss, never doubted that I was in them—and they set up sic a shriek! Awa ioun' they set to turn the richt flank o' the precipice by the level of the Aven that rins out sae yellow frae the dark-green loch, because o' the colour o' the blue slates that lie shivered in heaps o' strata in that lovely solitude—hardly howpin to be able to yield me ony assistance, in case they should observe me attemptin to soom ashore—nor yet to recover the body gin I was drooned. Silly creturs! there was I for hours on the platform, while they were waitin for my corp to come ashore. At last, ashore cam what they supposed to be my corp, and stuckin till't the twa dead eaglets, and dashin down upon't, even when it had reached the shingle, the twa savage screamers wi' een o' lichtnin!

Tickler We can conjecture their disappointment, James, on findin there was no corpse

Shepherd I shouted—but natur's self seemed deaf, I waved my bannet—but natur's self seemed blind. There stood the great deaf, blind, stupid mountains—and a' that I could hear was ance a laigh echo-like lauchter frae the airm heart o' Cairngorm

Tickler At last they recognised the Mountain Bard?

Shepherd And awa they set again to the tap to pu' me up, but the fules in their fright had let the rape drap, and never thocht o' lookin for't when they were below. By this time it was wearn late, and the huge shadows were stalkin in for the nicht. The twa auld eagles cam back, but sae changed, I couldna help pityin them, for they had seen the feathers o' them they lood sae weel wrapt up, a' drookit wi' death, in men's plads—and as they keepit sailin slowly and disconsolately before the eyrie in which there was naeboddy sittin but me, they werena like the same birds!

North. No bird has stronger feelings than the eagle

Shepherd That's a truth. They lay but twa eggs

North You are wrong there, James

Shepherd Twa young ones, then, is the average; for gin they lay mair eggs, ane's aften rotten, and I'm mistaen if ae eagle's no nearer the usual number than fowre for an eyrie to send forth to the sky. Then they marry for life—and their annual families being sma', they concentrate on a single sunner or twa, or three at the maist, a' the passion o' their instinck, and savage though they be, they fauld their wide

wings ower the down in their "procreant cradle" on the cliff, as tenderly as turtle-doves on theirs, within the shadow o' the tree. For beautiful is the gracious order o' natur, sirs, and we maunna think that the mystery o' life hasna its ain virtues in the den o' the wild beast and the nest o' the bird o' prey.

Tickler And did not remorse smite you, James, for the murder of those eaglets?

Shepherd Aften, and sair. What business had I to be let down by a hair-rape until their birthplace? And, alas! how was I to be gotten up again—for nae hair-rape cam danglin atween me and the darkenin weather-gleam. I began to dout the efficacy of a deathbed repentance, as I tried to tak account o' my sins a' risin up in sair confusion—some that I had clean forgotten, they had been committed sae far back in youth, and never suspected at the time to be sins ava, but noo seemin black, and no easy to be forgiven—though boundless be the mercy that sits in the skies. But, thank Heaven, there was an end—for a while at least—o' remorse and repentance—and room in my heart only for gratitude—for, as if let down by hands o' angels, there again dangled the hair-rape wi' a noose-seat at the end o't, safer than a wicker-chair. I stept in as fearless as Lunardi, and wi' my hauns aboon my head glued to the tether—and my hurdies, and a' aneath my hurdies, interlaced wi' a netwark o' loops and knots, I felt mysel ascendin and ascendin the wa's, till I heard the voices o' them hoistin. Landed at the tap, you may bé sure I fell down on my knees—and while my heart was beginnin to beat and loup again, quaked a prayer

North Thank ye, James. I have heard you tell the tale better and not so well, but never before at a Noctes. Another tureen?

Shepherd Na Tibbie? The fish (*Enter TIBBIE with a fish*) You see, sirs, I wasna leein about the sawmon. It cam up in the seat o' the gig. Tibbie was for cuttin't into twa cuts, but I like to see a sawmon served up in his integrity——

Tickler And each slice should run from gill to tail

Shepherd Alang the shouthers and the back and the line, in that latitude, for the thick, and alang the side and the belly and the line, in that latitude, for the thin, but nae short-curd till in the mouth, and as for helpin yersel wi' a

fork and a bit 'breid—that's like some silly conceit o' a spiled wean—and I am sure there's naebody here sae bairnly's to fear cuttin their mouth wi' a knife. The kyeanne pepper—the mustaid—the vinegar—the catshop—the Hervey sass—the yest—and the chovies! Thank ye, Dolly, ma dear. Mair butter, Tickler. North—put the mashed potawtoes on the pairt o' my plate near the saut—and the round anes a bit ayont. Tappy—the breid, and meanwhile, afore yokin to our sawmon, what say ye, sirs, to a bottle o' porter?

[Three shots are heard—and three silver jugs, foam-crowned, are duly administered and drained]

North I forget, James, the weight of this fish?

Shepherd Twunty pund.

North We shall scarcely get through it—I fear—at one sitting.

Tickler. I begin to see the ribs and spine of the side to windward—but remember our friends in waiting——

Shepherd What, sirs, could induce ye to tak so mony gillies to the hill?

North At this season, you know, James, the birds are wild, and we should have had no sport without markers. We distributed our forces judiciously along the heights, and kept moving in a circle of scouts—that always commanded a wide prospect. The birds finding themselves outwitted on their widest flights, lost courage, and resorted to close-sitting—nor had we occasion half-a-dozen times the whole day to fly the kite.

Shepherd What's that?

North. Ambrose, I believe, who, you know, is a Yorkshireman, was the first to introduce the kite into the Forest. He is constructed of paper, like the common kite, such as you see flying over cities; but more bird-like, both in form and colour, and Ambrose has painted him so cunningly, that but for his length of tail, which is necessary to keep him steady, you would not scruple to take a shot at him for a glead. King Pepin and Sir David Gam work him to windward with much judgment by the invisible string, and he looks so formidable on the hover, now turning and now stooping, as if instinct with spirit, that as long as he is aloft, not even the boldest old black-cock of Thirlestane will dare to lift his head above the rushes or the heather. By a signal he is brought to anchor—

Haco and Harold trot in—while all the dogs are backing one another—whirr—whirr—slap—bang—and thud after thud—right and left—from four blazing barrels—tumble the three and four pounders, to the delight of Tappytoorie, who fastens on them like a weasel

Shepherd I ca' that poachin It's waur nor the real leevin ggem-hawk—for the kivey hae to contend wi' pouter and lead, forbye that pented deevil in the air—and half-dead wi' fright, hoo can it be expectit that a single ane'll be able to mak his escape? We'll be hearin o' you usin the net neist, alang wi' the broon-paper pented Yorkshire kite o' Awmrose Confoun' me, but the verra first time I catch him beatin to windward, gin I dinna fire at him, and bring him waverin doun, broken-backed, wi' his lang tail amang the rashes

Tickler What say you, Shepherd, to a glass of champagne?

Shepherd That the best o't's about equal to middlin sma' yill

Tickler National prejudice Tibbie?

[*TIBBIE fills each man's longshank with a shower of diamonds.*]

Shepherd Na, but that is prime—na, but that is maist delishous—only it's a shame to drink outlandish liquors at half-a-guinea a bottle, when you can get the best maut whusky for less nor twa shillins It's the duty

North You need not make yourself uneasy about the price, James, for I can afford it.

Shepherd. It's weel for you, sir.

North Prime cost, James—corks included—is sixpence a-bottle, and now, sir, you have tasted *TIBBIE'S GREEN GROZET*¹ *St Mary*, what are the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France to the small, yellow, hairy gooseberry-gardens of your own Forest!

Shepherd. I'll no draw back frae what I said in commendation o't, but a' hame-made wines, and maist foreign anes, are apt to gie me a pain in the stamack, and therefore if ye be wice,² sirs, you'll join me in a caulker o' the cretur by way o' sedative I ken you deal wi' my freen Richardson o' Selkirk, and there's no purer speerit than Richardson's best in a' the south—for it's a composition o' a' the prime whuskys he can collect, mixed up in due proportions, accordin to the relative

¹ *Grozet*—gooseberry

² *Wice*—wise

qualities o' each, and maist savoury and salutary is the ultimate result

North Tibbie, a bottle of Richardson's ULTIMATE RESULT.

[*They attend to the Result*]

Shepherd Noo, I ca' this a meetin o' the True Temperance Society. We are three auldish men, and hae had a hard day's wark o' amusement—and it canna be denied that we hae earned baith our meat and our drink. Fowl and fish we hae wan frae air and water by our ain skill, and naebody 'll be the purer on account o' this day's pastime, or this nicht's—no even gin we had taen each o' us anither tureen. It's heartsome to hear the gillies lauchin at their vittals, in their ain dinin-room, and frae this day, Mr Awmrose may date his lease o' a new life. That's richt, Tibbie—tak them ben the sawmon, and put you down the apple-pie, the can o' cream, and the cheese—(*TIBBIE takes them ben the salmon, and puts down the apple-pie, the can of cream, and the cheese*)—I'll defy a man to be a glutton as lang's he's obedient to the dictates o' a healthy natural appetite, inspired by air and exercise in the Forest, and though I'm an enemy to the mixin o' mony different dishes in the stamack at ae diet, yet sic soups, and sic sawmon, and sic apple-pie, and sic cheese, will a' lie amicably thegither, nor is there ony sense in sayin that sic porter will jummle wi' sic cream. The champagne has been rectified, and a's safe. I ca't a plain, simple, manly, substantial, Forest denner, in Tibbie's ain unpretendin style, and hadna we limited it to our ain killin, I ken we should hae had the hin' quarter o' a sheep that's been in pickle sin' the last day o' harst, and a breist o' veal frae Bourhope, as white's a hen.

[*TIBBIE sets down, with a smile, her own two dishes of mutton and veal, with a fresh peck of potatoes from the dripping-pan, and ditto of mashed turnips*]

North Excellent creature!

Shepherd She's a' that—sir.

North How virtuous is humble life! Question, if any one but a Conservative can understand the domestic life of the poor.

Shepherd. Nane else in our day has observed it in Scotland.

North. It is sustained by contentment—a habit of the heart—and continuous custom seems essential to the forma-

tion of that happiest of all habits which grows out of the quiet experiences of days—weeks—months—years—all so like one another in their flow, that the whole of life is felt, with its occasional breaks and interruptions, to be one, and better for them that under Providence enjoy it, than any other lot which at times their hearts may long for, and their imaginations picture

Shepherd The same stream flowin' along channels and greener banks and braes

North Changes for the better, let us believe—and I do believe it—are almost invariably taking place in such conditions, as society at large progresses in knowledge, and as there opens before all minds a wider and higher sphere of feeling and of thought accessible through instruction

Shepherd. In many respects, sir, the instruction is better.

North Such belief is consolatory to all who love their kind, and lament to know that there is so much wretchedness in this weary world

Shepherd Education in the rural districts o' Scotland, I doubt not, is mair carefu' and comprehensive than it was forty years ago, would that it were as sure, sir, that the hearts o' young and auld are as sensible to the habits and duties o' religion! It may be sae—yet, methinks, there is no the same earnestness and solemnity in the furrowed faces o' the auld—the same modesty and meekness in the smooth faces o' the young sitters in the kirk on Sabbath, which I remember regarding sae reverently and sae affectionately half a century ago! I fear there are mair lukewarm and cauld-rife Christians in the Forest wha consider Gospel truths like ony ither truths, and the Bible like ony ither gude book—not the Book in comparison wi' which a' ither were worthless—for not effectual like it to shed licht on the darkness o' the grave! Yet I may be mistaen; for a' sweet thochts are sweeter, and a' haly thochts are halier, that carry my heart back to the mornin' o' life! And as the dew-drops seem to my een to hae then been brichter and purer than they are noo—though that can scarcely be—and the lang simmer-days far langer, as weel as the gloamins langer too—which wasna possible—sae human life itsel' may be as fu' o' a' that's gude noo as it was then; and the change—a sad and sair ane as I sometimes feel—in me, and no in them about me,—and the same

lament for the same reason continue to be made by all that are waxin auld—to the end o' time

North Ay, James, memory so beauties and sanctifies all we loved in youth with her own mournful light, that it is not in our power—we have not the heart—to compare them with the kindred realities encircling our age, but for their own dear, sweet, sad sakes alone—and for the sake of the grass on their graves—we hold them religiously aloof from the affections and the objects of our affections of a later day—in our intercommunion with them it is that we most devoutly believe in heaven

Shepherd You're growin ower grave, sir, and maunna gie way to the mood, lest it get the better o' you—though it's natural to you, and, I confess, sits weel on your fiesty pow The warld's better acquainted noo wi' the character o' Christopher North than it was some scores o' yeas sin', and the truth is, that, like a' them that's been barth wutty and wise, he is constitutionally a melancholy man, and aften at the verra time that he seems to be writin wi' a sunbeam, "draps a sad serious tear upon his playful pen!"

North. The philosophy of truth, James, is pensive, it is natural religion, and therefore humane—hence all that is harsh falls away from it, all that is hateful; when purest and highest it becomes poetry—and——

Shepherd Wheesht, you mystic—and eat awa at your mutton.

North I am at a loss to know, James, what the friends of the people really think is the character of the people of England?

Shepherd Sae am I.

North They tell us—if I do not mistake them—that this is the most enlightened age that has ever shone on life. They seem to apply the praise, in the first place, to mind It is the age of useful and entertaining knowledge. But mind enlightens heart—and the two together elevate soul—and the three, like an angelic band floating in the air, connect earth with heaven by an intermediate spirit of beauty and of bliss

Shepherd Is that what they say? For if it be, they maun be fine fallows, and I put down my name as a member o' the union.

North. They assert that knowledge is not only power, but virtue.

Shepherd It is neither the ane nor the ither necessarily,

and I could pruve that they dinna understaun' their ain doctrine

North Not now, James Let us admit their doctrine—and rejoice to know that we are the most enlightened people—physically, morally, intellectually, spiritually—that ever flourished on the face and bosom of the dædal earth

Shepherd I fear you and me's twa exceptions—at least I can answer for mysel—for aften when walkin in what seems to me essential licht, through the inner warld o' thocht, a' at ance it's pitch-dark! I'm like a man blind-faulded, and obleeged to grope his way out o' a wudd by the trees, no able to tell, but by a rough guess at the rind, whether he's handlin an aik, or an ash, or an elm, or a pine, or a beech, or a plane—and whatever they may be, geein himsel mony a sair knock on the head, and losin his hat amang the branches that make you desperate angry by floggin you on the face, and ruggin out your hair, as your legs get entangled amang the briers The enlightened age—the speerit o' the age—shouldna hollow till it gets out o' the wudd, sir.

North Good, James But what am I to think of the panegyrists of the spirit of the age, when I am told by the same oracles that there is not a virtuous unmarried woman among the lower orders in all England?

Shepherd You have only to think that they are a set o' inconsistent and contradictory idiwuts, and a base gang o' calumniators and obscene leears

North But I am a moderate man, and wish to have the inconsistency explained—or removed—the libel made less loathsome—and some apology offered to the sex.

Shepherd Wha said it, and whare?

North Parliament.

Shepherd. The Reform Bill, then, it seems, is no a feenal measure, sir?

North There is no mob nowadays, James—no rabble—no swinish multitude——

Shepherd I hate that epithet.

North. So do I No scum—but the wives, daughters, and sisters of all the working-men of England—are prostitutes.

Shepherd A damm'd lee.

North An infernal falsehood.

Shepherd. Yet the veira same brutes that hae said that o'

a' the English lassies in laigh life, wull break out on me and you for swearin at a Noctes?

North We have heard the Lord Chancellor of England, and the Lord Bishop of London, announce this article of the Christian creed—which unless we all hold, verily we cannot be saved—that the sin of incontinence is infinitely worse in a woman than in a man

Shepherd I thocht we had gude authority for believing woman to be the weaker vessel

North That authority is discarded, for be it now known to all men that they—not the maidens by whom they have been wooed—are the victims of seduction

Shepherd. That doctrine 'ill no gang down, the kint's no ripe for 't yet, the verra pride o' man 'ill no alloo him to bolt it, the unregenerate sinner, wicked as he is, daurna, even in his seared conscience, sae offend again' the law o' nature written by the finger o' God ineffaceably on his heart

North If the sin be so great in woman, why does man suffer her to commit it?

Shepherd Ay, ye may ask that at the Chancellor and the Bishop, and pause till Doomsday for a reply She canna commit it by hersel; he is airt and part, no merely an accessory afore and after the act, but——

North Blind, brutal balderdash, born of the brothel.

Shepherd In a far waur place—situate in a darker region than the darkest lane in a' Lunnon.

North Thus fortified by Law and Religion, a Christian Legislature sets itself solemnly to work, to guard and save the victims of seduction from suffering any pecuniary loss from their misfortune, and enact that we poor, weak, deluded males shall not henceforth be buidened by the support of the illegitimate offspring we have been bedivelled to beget, but that where the *chief* crime lies, there shall be dree'd the *sole* punishment, and that the female fiends must either suckle their sin-conceived at their own dugs, dry-drawn by penury, or toss them into a workhouse!¹

Shepherd Strang—strang—strang

¹ "One of the principles of the new poor-law, as amended by the Whigs, was, that if a woman had illegitimate offspring, she should have no claim on the father towards its maintenance, for that she ought not to have allowed herself to be seduced!"—*American Editor*

North. One Bishop there was—James—an illustrious man—who brought that doctrine to the test—and then held it up in his eloquent hand—like withered fruit of nightshade. “Show me a text—show me a text,” was the cruel cry No—I show all mankind the New Testament—and opening the leaves according to the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, I read almost the first verse that meets mine eye, and may I never meet them I love in heaven, if the spirit of that verse, and of every verse, one merciful context, does not declare it to be the will of our God and our Saviour, that sinful man—and we are all in such eyes sunk in sin—shall sustain in life his own offspring—if he will not seek for himself eternal condemnation by profaning with his lips those few words of our divine Preceptor—“Give us this day our daily bread!”

Shepherd Say nae mair, sir—say nae mair You ken I dinna think sae verra muckle o’ your writins, either by way o’ prose or verse, but whether in preevat or in public, when you choose to let yoursel out, O, man! but you are an orator—the orator o’ the human race.

North They say I cannot reason.

Shepherd That’s a lee. There lies your glory; for you deal out intuitive truths ane after anither, till the tenor o’ your speech is like a string o’ diamonds

North They say I have no logic.

Shepherd You dinna condescend to chop logic wi’ the adversary; but if he be a man, ye gang up to him—face to face—and knock him down wi’ ae blow on the heid, and anither on the heart, if he be a shape o’ Satan, you launch at him a thunderbolt, and the sinner is reduced to ashes.

North (*blushing like a pink*) Then, James, the English are all drunkards—and, day and night, worship Belial in the Temple of Gin—and Beelzebub in the House of Heavy-Wet—and Lucifer in the Abode of Brandy; and who says so, my dear Shepherd?

Shepherd But the children o’ Mammon

North. Yes, James, who from the sweat of slaves, worked to death in his sultry mines, extract the ether on which they sustain their celestial lives, and the gorgeous dyes with which they engrain their garments, as they sweep along the high places, and take their seats on thrones within palaces, and affront high heaven with blasphemy, forgetful in their pride that they themselves are but worms

Shepherd Strang—strang—strang

North. Great Britain is constantly drunk—therefore, let there be no distillation from grain—let that spirit of the age be all bottled up in Apothecaries' shops, and labelled—poison, or medicine

Shepherd Like arsenic for rats or men

North If the English be, indeed, all irreclaimable drunkards, some such remedial and preventive law seems to be demanded—but by whom shall it be enacted? In the two sober Houses of Parliament by general cock-crow? By steady representatives, returned by constituents not able to stand?

Shepherd. Ach! the winebibbers!

North If all the women in England who live by wages are prostitutes—and all the men drunkards—I can imagine but one event desirable for her good—an earthquake that shall give her to be swallowed up by the sea

Shepherd. Or fire frae Heaven that destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah

North. But such, thank God, is not yet the condition—distressful though alas in much it be—of what was once merry England

Shepherd. And I'll swear in the parritch face o' Silk Buckingham, and a' the lave o' the milk-and-water committee, that it's no the condition o' bonny Scotland

North Nor ever will be while she has a Christian church.

Shepherd Hark hoo the voice o' the Forest—at this hour sae saft and sweet—breathes o' contentment frae the sound, healthy, heart o' the happy hills! The Flowers o' the Forest are no' a' wede away—nor hae they been changed into weeds, and although I lament to alloo that in touns and cities, where countless croods o' Christian creturs are congregated thegither, and where wark set them by wealth suffers them too short and seldom* to pray, they ower aften seek renovation to their exhowsted bodies by means o' what's even mair hurtfu' to their wearied sowsls, and thus fa' into the arms o' vice, the leper, wha hauns them to death, the skeleton, yet seem as clearly as that cluds are the cause o' rain, and cluds themsels vapours frae the undrained earth and the undrainable sea, that the great manufacturin and commercial system o' the kintra is the cause o' a' their sins, sufferins, and sorrows, and that in spite o' the runation, multitudes, oh! micht I say the majority, hold

fast their integrity, and, slaves as they are, show their tyrants and task-masters virtues which they haena the grace to comprehend, far less to imitate, —I do not despair that a Law, far beyond the sphere o' sic legislators as we hae been speakin o'— a Law originatin in Heaven, and sanctioned in the heart—will yet rule wi' a savin sway ower sic doleful regions, for doleful they may weel be ca'd, since there famished folk forget their hunger in their thirst, and flee to cursed gin for relief rather than to blessed bread,—the Law o' Love and Religion, that was frae the beginnin o' the warld, and was given us again aughteen hundred years ago, in brichter licht than to the first Adam, to us, the children o' Adam, and though obscured and troubled by man's passions, that mak a' men at times seem waur nor mad, shall yet shine through the huge city smoke that the material day-spring canna penetrate, and establish an illumination, not on the spires, and steeples, and towers alone o' churches and cathedrals, although ever may they be held sacred, but on the low-roofed houses o' the purest o' the purr, wherever twa or three are gathered together to worship the Giver o' a' mercies, or to enjoy His mercies—say the frugal meal industry has earned and piety blessed, or the hard bed that seems saft to the sleep which nae evil conscience ever haunts,—bed and sleep, emblems indeed o' death and the grave, but only o' their rest, for a lamp burns beside them, let down frae the skies, which they hae but to feed wi' gude waiks and trim wi' the finger o' faith, and when they will wauken at last in Heaven, they will know it was the lamp o' Eternal Life

North (looking up at the Cuckoo) Eight o'clock! It is Saturday night—and Tickler and I have good fourteen miles to drive to the Castle of Indolence

“O blest retirement! friend to Life's decline!”

Our nags must be all bedded before twelve—for there must be no intrusion on the still hours of Sabbath James, we must go.

Shepherd I declare I never observed Tibbie takin awa the roasts! Sae charmed, sir, hae I been wi' your conversation, that I canna tell whether this be my first, second, or third jug?

North. Your second

Shepherd Gude nicht

[*They finish the second jug, but seem unwilling to rise.*]

North God bless you, my dearest James !

Shepherd You're a kind-hearted cretur, sir.

North I cannot lend my sanction, James, to sumptuary laws

Shepherd. What kind o' laws may they be ? I never heard tell o' them afore—but if they be laws anent eatin and drinkin ony particular sort o' vivres, I gie ma vote for beginnin wi' wine

North On what principle, James ?

Shepherd On the principal o' principles—Justice. Our legislators—that's the maist feck o' them—belang to the upper ranks—at least, members o' Parliament are seldom seen hedgin and ditchin, or knappin stanes—except it may be for their ain amusement, in avenues and the like, and still seldomer working at the haun-loom, or takin tent o' the power-loom, or overlookin ony great instrumental establishment o' spindles obedient to the command o' steam

North Steam is a tyrant.

Shepherd He's a' that—and his subjects are slaves But what I was gaun to say was this—that our legislators maun be better acquainted wi' the gude and ill o' their ain condition o' life than wi' them o' that aneath it, for personal experience is the surest teacher o' truth Now, sir, hard-workin folk dinna for ordinar drink wine ; and I dinna pity them, for, to my taste, wine's wersh, and it aye sours on my stamack, and bein' made o' mere frute it can hae nae nourishment Still the gentry like it, and get fou on't—or if no fou, they drink daily sufficient to sap thousands o' constitutions—forbye injuring their fortunes by the annual expense o' importation Let a' foreign wines then be excluded by ack o' Parliament, makin it felony, punishable by transportation for life, to hae aboon half-a-dizzen o' ony ae kind in a preevat cellar—wi' a provision legaleezin the sale thereof in Apothecaries' shops alang wi' ither droggs—to be selt in thummlefu's, per permit After an experment o' a few years' trial, the gentry will be able to judge, not only hoo they like the law, but hoo its operation agrees wi' their health They will then be able, wi' a gude grace, to ca' the attention o' the lower orders to the temperance o' the higher—and as the example o' our superiors is powerfu', sobriety will be seen descendin by degrees through all grawds till it reaches even the tinklers—and then the ack

may be extended to speerits frae sugar and grain, without ony national convulsion, but a slicht sneeze

North. I grieve to think that the lower orders should be so addicted to this most pernicious vice. But like all other evil habits, it can be prevented or cured but by moral influences—and, in my opinion, to expect to see that done by Act of Parliament, betrays a lamentable ignorance of human nature.

Shepherd Waur than that—cruel injustice in them who seek to hae recourse to sic measures. They winna suffer ony interference in their ain vices—or rather they ken that mony o' them in which they shamelessly indulge, are o' a kind that nae law can weel tak hand o', and while they enjoy their ain luxuries without stint, their ain vices and their sins, they froon on the far mair excusable frailties o' the puir, exaggerate them out o' a' measure, and to prevent excesses, which all gude men must deplore, would, without compunction, cut awa comforts frae that condition, which, rather than curtail, a gude man would put baith hauns into the fire

North Luxury hardens the heart

Shepherd. Maks it fat or fozie—fu' o' creesh or wund.

North. How did the Drunken committee vote on the Malt Tax?

Shepherd I really canna say. But I fear thae beer-houses are bad places, and I'm sure that folk are no like to mak themsels fou on hame-brewed yill—for the speerit o' domestic comfort's a sober speerit, though a gladsome—and the maister o' the maut, at his ain fireside, has every reason to preserve moderation at the cheerfu', hamely meal, enlivened by the liquor flowin frae the produce o' his ain farm. But the incidence o' taxation's a kittle problem—and, I confess, no for a shapherd to solve. Only this is sure, that taxation is a burden that a' ought to bear alike, accordin to the strength o' their shouthers; sae that your political economists maun begin wi' ascertainin the strength o' folk's shouthers, or they will alloo thousands and tens o' thousands to walk wi' their backs strauht and no an unce on the nape o' their necks, while they oppress as mony mair beneath a hunderwecht, that lang ere the close o' this life's darg bows their foreheads to the dust.

North James, a little while ago you delivered one of the

longest sentences of perfect grammatical construction I remember since the days of Jeremy Taylor.¹

Shepherd. Was't grammatical? That's curious, for I never learned grammar.

North. One seldom hears a speaker get out of a long sentence till after the most fearful floundering——

Shepherd. Perhaps 'cause he has learned what grammar is, without ha'in acquired the power o' observin't' whereas the like o' me, wha kens naething about it, instinctively steers clear o' a' difficulties, and comes out at the end, bauldly shakin his head, like a stag frae a wudd, hungry for the mountains.

North. James, the days are fast shortening—alas! alas!

Shepherd. Let them shorten The nights 'll be sae muckle the langer—and “mortal man, who liveth here by toil,” hae mair time for waukin as weel as for sleepin rest Wunter, wild as he sometimes is, is a gracious Season—and in the Forest I hae kent him amaiest as gentle as the Spring Indeed, he seems to me to be gettin safter and safter in his temper ilka year Frost is his favourite son—and I devoutly howp there 'll never be ony serious quarrel atween them twa; for Wunter never looks sae cheery as when you see him gaun linkin haun in haun wi' fine black Frost. Snaw is Frost's sister, and she's a bonny white-skinned lassie, wi' character without speck or stain She cam to see us last Christmas, but staid only about a week, and we thocht her lookin rather thin, but the morning afore she left us, I happened to see her on the hill at sunrise—and oh! what a breist!

North. Like that of the sea-mew or the swan.

Shepherd. Richt. For o' a' the birds that sail the air, thae twa are surely the maist purely beautifu' Then they come and they gae just like the snaw You see the mew fauldin her wings on the meadow as if she were gaun to be for lang our inland guest—you see the swan floatin on the loch as if she had cast anchor for the Wunter there—you see the snaw settled on the hill as if she never would forsake the sun who looks on her with saftened licht—but neist mornin you daunner out to the brae—and mew, swan, and snaw are a' gane—melted into air—or flown awa to the sea.

North. These images touch my heart. Yet how happens it that my own imagination does not supply them, and that you,

¹ See *ante*, vol II p 129

my dear Shepherd, have to bring them before the old man's eyes?

Shepherd Because I hae genie.

North And I, alas! have none

Shepherd Dinna look sae like as if you was gaun to fa' a-greetin—for I only answered simply a simple question, and was far frae meanin to deny that you had the gift

North But I canna write a sang, Jamie—I canna write a sang!

Shepherd Nor sing ane verra weel either, su; for, be the tune what it may, ye chant them a' to "Stroudwater," and I never hear you without thinkin that you would hae made—a monotonous ane to be sure, but a pathetic precentor O but hoo touchingly would ye hae gien out the line!

North Allan Cunningham, and William Motherwell, and you, my dear James, have caught the true spirit of the old traditionary strain—and, seek the wide world, where will there be found such a lyrical lark as he whom, not in vain, you three have aspired to emulate—sweet Robbie Burns?

Shepherd That's richt, sir. I was wrang in ever huntin ae word in disparagement o' Burns's *Cottar's Saturday Night* But the truth is, you see, that the subjeck's sae heaped up wi' happiness, and sae charged wi' a' sorts o' sanctity—sae national and sae Scottish—that beautifu' as the poem is—and really, after a', naething can be mair beautifu'—there's nae satisfyin either peasant or shepherd by ony delineation o't, though drawn in lines o' licht, and shinin equally wi' genius and wi' piety That's it. Noo, this is Saturday nicht at Tibbie's—and, though we've been gey funny, there has been naething desecratin in our fun, and we'll be a' attendin divine service the morn—me in Yarrow, and you, Mr North, and Mr Tickle, and the lave o' you, in Ettrick kirk

North. And, James, we can nowhere else hear Christianity preached in a more fervent and truthful spirit

Shepherd. Naewhere—Do you see, sir, that splendid and magnificent assemblage o' towers and temples far ben in the heart o' that fire o' peat and wudd? See! see! how they sink and settle down in the flames! I prophesy the destruction o' baith Houses o' Parliament Oh spare, thou devourin element! Oh spare, I beseech thee, that ancient Ha', spare, oh, spare, that ancient Abbey, where the banes o' the mighty dead repose

—nor lick up wi' ony ane o' thy thousan' forked tongues the holy dust on their tombs!

North. Thou seer!

Shepherd. Noo, mind my words I dinna say that they're burnin at this very minute—for that spectacle may either be shadowin forth the past or the future—but I say that they are either burnin, or hae been burned, or will be burned within a week's time, and

“That the blackness of ashes shall mark where they stood”

The Lords' House and the Commons' House—but that the fire shall spare the auld Ha', and the auld Abbey—for look! look! how they stand unscathed, while all about them smoulders!¹ And see na you, sir, that globe o' safter licht hangin ower them, as if it were the image o' the moon, happy to see them safe frae her watch-tower in the sky?

North. Where? where?

Shepherd. A's gane. Tickler has seen naethin o' this pre-figurin revelation. That comes o' fa'in asleep

North. I shall awake him—(*vainly shaking Timothy*)

Shepherd. Whattt?

North. Let him sleep.

Shepherd. Oh! sir! but yon was a delichtfu' meeting at New-Inn, Tushielaw. His Lordship 'ill no be sorry to hear o't in Cheena—or as Bourhope weel ca'd it out o' the poet, “far Cathay,” for the account, when it reaches him, will shaw that “though absent lang and distant far,” he and his fair gude leddy, and their beautifu' family, are no forgotten in the Forest, but that a' hearts will keep beatin warmly towards them till their happy return² Saw ye ever, sir, a mair enthusiast

¹ Both Houses of Parliament were burnt down in October 1834

² At this time there had been a meeting of Lord Napier's tenantry at New-Inn, Tushielaw, to celebrate his Lordship's birthday. “In 1833 Lord Napier was appointed superintendent of the trade and interests of the British nation in China. He reached Macao in July 1834, but the Governor of Canton appeared desirous of preventing him from going up to Canton, until the imperial pleasure on that head had been received from Peking. Lord Napier persevered, went to the British factory at Canton in July 1834, and refused to comply with the Governor's edicts, that he should return to Macao. On this, commercial relations between the British and Chinese merchants were prohibited by the Governor. Two British frigates, the *Imogene* and *Andromache*, which Napier sent up the Bogue river, were fired upon by the Chinese forts. In return, the frigates battered down the forts on 7th September. On that day week Napier

pairty? It was a tribut—and nae humble ane either—to vertue; and the anniversary o' Lord Napier's birthday will be commemorated in the Forest, wi' unceasin kindness, ilka year till some bonny ship, sailin through the sunshine, or fungin aff the storms frae her sails, brings them a' back again to Ettrick, and in a few weeks we forget that they ever were awa. Here's their health wi' a' the honours

North The Master of Napier, and his brother in Germany——

Shepherd. A'—a'—a'—God bless them!—the pawrent birds—and the weel-feathered young anes—o' baith sexes—wha hae flown in howp and beauty frae their sylvan hill-nest.

[Shepherd's Toast is drunk with all the honours.]

Tickler (starting up) Hurra, hurra, hurra!—hip, hip, hip—hurra, hurra, hurra, hurra! hurra! hurra!

Shepherd. Gie's you haun, sir, Mr Tickler—sense and feelin are wi' you in your verra sleep.

(Enter CAMPBELL to tell the Gigs are at the door.)

North (sub dio). “How beautiful is night!”

Shepherd. That's Southey. In fowre words, the spirit o' the skies

North Not one star.

Shepherd Put on your specks, and you'll see hunders. But they are saft and dim—though there is nae mist—only a kind o' holy haze—and their lustre is abated by the dews. I thocht it had been frost, but there's nae frost—or they would be shinin clearly in thousands——

North Like angel eyes.

Shepherd. A common comparison—yet no the waur for that—for a' humanity feels, that on a bricht starry nicht, heaven keeps watch and ward over earth, and that the blue lift is instinct wi' love.

North Where's the moon?

Shepherd. Lookin at her a' the time wi' a gratefu' face, that smiles in her licht! as if you were gaun to sing a sang in her praise, or to say a prayer.

became seriously indisposed, returned to Macao, and died there on the 11th October 1834. The events in which he thus took part were assigned as justification of the war subsequently waged by Great Britain upon China.”—*American Editor* In the summer of 1834, Professor Wilson and his family occupied Lord Napier's seat, Thirlestane Castle, not far from which, St Mary's Loch, the scene of the present dialogue, is situated

North No halo.

Shepherd The white Lily o' the sky.

North No rain to-morrow, Shepherd.

Shepherd No a drap 'Twill be a real Sabbath day. Ye see the starmies noo—dinna ye, sir? Some seemin no farrer awa nor the moon—and some far ahint and ayont her, but still in the same region wi' the planet—ithers retiring and retired in infinitude—and sma' as they seem, a' suns! Awfu' but sweet to think on the great works o' God!—But the horses 'ill be catchin cauld—and a' that they ken is, that it's a clear nicht. Lads, tak care o' the dowgs, that they dinna break the couples, and worry sheep. You'll be at the Castle afore Mr North—for it's no aboon five mile by the cut across the hills—and no a furlong short o' fourteen by the wheel road —(*They ascend their Gigs.*)—For Heaven's sake! sir, tak tent o' the Norways! Haco's rearin, and Harold's funkin—sic deevils!

Tickler. Whew! Whew! Whew! *D.I. O* North! *Do*—*Da—Do—Tibi Gratias!* Farewell—thou Bower of Peace!

XXXVII.

(DECEMBER 1834)

*Scene,—Old Blue Parlour, Ambrose's, Gabriel's Road*¹

NORTH, TICKLER, and SHEPHERD

Shepherd What'n a nicht! Only hear to that lum—as if a park o' artillery were firin a salute in the sky But a salute or salvo seldom consists o' mair than a hunder guns, and these aerial engines hae been cannonadin for hours on end, as if the North and the East Wund were fechtin a pitched battle wi' the South and the West for the Empire o' Darkness In such a hurricane, I could pity the Moon—but then to be sure she has her ain Cave o' Peace, star-roofed, in a region sacred frae a' storms

North. Poetry!

Shepherd There goes an auld woman² frae the chumley-tap, rattlin doun the sclates, to play crash amang the cats in the area

Tickler Paintin'!

Shepherd Blash awa, Sleet! thou wishy-washy-faced dochter o' Rain and Snaw! Blatter awa, Rain! thou cloud-begotten son o' Uranus! Drift awa, Snaw! thou flaky family o' Dew and Frost, embracing on their air-bed in the lift wi' mirk curtains, and stock ice-congealed yet thaw-drippin—and aften sinkin doun till it settle on some mountain-top where the pine-trees daurna grow!

North Fancy! Imagination!

Shepherd. O the power o' Glass! Yet what is't to the power o' the human Ee! Licht, I'm tauld, is driven frae the

¹ Ambrose had about this time returned to his old premises in Gabriel's Road.

² A revolving iron chimney-top.

sun to the earth some hunder million o' miles or thereabouts in minutes fewer in number than my fingers—and yet hoo saftly it solicits the een o' us mortal creturs, for whom it was there prepared! And what pleasure it gies the pupil devoutly learnin to read the sky!

Tickler Philosophy!

Shepherd. It's just the nicht, sirs, for het toddy and caller oysters

(*Enter MR AMBROSE with the Natives*)

North. Ambrose! In the Blue Parlour met once more!

"Three blither hearts

You may not find in Christandie"

[*AMBROSE deposits the Barrel, and rushes out quite overpowered by his emotions.*

Shepherd Puir fallow!—he's the verra chuld o' Sense and Sensibility!—What? You're greetin too! The tears rap-rappin down your nose like hailstanes, and jumpin on the rug!

North (*wiping his eyes*) Old Times so hurried upon my heart——

Shepherd That you could but gasp—and glower like a Goshawk or a Hoolet

North. Here was writ the Chaldee MSS.! Here—in that closet sat Gurney—a novice from Norwich—taking down NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ, No I! And now they have almost reached the natural term of man's life—Threescore and Ten!

Voice. Seventy but One!

Shepherd That cretur's vice aye gars me a' grue Fule that I was to save him frae dioonin in the Yarrow! But a braw time's comin, and the auld saw will be confirmed—Short-Haun' 'ill be Lang-Neck afore he gie's up the ghost

Tickler I never heard of the rescue

Shepherd He enjoined silence, but you see, sirs, naething wad satisfy the cretur, when ye were a' in the Forest, but that he too maun try the Fishin Sae takin a baggy-mennon-net,² he sallies out ae mornin afore the smoke had left the lum, and awa down to Yarrow brig for what he ca'd bait for the swivel Our rivers, ye ken, are rather deceptive to strangers, and Gurny thoct yon, saft smooth flowin o' liquid licht a furd! He never considered that a brig's never built ower a

¹ This number includes those *Noctes* which were not written by Professor Wilson.

² A net for catching minnows

fuir'd ; sae in he gangs intil what seemed to his ee some sax-inch deep o' water, just coverin the green glimmerin gravel—and at the second step—plump outower head and ears, like a pearl-diver or water-hen

Tickler Who saw him dive?

Shepherd I saw him dive. I had happened to rise early, and was leanin ower the ledge, spittin wafers into the water. My first fear was that he was committin suicide, and I stood switherin for a while whether or no to prevent him effectin his purpose, for he has lang been the plague o' my life, and his death wad be a great riddance. By-and-by, he maks his appearance on the surface, shoutin and gullerin like a hoolet on a dyuck's back, and then down again, wi' his doup in the air, and up again five or sax times, as if he had been game-some and was takin a recreation to whet his appetite for the barley-scones and fresh butter at breakfast. I couldna but wonder at his activity, for it seemed equal to that o' ony otter. This couldna hae lasted aboon some ten minutes or less, when he began to wax weakish, and to stay rather langer at a time aneath than seemed consistent wi' prudence ; sae I walked hooly¹ down to the bank, and cried on him to come out, unless he was set on *felo-de-se*. I do not believe that he heard me, for he was now lyn yellow at the bottom, as still as a sawmon.

North You leistered him?

Shepherd. I did.

Tickler And resuscitated him according to the rules prescribed by the Humane Society?

Shepherd I hate a' newfangled schemes o' resuscitation, or onything else, and acted as my forefathers o' the Forest hae done for a thousand years. I just took him by the heels, and held him up wi' his heid dounmost, to alloo the water an opportunity o' rinnin out o' his mouth, and I can assure you, sirs, that the opportunity wasna negleckit, for it gushed as if frae the stane mouth o' the image o' a fountain, and ran back into the Yarrow like a wee waterfa'. You can imagine what a relief it was to the cretur's stamack, and he began to spur. But I knew better than to reverse his position, and held him perpendicular to the last drap. I then let him doun a' his length on his back; and the sun comin out frae behint a cloud, rekindled the spark o' life, till it shone on his rather

¹ *Hooly*—leisurely.

insignificant feturs, relaxing into a smle. He then began to bock dry—was convulsed—drew up his legs—streekit them out again—flang about his arms—clenched his hauns—whaimled his-sel ower on his groof—bat the gerse¹—opened his een—muttered—and lo ' there was my gentleman sittin on his doup, and starin at me as if I had been the deil We got him carried up into the Gordon Arms—pitten into the blankets—wi' bottles o' het water at his soles—and rubbed him ower wi' saut, till he was as red as a labster What'n a breakfast didna he devoor!

Voice A true bill.

North. Ah! Gurney! these were happy days in the Forest. How different now our doom!

Shepherd. You're no like the same man, sir Oh! but you were a buirdly auld carle in yon Peebles plush sportin-jacket, Galashiels tartan trousers, Moffat hany waistcoat, Hawick rig-and-fur stockings, and Thirlestane trampers a' studded wi' sparables, that carried destruction amang the clocks On the firm sward you carried alang wi' you an earthquake—and as ye strode alang the marshes, how the quagmires groaned!

North I stilted the streams in spate, James, as a heron stilts the shallows in midsummer drought

Shepherd And noo ye hirple alang the floor like the shadow o' a hare by moonlicht, and sit on your chair like a ghaist leanin on its crutch Och-hone-aree!

North James!

Shepherd Forgie me, sir, but tenderness will tell the truth. Embro' doesna agree wi' you, sir Pitch your perennial tent, sir, in the Forest, and you will outlive the crow

North (showing a toe) Are these spindle-shanks?

Shepherd Frae the bottom o' my sowl I wuss they were—but, alas! they are but wunnlestraes! The speeder wadna trust hmmsel to what's sae slender—the butterflee wad fear to sit down on sic a fragile prap You're a wee, wizened, wrinkled, crunkled, bilious brit body, that the wund could carry awa wi' a waff² And a' the wark o' ae single month! Come and keep you Christmas at least wi' your fieens in the Forest—

Tickler Curse the country in winter

Shepherd. Wheesht—wheesht—wheesht! That's a fear-

¹ Bit the grass

² Waff—puff

some sentiment. Eat in your words, sir—eat in your words; for though I ken you're no serious, and only want to provoke the Shepherd, I canna thole the thocht o' impiety toward the hoary year

Tickler I am an idiot Your hand, my dear James.

Shepherd There's them baith.

North This was the Shortest Day—you remember this Year's Longest Day, James?

Shepherd And wull till I dee!

North It resembled some one or other of those Longest Days that, half a century ago, used to enshroud us in the imagery of some more celestial sphere than our waning life now inhabits—when, between sunrise and sunset, lingeringly floated by what was felt in its bliss and beauty to be a whole Golden Age!

Shepherd I shouldna hae been sorry to hae said that mysel, sir, for it's rather—verra—beautifu', and the expression, while it is rich, is simpler than your usual style, which, I canna help thinkin, has a tendency to the ower ornate.

North You think no such thing, James But let the foolish world persist in the utterance of any bit of nonsense, and even men of genius, in spite of their hearts, will begin to repeat the cry.

Shepherd I daursay you're richt. Tak time, and stretch't out till it becomes an invisible line, and then is felt to break, yet shall ye not be able to lengthen out a day now into the endurance o' an hour,

“In life's moining march when the spirit was young”

North. I recoil from the very imagination of those interminable day-dargs¹ of delight, when earth's realities were all splendid as dreams; and yet dreams there were that extinguished even those lustrous realities, in which we took our seats upon thrones among the Sons of the Morning, and felt privileged in our pride to walk through the Courts of Heaven.

Shepherd But our veira dreams, sir, are dulled noo,—on their breakin, we dinna feel noo as we used to do then, as if fallen to earth frae sky! The wauld o' sleep is noo but different frae the wauken warld in being somewhat sadder, and somewhat mair confused, and ane cares but little noo, sir,

¹ *Day-darg*—day's work

about either lying down or rising up, for some great change has been wrought within the mysterious chambers o' the brain and cells o' the heart, and life's like a faded flower, scentless and shrivelled, yet are we loth to part with it, and even howp against a' howp that baith colour and brichtness may revive. But inexorable is the law o' the Dust

North Cheer up—cheer up, James !

Shepherd But you'll no let me—for your face is as wintry-like as if it had never known a summer smile. Laugh, sir—laugh—and I'll do my best to be happy

North (*smiling*) Time and place are as nothing to a wise man. My mind my kingdom is—and there I am monarch of all I survey

Shepherd Weel quoted. But isna the Forest exceedin' fair? And mayna the joy o' imagination, broodin' open-eyed on its saft silent hills—ilka range in itsel' like a ready-made dream—blend even wi' that o' conscience—till the sense o' beauty is felt to be almost ane wi' the sense o' duty, sae peacefu' is all around in nature, and all within the Shepherd's heart! I felt sae last Sabbath, as we were comin' frae the kirk, for though the second Sabbath o' November—a season when I've kent the weather wild—sae still was the air, and in the mild sun sae warm, that but I missed the murmur o' the bee, I could hae thocht it summer, or the glimpsin' spring

North I have heard it said, my dear James, that shepherds, and herdsmen, and woodsmen, and peasants in general, have little or no feeling of the beauty of Nature. Is that true?

Shepherd It canna weel be true, sir, seem that it's a lee. They hae een and ears in their heids, and a' the rest o' the seven senses—and is't denied that they hae hearts and souls? Only grant that they're no a' born blin' and deaf—and that there's a correspondency atween the outward and the inward worlds—and then believe if you can, that the sang o' a bird, and the scent o' a flower, or the smell o't, if it hae nae scent, isna felt to be delichtfu' by the simplest, ay, rudest heart, especially after a shower, and at the comin' out o' the rainbow

North. Help yourself, my dear James

Shepherd. They dinna flee into raptures at rocks, like toun folks, for that's a' folly or affectation, nor weary ye wi' nonsense about sunrise and sunset, and clouds and thunder, and

must stealn up the hills, and sichlike clishmaclavers¹—but they notice a' the changes on nature's face, and are spiritually touched—believe me, sir—by the sweeter and the mair solemn—the milder or the mair magnificent—for they never forget that nature is the wark o' an Almighty hand—and there is nae poetry like that o' religion.

North Go on, James.

Shepherd Is there nae description o' the beauty o' nature in the Bible? All the Christian world mair dearly loves the hly o' the field, for sake of a few divine words. None but poor men now read the New Testament By none—I mean too few—they who do chiefly live in rural places—and how can they be insensible to the spirit breathing around them from the bosom of the happy earth?

North Go on, my dear James

Shepherd Wha wrote a' our auld sangs? Wha wrote a' the best o' our ain day? In them is there nae love o' nature? Wha sing them? Wha get them by heart that canna sing? Lads and lassies o' laigh degree—but what signifies talkin—only think on that ae line,

“ The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede awa ! ”

North. You need say no moir, James

Shepherd Simple folk, sir, never think o' expatiatin on the beauties o' natur A few touches suffice for them; and the mair hamely and familiar and common, the dearer to their hearts. The images they think of are never far-fetched, but seem to be lying about their very feet But it is affection or passion that gives them unwonted beauty in their eyes, and that beauty is often immortalised by Genius that knows not it is Genius—believing itself to be but Love—in one happy word

North James, what is Beauty?

Shepherd The feeling o' Pure Perfection — as in a drop o' dew, a diamond, or a tear There the feeling is simple, but it is complex as you gaze on a sweet-brier arrayed by Morn in millions o' dew-drops — or on a woman's head, dark as nicht, adorned wi' diamonds as wi' stars—or on a woman's cheek, where the smile canna conceal the tear that has just fallen, in love or pity, frae her misty een, but the moment afore bricht-blue as the heavenliest spot o' a' the vernal skies.

¹ *Clishmaclavers*—senseless jargon

Tickler Here come the oysters.

(*Enter MR AMBROSE, solus, with more Natives*)

Shepherd What newspaper's that?

North *Bell's Life in London*—worth all the other Weeklies in a bunch—*Examiner, Spectator, Atlas*, and the rest

Shepherd Dinna say sae, sir

North Well—I won't. Indeed, it is not true, for the papers I have mentioned—though I hate their politics as I hate the gates of hell—are in much admirable—and the three ablest of the kind ever published in Britain. But *Bell's Life in London* is the best sporting paper that ever flourished, and will circulate all over the Island long after many a philosophical penny-wiseacre, that pretends to despise it, has gone the way of all flesh.

Shepherd Mair nor ane o' our farmers taks it in—and it used to be weel thoomed by your friend the Flying Tailor. Indeed, he had it filed for some years, and it brocht a great price at the sale o' his leebrary. Puir fallow! wi' what pride he used to turn up the leaf in ane o' the files, containin the account o' his beatin Christopher North at hap-step-and-loup!

North That's a lie, James. *Bell's Life in London* had then no existence.

Shepherd Sae you confess he beat you?

North It never was in his breeches, but I merely said, "that's a lie—*Bell's Life in London* had then no existence." We leapt, it is true——

Shepherd And he beat ye a' to sticks. But what for said ye "that's a lie"? I'm never sae rude. I only say, when you happen to deviate frae the truth, "that's a lee." Noo, there's an essential difference atween thae twa words. "That's a lie"—pronounced in what tone you will—is aye felt to be rather insultin, "that's a lee"—especially if pronounced wi' a sort o' a lauch—is but a britherly intimation that you should tak tent o' what you're sayin; for that, if you do not, everybody mayna choose to answer ye sae ceevilly, but may even impeach your veracity in direct terms.

North It is a Chronicle—and a fair, and faithful, and most animated one—of the manly amusements of the gentlemen and the people of England—the Turf—the Chase—all the sports and games of the Field.

Shepherd. It's a curious fact, sir, o' my idiosyncrasy——

North Your what, James ?

Shepherd Na—catch me, after gettin safely through a word o' sax syllables, tryin the adventure again the same nicht But it's a curious fact o' my peculiar conformation o' character, that I tak the intensest interest in reading about actions and events that I wouldna gang a mile o' gate to see There's horse-racin, on a regular coorse at Musselburgh, for purse, plate, or steaks Naething to me mair wearisome in this wearisome world

North The Caledonian Hunt !

Shepherd There sit the leddies in the grand-staun, sae high up, that for onything you can tell they may a' hae baards

North Ho ! ho ! you never look at the race

Shepherd The blaw o' the bonnets is bonny aneuch, and sae is a tulip-bed, but if a man in a booth below bids ye admire the beauty in the pink pelisse, they hae a' pink pelisses, or purple anes, which is just the same thing, and your een, after a' their glowerin, are just as likely as no to fa' on the blowzy face o' some auld dowager

Tickler. A just punishment

Shepherd I've seen some gey bonny faces in the hired landaus alang the rapes—and the lassies in them are aye ready to gie a body a nod or a wink, but sic vehicles, it seems, are no reckoned genteel, though fu' o' parasols

Tickler. They cannot possibly be vulgar, James, if full of parasols

Shepherd I thocht he had been sleepin I gie a penny for a bill, and try to mak out the colour o' the horses and their riders. But a's initials. Why no prent meres, geldings, staigs, fillies, colts, and the rest o' the rinnin horses, at full length, to prevent confusion? I've compared them severally wi' the paper, ane after anither, as they cantered by the staun afore the start, and never yet could identify a single naig wi' his description. The uniform o' the jockeys is even mair puzzlin—sae that the minute after layin a croon, nae idea hae I on what beast I hae betted, when aff they set, a' haudin in, as if the race was to be won by the hindmost, and I tell my neighbour to let me ken whan they are begunnin to mak play.

North That you may hedge ?

Shepherd. I hae aye had mair sense. For what's the use o' hedgin on a green jacket when he comes in a black ane ?

or on a black mere when she comes in a broon horse? or cry in "Crimson for a croon," meanin' him that's a hunder and fifty yards afore a' the lave, when, after the heat, a wee wickit vretch, wi' a lang waistcoat and tap-boots, taps you on the shouther, and hauds out his haun, sweaing that Purple has won in a canter, and that him that was really Crimson had broke down, and was limp in by the distance-post?

North. On what principle do you make up your Book?

Shepherd. What'n book?

North. Your bet-book

Shepherd. Catch me wi' a pocket-book o' ony kind on a race-grund. But the race was to hae been in heats. Ae horse wons ae heat—and anither horse wons anither—but never by ony accident him or her I was supposed to be bettin' on, though I was not, and now, after a lang delay, and frequent ringin' o' bells, comes what a' men are justifeed in believing to be the heat decisive o' the steaks. The horses do indeed seem most uncommon sleek and dry, and their colours not only to have brightened up most uncommon, but to have undergone a great change—for, lo and behold! an iron-grey and a chestnut, which I had never observed in the twa first heats—and, mair extraordinary still, and as appears to me no fair, five horses in the whole in place o' fowre—that set aff like a whirlwund! I cry, "Purple a pound!" certain that I am takin' the naig that wan the last heat in a canter. The twa miles are ran in little mair than three minutes—and the same wee wickit vretch wi' the lang waistcoat and tap-boots taps me again on the shouther, and handin' out his open haun, swears that nae jockey wore purple, and I discover, to my consternation, that this was a different race—atween different horses—wi' different riders—and for different steaks—for that the ither race was as gude as dune,—fand there by-and-by comes Purple to canter the coorse by himsel, as the condition was heats.

North. Done brown, James, on both sides, like a bit of dry toast

Shepherd. O' the twuntty thousand folk present, I dunna believe aboon five hunder ken, o' their ain knowledge, wha wons or wha loses a single steak.

North. Your losses have soured you, James, with the turf.

Shepherd. I alloo my losses hae been considerable—for I canna hae lost at Musselburgh, during the last five years, less than five pounds sterling.

North. Per annum?

Shepherd Heaven forbid! A'thegither Frae which you may deduct fifteen shillins won frae a lang clever chiel o' your acquaintance in spectacles—wha's sand-blin'—and mistook a bricht bay for a moose colour, and because he happened to hae a rat tail.

North Well—it cannot be said, after all, that you have dearly purchased your experience and disgust

Shepherd I hae cheaply purchased my delight in the turf. I tak in the *New Sporting Magazine*.

North That is right So do I The editor is a gentleman—of that his very name is an assurance—and he is also a scholar¹

Shepherd And the auld *Sporting Magazine* too.

North That is right So do I I have taken it for nearly forty years! Hambletonian and Diamond! That was a race. Sir Joshua and Filho da Puta! That was another. The first is now an old story—nor the second a new one: there were racers in those days.

Shepherd And aie now

North Plenipo? Bah! Bah! Bah!

Shepherd. But, sir, wasna ye gaun to defend *Bell's Life in London* frae the charge o' blackguardism brocht lately against it by some writers, or writer, in the *United Service Journal* and the *New Monthly Magazine*?

North Not I I greatly admire both those periodicals—and have no wish (at present) to break a lance with any knight who chooses in those lists to challenge another adversary—and not me, who am known to be a man of peace

Shepherd Knight! Lance!

North Well—well—James—fight him yourself with a rung. But don't hit him on the head.

Shepherd What for no?

North You may guess

Shepherd Ay, ay—I understand Can you comprehend, sir, the horror many worthy folk feel for fechtin wi' the meves?

North I candidly declare that I cannot. The whole question, James, lies in a nut-shell.

¹ Mr Apperley, who wrote under the signature of "Nimrod"—See *ante*, vol in p 360, note 1

Shepherd. But a cocoa-nut shell, sir.

North. Well. The English have for ages chosen to decide their personal quarrels by an appeal to the fist.

Shepherd. It's the custom o' the kintra—a national characteristic—a trate o' mainners—and I howp that a pastime sae truly popular will never be discountenanced by them who love the people, and see in all their manly amusements an expression of the inborn energies o' the sons o' Liberty.

North. The fist is a national weapon, and always at hand

Shepherd. That's a truism

North. Nor, though formidable, is it often fatal

Shepherd. A swurd's a deadly weapon—and still deadlier a dirk—but he would indeed be a coof that would say that the human haun—

North. You have but to look at your knuckles to know that a knock-down blow must be a casualty of frequent occurrence during a fair stand-up fight between two powerful and courageous men—and most of the men of England are powerful—according to their length and inches—and all the men of England are courageous as mastiffs, bull-dogs, game-cocks, or lions.

Shepherd. Modern naturals assert the lion's a cooard.

North. Modern naturals are idiots.

Shepherd. I'm glad to hear ye say sae, sir, for I would be ashamed o' my country had she chosen to emblazon her banner wi' an animal that was a cooard

Tickler —

“And in the vault of heaven serenely fair,
The Lion's fiery mane floats through the ambient air”

North —

“Victorious Judah's Lion-Banner rose”

Tickler —

“Lord of the Lion-heart and eagle eye”

Shepherd. Yeneedna accumulate authorities,—for a true Tory, though he gies up the doctrine o' the divine richt o' human kings, haulds firm to the auncient faith, that by the fiat o' Him who created the dust o' the desert, courage, the regal virtue, has its residence in the lordly heart o' the King o' Beasts.

North. Gray, in his famous ode, speaks of the “lion port” of Queen Elizabeth—for the poet thought of her addressing her heroes on the heart-rousing alarm of the Armada, and the

image was characteristic of the glorious bearing of the virgin Queen—for she was indeed a Lioness—worthy to rule over that race of whom another poet has said,

“Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of humankind pass by.”

Shepherd Yon’s no the roar o’ a cooard, sirs, when he puts his dreadfu’ mooth to the grun’, and for miles roun’ spreads sic a thundrous earthquake, that troops o’ deers and antelopes are sent boundin up frae the groannin sands, and fear drives the whole desert aflight, frae the majestic auld male elephant, risin up in his seraglio like a tower amang turrets, and trumpetin in terror that the lion is on his walk, up to the insignificant ape, incapacitated by a shiverin-fit frae chatterin, and clinging in desperation, not only wi’ his paws but his tail, to the very tapmost twig o’ a tree

North People calling themselves Christians should be shy of applying the name “brutal” to the actions of men—and these men Englishmen. The English are not a brutal race—yet they are a race of boxers. Sir Charles Bell has written a treatise—the best of all the Bridgewater Treatises—except Whewell’s—on the Hand—and we happen to know that Sir Charles Bell, so far from thinking that the Hand is degraded by being doubled up into a bunch of fives, and quick as light applied to the *os frontis* of Sampson Agonistes, delights in the *beau ideal* of a fist such as Jem Belcher’s, and regards pugilism as one of the chief causes and effects of BRITISH SPIRIT

Shepherd. I like a fine manly fallow o’ a philosopher that caresna about ae chiel geein anither chiel a clow on the heid, but rather encourages them to set to, kennin that the lettin o’ liquid in that way’s far healthier than in ony ither, and that a bash on the nose, dispassionately considered, though it does for the time occasion a determination o’ bluid to the heid, maun ultimately be a great relief, especially to a man o’ a sanguine temperament; and unless a man be o’ a sanguine temperament, tak ma word for’t, he’ll be nae great fechter

North It seems, then, to be admitted on all hands, that the English are the most courageous people in the world, and that they have chosen, of their own accord, to settle such disputes as cannot otherwise be settled, by the fist. He, therefore,

who calls that custom a cowardly custom, should be kicked out of this island as a calumniator of the character of the inhabitants

Shepherd The sea would spew him back.

North. I laid emphasis, James, on the words BRITISH SPIRIT, and I lay emphasis on the words FAIR PLAY

Voice. I have underlined them both—capitals—sir.

Shepherd That cretur's vice gars me a' grue

North. Gurney is an Englishman—a pretty sparker with the gloves—and for his weight—

Shepherd For his wecht! He can be nae wecht—nae heavier than his bouk in air.

North FAIR PLAY is a synonyme for HONOUR and HUMANITY. Often in hot, seldom in bad blood, the challenge is given and accepted—the booths stand tenantless, and the wake forms a ring on the village green, a circle perfect as sun or moon, with a pleasant halo symptomatic of a squall, soon to be succeeded by a calm. The men strip and meet at the scratch—toe to toe—face to face—eye to eye,—and as they *shake hands*, anger subsides into resolution—and hatred—if such a passion could for a moment possess an English yokel's breast—expres in the generous glow that warms his heart and illumines his countenance as he inwardly says—"Now, it will be seen which is the better man" They set to—and after a merry battle of half-an-hour, a hit on the jugular, or a cross-buttock, gives the victory to our friend with the red whiskers. In five minutes, the man who lost the fight feels himself not a whit the worse—the conqueror treats him and his second to a gallon of cider—and during the evening you see them both figuring in the same dance, with faces that would shame the rainbow.

Shepherd Freens for life—nay brithers—for they inveet ane anther to ane anther's houses, and mutually marry ane anther's sisters

North Fair play, which I have rightly called Honour and Humanity, could not thus prevail among any people—not even the English—without the aid of laws. Therefore laws were enacted—in the spirit and letter of justice—and these are the LAWS OF THE RING. They are few and simple—in theory and in practice equally sanctioned by nature—and form a code purer and higher far than was ever fabricated by Vattel, Puffendorf, or Grotius

Shepherd International law—that is, the law o' nations—seems to me nae better than a systematised and legalised scheme o' rape, robbery, piracy, incendiarism, and murder.

North Quite correct. Such combats, thus guarded by laws passed by the people, keep alive the sentiments in which the laws originated, and thus in England we see the working of a Spirit of Laws that was beyond the experience, and above the comprehension, of President Montesqueu

Shepherd Tickler's sleepin'.

North. Thus no man need fight at all unless he chooses—and no man need fight a moment longer than he chooses, and hence are the English—in the boxing counties—the least quarrelsome of the nations of Europe.

Shepherd. The boxin coonties?

North Yes, James, the boxing counties. Unfortunately, in some of the northern counties, THE LAWS OF THE RING are unknown—and the up-and-down system—savage as in Kentucky—prevails to an extent that may well make a Briton blush black while he weeps. What maimings and murderings then befall! More loss of life and limb in one year than over all the rest of England in twenty, in fair stand-up fight, though who will say that the men of the North are not naturally as brave as their brethren who live under better laws—and with whom, as I said, fair play is honour and humanity?

Shepherd. That's decessive.

North. Junes in vain threaten capital conviction—judges in vain declare that capital conviction shall certainly be followed by execution—but evil customs are the most inveterate—they laugh at penal law, and defy its terrors; and at every assize the calendar is crammed with the names, and the prison with the bodies of such criminals—must I say the word, when speaking of Englishmen?—I must—with ruffians.

Shepherd Nefawrious

North Thus far I have been speaking the sentiments of the wisest men I have ever had the happiness to know—I need not say the humanest too; but there are fools—and I suspect that knaves eke are they—who, while they have not the audacity to libel the whole people, nor choose to have their own filthy lick-spittle blown back in their faces from the

“Bold peasantry, their country's pride,”

assembled at rural feast, and fair, and festival, all over merry England—squirt their venom, like toads from holes, at the London Ring, and seem to suppose that the Legislature will listen to the cloak of incarcerated reptiles

Shepherd Taids is the only leevin cretur I canna thole

North Extinguish the London Ring and you extinguish all the Rings in England In it the laws are settled as in a Court of Judicatory of the last resort In it the best men contend—London against all England, and all England with London against the World. The provinces look up to the capital in all things—Westminster-Hall, St Stephens, Covent Garden, Moulsey-Hurst. What a people of pettifoggers we should be, were there no woolsack softly soliciting the sitting down thereon of an Eldon, a Lyndhurst, or a Vaux! What odd oratory would be ours, if there were no grander field for its display than the Green of Glasgow, by Glasgow's gander cackled and hissed over from the Calton to the Goose-Dubs? In provincial towns the genius of Kemble and Cook and Kean would have fretted and strutted its little hour in vain, and but for the London Ring, pitched on fair Moulsey-Hurst, by Thames's silver side, no such glorious title would have been known as "Champion of England"—and Jem Belcher have gone down to the grave without his fame

Shepherd. You give me much pleasure, Mr North

North I am speaking, my dear James, of mere amusements—

Shepherd. Meie amusements—such is the word—o' the people are no to be shackled on licht grounds—much less put down by the arm o' the law

North. Good. In this hard-working world the people are entitled to their amusements—the sweeteners of life and solders of society, and they *will have them*, James, in spite of cant, hypocrisy, and falsehood—never rifer than now, in spite of the mean malignants—never before so numerous or so noisy—who, in utter ignorance of the nobility of their nature, would shear away the privileges of the people, and by a base outcry against gin-drinking, and Sabbath-breaking, and dancing, and wrestling, and cudgelling, and boxing—which are huddled together, with many more, as equal and kindred enormities, and made crimes at all but by liars' license and liars' logic—would fain persuade us that Albion

is a sink and sewer, filled with the foul vices of slaves—the scum of the earth,—whereas all the wide world knows that,

“ Though some few spots be on her flowing robe
Of stateliest beauty,”

she is worthy still to wear the title she won of yore, and is crowned still with her towery diadem—Queen of the Sea.

Shepherd There’s a flight!

North. A person in Parliament—if the reporters are to be trusted, and they seldom misrepresent any man—some months ago rose up in a sudden fit of humanity, justice, and religion, and vehemently asked if the House would take no steps in consequence of a MURDER that had lately been perpetrated under circumstances of peculiar atrocity at Andover. I forget whether he uttered these words before or after the trial. If before the trial, then he cruelly and impiously prejudged the case of a fellow-citizen and a fellow-Christian, whose life he believed was at stake,—far wickeder behaviour than if I were now—with Gurney at work in the closet—to denounce any M.P. as a dishonest man, supposing that his conduct had ever been subjected to such a charge, and before he could refute that charge, tell all Europe that he was a swindler. If after the trial, then he not only lied against an innocent man, but libelled jury, judge, and law, for Owen Swift, so far from having been convicted of murder under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was found guilty of manslaughter under circumstances of peculiar alleviation, and his conduct all through the unfortunate fight with his antagonist Anthony Noon—the Pocket Hercules—and especially towards its close, when Swift refrained from striking him—and seconds, bottleholders, umpire, referee, and all the ring did what they could to prevent that poor fellow from rushing in—was declared, by as enlightened a judge as ever dignified the seat of justice, Judge Patteson, to have been “fair, manly, and humane!”

Shepherd. He’ll be a Saunt—a crocodile

North Saint, crocodile, or shark, he is one of your speakers at meetings in Freemasons’ Hall in the cause of humanity; and while he would have wept to flog a negro convicted of setting fire to a plantation, seemed in haste to hang a white for an offence which, notwithstanding the lamentable result, was pronounced by the common sense of the people of England one of the lightest in the calendar at that assize.

Shepherd I can excuse occasional inconsistency in politics,—for nae mortal man is aboon the influence o' party speerit, and selfishness will at times sway the maist upright; but in penal legislation I can conceive naething mair wicked—because naething mair cruel—than to deal out undue severity o' punishment to particular offences, while we let ithers as bad, or far waur, gang free, legislatin noo in a tender, and noo in a truculent speerit—and thus showing that your guides and monitors are no at a' times that reason and that conscience to which you avow before the public ye are aye, under religion, humbly obedient; but just as aften prejudices, and bigotries, and wilfulnesses, and blindnesses o' buith and breedin, at biddin o' which, instead o' temperin justice wi' mercy, you harden mercy into a mood misnamed o' justice, and thereby are seen ae day fentin at the sicht—na, the thocht—o' the sheddin o' the bluid o' the maist atrocious criminal wha may hae outlawed and excommunicated himsel frae human nature by some horrid ack, and are heard neist day imprecatin the last human punishment on some unfortunate fellow who, after being severely beaten in a fair fight, has happened, not only contrary to his own wish, but against his own will, to cause the death o' his too obstinate antagonist. Sic justice is no blind, but she squints, and wi sic obliquity o' vision she maunna be trusted wi' the swurd in her haun.

North. I have walked over all the beautiful fields of England—

Shepherd The boxing counties

North. —and mixed familiarly with all grades of life—but never with disreputable society, high, middle, or low—and never did I receive a wanton insult from any man

Shepherd Nor ever, I'm sure, sir, gied ane

North Never. I have seen many a turn-up, and some pitched battles among the yokels, and though one or two were rather too sanguinary for my taste, no serious mischief was done; and I pronounce the English—with the exception of the barbarous practice already lamented and censured—a most peaceable people—a nation of humane heroes. Let not legislators, then, by their busy intermeddling with the national customs, endanger the stability of the national character. It would be sad and ludicrous indeed if John Bull were to be emasculated by Miss-Mollyism. Let the Miss Molhes wear stays and be thankful—nobody expects them to strip.

"Let Dares beat Entellus black and blue,"

while the feebles and the fribbles paint their cheeks after their own fashion, and knit purses. Away with the wishy-washy school of sentiment in which a knock-down argument is thought of with the same horror as a knock-down blow! It might be cruel perhaps to impale such insects, and pin them down on paper, but not to brush them away, yet, if they will persist in biting, the midges must be murdered at last.

Shepherd I can forgie a' creturs o' that kind, but no the blusterin fallows that ca' a' folk blackguards wha happen to like to look at twa men fechtin, and extend their abuse to a' athletics whatsomever, as if the poo'rs o' the body werena intended to be brocht intil play for our amusement and pastime as weel's the poo'rs o' the mind.

North All athletic sports are nearly allied—they all flourish together. With the commonalty in England, boxing is the guardian of them all; and I do not hesitate to affirm, that even cricket matches—that glorious game—would not be, among what are rightly called the lower ranks, the bloodless contests they now are, were it not for the operation of the ever-present principle of Fair Play, which in all matters of amusement reigns in England, and derives its permanent power from, and makes its ultimate appeal to, the practice of the Ring.

Shepherd I've heard there are desperate battles at the Hur-lin Matches in Ireland.

North I love and admire the Irish. But what think ye, James, of O'Connell holding up his hands in horror at the death of one English pugilist before the superior prowess of his honourable and humane antagonist in single combat, and vowing before heaven that he would bring in a bill to amend the law of England and the character of the men of England—by making such manslaughter in all cases murder! He who in Ireland would indict capitally magistrate or policeman—for having been compelled to act in defence of their own lives, or the lives of others murderously attacked by an organised army of infuriated madmen, indiscriminately knocking out the brains of men, women, and children, with stones and staves—treading their flesh into the mire,—driving their adversaries—adversaries from some senseless feud of which the parties know neither the origin nor the cause—into lake or river—and not only seeing them drowning and drowned without pity—but

frightening away the boats that went to rescue the battered wretches from death!

Shepherd Alas! for Ireland

North From the depth of my heart a voice responds—
alas! for Ireland

Shepherd Can naething, think ye, sir, be dune for her—the
Gem o' the Sea?

North. It would seem to require the touch of some angel's hand—not to burnish up the gem, for it is green as any emerald—not to wipe away the stains of blood that often ruefully redden the verdure when at its brightest—but to heal the heart-wounds and the soul sores, from which the poison flows—and which seem incurable by human skill, festering, and inflaming, and mortifying, till on all hands are misery, madness, and death

Shepherd Strang—strang—strang

North Words weak as water Two murders a-day!

Shepherd Wha are the murderers?

North Almost all Catholics.

Shepherd The murdered?

North. Almost all Catholics

Shepherd It canna be their religion

North God forbid I should say it was their religion.

Shepherd What can be the cause?

North The wickedness of the heart, infuriated by superstition The horrid delusion has been long gathering over their conscience, till it has become black as night,—and now the eye of the soul—as Conscience has been called—sees not the sanctity of the house of life—and hands break through its walls—without pity and without remorse

Shepherd But their priests pray and preach against all such violation o' the first great law o' Natur—they are humane men—and withhold absolution from sinners who come to the confessional dipped and died up to the elbows in blood

North Of that I know nothing. But this I know, that if the priests have done their duty, there must be something more dreadful in man's heart than was ever revealed to my own even in the delirious dreams of God-forsaken sleep.

Shepherd Oh, sir!

North. I take the hint, and cease

Shepherd. I didna mean, sir, to stap you—but to induce you

to strike a less fearsome key—for that ane jarred my heart-strings and my brain—and I was growin sick.

North. Down with the Church is the cry

Shepherd. And I'm no surprised that it is—for the Church doesna deserve to staun when sic atrocities are rife beneath its shelter or its shadow, and prosper among the services of its most faithful and devoted Ministers I never liked the Popish Church,—but then, to be sure, I am a Protestant—and, what is worse, a Presbyterian bigot

North Down with the Protestant Church in Ireland!—that is the cry

Shepherd Fools

North Madmen—and worse than Madmen. Knowledge is Power—Knowledge is Pleasure—Knowledge is Wealth—Knowledge is Virtue—Knowledge is Happiness

Shepherd Oh! that it were! and Earth in Time might be an image of Heaven in Eternity!

North Hymns and odes—had I the genius—would I sing in praise of Knowledge—for from heaven descended the voice that said, "KNOW THYSELF"

Shepherd Try

North No—dumb am I at those divine words—as in presence of a spirit—as in hearing of a spirit's voice The minds of men were kindled—and lo! the REFORMATION dawned, and in that dawn was disclosed the true aspect of the skies. And scorn we now that light—now that it has climbed high up in heaven, and far and wide spread the blessing of meridian day?

Shepherd Sir?

North Tithes, tithes, tithes—abuses, abuses, abuses—are now the watchword and reply And by whom are they yelled? Not by poor, naked, hungry, ignorant, misinstructed, superstitious savages alone; nor by the fierce and reckless agitators that drive them into convulsions—for then we could understand the folly we deplored, and the wickedness we abhorred—but by men holding the Protestant faith—of which the cardinal belief is—that all good which man can enjoy on earth must be generated by the light of the Christian religion—and that that light is in the Bible as in a Sun.

Shepherd It's an awfu' thing to think o' wide districts, sprinkled wi' touns and villages, and clachans, and thousands o'

single houses, a' crooded wi' human beins, and no ane o' them, for fear o' divine displeasure, suffered to read the Word o' God !

North Dismal And in that land a war waged against Protestantism by Christian statesmen ! The Protestant Church is the cause of all this daikness, all this distraction, all this guilt ! Therefore, let its altars be desecrated—its ministers despoiled—its services destroyed—its pride brought low with all its towers—and that meek, humble, and holy faith substituted and restored, which diffused peace and goodwill to men, wide as day, from the Seven Hills on which it sat so long enthroned in simplicity, and as with an angel's voice did "indicate the ways of God to man !"

Shepherd I wush you was Prime Minister

North What ! in place of Lord Melbourne ?

Shepherd Wha's he ? I never heard o' him afore

North Nay, James Stanley and Graham——

Shepherd I've read some o' their speeches——

North ——ought to have seen long before they did, that their colleagues were a gang of church-robbers. I have always admired both the men—but I cannot comprehend how they, eagle-eyed, were stone-blind to what was visible to the very moles

Shepherd They had unwittingly been hoodwinked—but as for moles bein' blind, you would hear a different story were you to ask the worms.

North Therefore they resigned—and all the church-robbers in the kingdom shouted aloud for joy.

Shepherd What think ye, sir, made Lord Grey resign ? Was it a voluntary descent or a forced fa' ?

North A little of both

Shepherd I didna see your name, sir, in the list o' stewards was you at the Grey Denner ?¹

North Sir ? Eh ? What ?

¹ On the 15th September 1834 a grand dinner was given to Earl Grey at Edinburgh, in a pavilion erected within the area of the High School "The dinner," says the *Annual Register*, "being a cold one, and therefore already laid on the tables, offered an irresistible temptation to the persons admitted, for as soon as they were seated, and long before the appearance of the chairman, there arose an almost universal clatter of knives and forks, and a general demolition of the eatables was vigorously commenced. This proceeding elicited some disapprobation. Hisses arose from different parts of the room, and a gentleman having ascended one of the tables, entreated the company to desist from mastication until the chairman had taken his place. But his appeal was

Shepherd But tell me—though you wasna there—was it a Failure or a Succeed?

North Much folly and falsehood, I am sorry to say, all parties are guilty of, in describing Political Meetings got up by their adversaries, and so far from thinking that we Conservatives are less liable to the charge than the Destructives, be they Whigs or Radicals, I shall not be surprised to see myself taken to task, by the low-flying Tories, for declaring that, in my opinion, the Edinburgh Dinner to Lord Grey was, on the whole, honourable to him and creditable to our Reformers

Tickler. On the whole ! Reformers.

North With ten points of scornful admiration, if you please—for I do not believe that a greater mass of ignorance, prejudice, bigotry, stupidity, and vulgarity were ever collected together under one roof.

Shepherd Dinna ye?

Tickler (roused) Dishonesty and malignity

North. Two-thirds of the two thousand five hundred males there assembled were of the lowest intellectual grade, and in the meanness of their moral nature, into which not one ennobling sentiment had ever been inspired by education or experience, incapable of comprehending any one of the great principles on which is founded the stability of a Constitution in Church or State.

Shepherd Ye're speakin o' the Radicals.

North. No. Of the blind leading the blind—their name is Legion, for they are many—and not a few Radicals are among them—but far the greater number are Whigs

Tickler In Edinburgh there are ten Whigs for one Radical in good society——

Shepherd. What ca' ye gude society?

fruitless, at least to the majority of his auditors on went the work of demolition ; and in fact by the time the chair was taken, and the dinner regularly commenced, the eating was really over The appearance of the room, when the whole company had taken their places, was very imposing On the platform, besides the great guest of the festival, were Lord Brougham, Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Errol, Lord Lynedoch, Lord Belhaven, Lord Durham, Sir J C Hobhouse, Professor Arago, the Solicitor General, Sir J Abercromby, the Marquess of Breadalbane, Lord Starr, &c &c Lord Rosebery took the chair in the absence of the Duke of Hamilton, who had excused himself from attending The Lord Advocate (Jeffrey) was croupier, supported by Lord Dinorben and the Attorney-General."

North I presume the society of honest men.

Tickler Right But, as regards our argument, James, I mean by good society, the society of honest men of the middle ranks—for below that I fear most men at present suppose that they are Radicals—and I presume there were not many of that class at the dinner to Lord Grey

Shepherd They had man sense than to get up a guinea for a cauld denner and a bottle o' corked port

North Eight hundred men—I calculate on data not to be denied by any one acquainted with Scotland—were present at that dinner, worthy to welcome to Scotland, and to Edinburgh, any Statesman.

Tickler I agree with you, *North* You and I do not lay any great stress on what is called the nobility and gentry present on that occasion—for they, though respectable, were sparse, but without excluding such sprinklings—and acknowledging with pleasure the high character of the Noble Chairman—we declare that the strength of the assemblage lay in those citizens who had either raised themselves from a humble condition to what is rightly called a high—or added lustre to the condition in which they happened to have been born—by their own moral and intellectual worth—or by the endowment of genius.

Shepherd Genius?

North Yes, genius Henry Cockburn, now a Judge—which I am glad of—did not, to be sure, write the *Queen's Wake*—nor is Sir Thomas Dick Lauder¹ the Editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*—nor did Andrew Skene write *Adam Blair*—nor Andrew Rutherford the *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*—nor Robert Jameson the *Trials of Margaret Lyndsay*—but have they not done far more difficult things—if not as good, or better? And think ye that the same powers that have raised them (the Painter and Poet of the great Morayshne Floods, out of politics, is one of ourselves, James, and though we need not veil our bonnets to him, we wear them in his presence but as equals) to the highest eminence in law, might not, if directed into that pleasanter channel, have won them as high a place in literature?

¹ Sir T. Dick Lauder, the author of *An Account of the great Morayshne Floods*. The other gentlemen here mentioned were eminent Whig members of the Scotch Bar

Shepherd No in poetry, sir, no in po——

Tickler Poo upon poetry! Fire away, Kit

North. The educated classes in Scotland—and I allow a wide latitude to the term educated—were much divided on the question of reform. All true Conservatives abhorred the bill—many—nay, all moderate Whigs—feared it in much—and the wildest disliked some of its most improvident provisions—it was welcomed in its reckless radicalism but by the Destructives

Shepherd Truth uttered by Wisdom.

Tickler. Therefore not even the eight hundred could have been unanimous in their approbation of the statesmanship of Lord Grey

North No, indeed. Not even had they been all the most violent of Whigs, but of the six hundred Whigs worthy the name—for I skim away the scum—a half at least had all their lives—as you well know, Tickler—deprecated such reform—a quarter of them at least had long abjured its principles—while the remaining fourth—with the exception of such men as Mr Greenshields, and a few other grave enthusiasts—men of talent and virtue—were either worthy old foggies, who took a pride in seeing doctrines triumphant in their age, which they had vainly battled for in a pedantic war of words in their youth, or worthy young foggies, whom—as I do not wish to be personal—I shall not name at a Noctes—following in their train, and fondly imagining themselves all the while to be leaders, or unworthy young foggies—yet still of reputable character——

Tickler. Yawp for the loaves and fishes.

Shepherd. And what say ye o' the respectable Radicals?

North Of the eight hundred, they may have composed about two, and though I do not well know what they would be at, I do know that, if they speak the truth, they now think very little of Lord Grey.

Tickler. I think, North, you may, in round numbers, say a thousand. For half-a-dozen from this place—and half-a-score from that—and so on in proportion to the size of the clachan—having no political principles at all—but entertaining a certain vague admiration of what are called liberal opinions—and admirers in a small, but not insincere way, of something they choose to call consistency—and having been assured by the wise men of the village, well read in Annual Registers,

that Lord Grey carried into effect the same plan of reform in 1831 that he had advocated in 1792—at great inconvenience, considerable expense, and some danger, came on outside places by heavy coaches to the great Grey dinner, and astonished their families on their return with descriptions of the Immense Wooden Erection, and the great lustre from the Theatre-Royal, dependent from the centre of the roof, and lighted with gas by pipes laid on purpose in cuts from the main conduit—a Fairy Palace!

North. My friend Hamilton is a man of skill, taste, and genius; and I am told the Pavilion was beautiful.

Shepherd. Was the dinner really in great part devoured afore Yeal Grey took his seat by the side o' your worthy freen, the Lord Provost?

Tickler. Not in great part devoured, James. The enemies of the Church began collecting their tithes. Perhaps a dozen tongues, as many how-towdies, half-a-score hams, two or three pigeon and some fifty mutton-pies were gobbled up without grace—and I believe a few buttocks of beef met with the same premature fate, but there was nothing like a general attack—and I wish that to be known in England, for the credit of my countrymen.

Shepherd. Abstinence under sic circumstances did them immortal honour—for imitation and sympathy are twa o' the strongest active principles in human natur, and the wonder is, that in ten minutes they didna scoop the board. Cry "Fire" in a crooded kirk, and the congregation treads and chokes itsel to death in makin for the doors. Cry "Fa' to" in a crooded Pavilion, and at the first clatter o' knife and fork on a trencher, what could hae been expectit but that twa thousand five hunder Reformers would hae been ruggin awa at fish, flesh, and fule afore they discovered that it was a false alarm?

Tickler. The justification is complete.

Shepherd. Besides, them that did fasten on the vittals—by your accoont few in nummer—perhaps no aboon a hunder or twa—havin been in the open air a' day, assistin at the Procession, maun hae been desperate hungry—and few temptations are waur to resist than a sappy ham. Whigs, too, are great gluttons——

Tickler. We Tories again are epicures

Shepherd As may be seen at a Noctes, where we eat little, but very fine.

North. I cannot charge my memory with a case of antebenediction gluttony at a great public Conservative dinner. Can you, James?

Shepherd I never hear the grace at a great public denner—though I sometimes see an auld body at a distance haudin up his haun—but I certainly canna charge my memory wi' ony instance o' ony pairt o' ony Christian company consumin tongues, how-towdies, hams, pigeon and mutton pies, and buttocks o' beef, afore the arrival of the guest in whase honour, and in whase presence, it was intended the denner should be devoored—to say naething o' his participation Sic behaviour is in fact mair like beasts than men—and I dinna believe onything like it ever took place even in a dowing-kennel. Jowlers are vorawcious brutes, but they sit on their hurdies wi' waterin chaps, till the whupper-in or the huntsman gies the signal—or cries, Soss! Soss! Soss! and then with one accord the canine crunch their cracklin.

North Lord Grey spoke well, his demeanour was dignified, and he was listened to and looked at—as he deserved by his friends—with respect and admiration

Shepherd. By you?

North My dear Shepherd, I was not there—but I had an account of the evening from a Whig friend, on whose face I never can look without believing that he is a Tory. To my mind, Lord Grey disgraced himself by his vile misrepresentation of the sentiments that had been lately expressed by many distinguished Irish Protestants, lay and clerical, respecting the state of the Church and its affairs—and they are closely interwoven with the vital interests of the whole community—sentiments honourable to their character as men, and perfectly consistent with all Christian charities—but the expression of which had been grossly falsified by base reporters, who had been exposed by the calumniated to universal scorn. In this Lord Grey showed obstinate ignorance, at once contemptible and hateful; and on reading it, I covered my face with my hands to hide the burning blushes of shame that tingled there for sake of Lord Brougham, who chimed in with the peevish and malignant reproach—while he had the brazen assurance to declare, that he had heard then for the first time of the shocking outrage, by fierce Protestant bigotry,

on the meek Popish spirit of love—for that he, forsooth, had not read the sevenpenny newspapers for some time back—an absurd and indeed incredible inconsistency in the grim generator of the *Twa-Bawbee Magazine*

Shepherd Me and Harry Brumm's great freens, and baen yoursel, sir, he's the grandest companion I ken, either in a mixed company o' ordinar dimensions, or at a twa-haun crack. He seems to hae made a kind o' triumphal progress or procession through Scotland in a post-chaise, and nae dout occasionally fowie horses, and I was glad to see, for my ain sake, that the Lord Chancellor received the freedom o' the same brughs that, twunty years sin' syne, had conferred that honour on me for the *Queen's Wake*

Tickler Scotland has reason to be proud of your friend, James, for with her he passed his brilliant youth, and within the walls of our own old College, and of our own old Parliament House, was first seen fitfully shining that mental fire which ere long burst into so bold and bright a blaze, and illumined his high career in the English Courts of Law, and the greatest Legislative Assembly in the world

Shepherd He was a real orator

Tickler. He led the Commons—and had no equal but Canning

North He never led the Commons, and he was no match for Canning.

Shepherd What ails the *Times* at Harry Brumm?

North. Hang me if I know

Shepherd They'll no be able to rin him down, sir.

North The *Times* hits hard—fights at points—is good with both hands—up to all the manœuvres of the London Ring—always in tip-top condition—and in a close seldom fails in getting the fall either by back-lock or cross-buttock. He can lick all the London dailies—though some of them are strong wiry chaps, and very ugly customers—all but the *Standard*;—and the fine science and great strength of the *Standard* have given him the championship of the Press

Shepherd They say the *Times* fechts booty?

North They who said so hed—he is above a bribe—and by his own power purchases his own gold. But there are other passions besides the “auri sacra fames”—other devils besides Mammon.

Shepherd I weel ken that There's Behal—and there's Beelzebub—and there's Lucifer—and there's——

North. These three are sufficient—you need not mention any more—and they are all gentlemen of the press

Shepherd And a' against Hairy Brumm?

North Certainly not—unless they have lost all regard for consistency of character Lucifer and he are friends for life

Shepherd I smell brimstone

Tickler Merely candle-snuff One cannot choose but smile to hear the *Times* telling how he patronised Brougham, and made him Lord Chancellor of England. Yet the boast is not without truth The Press was a powerful auxiliar to his own great power—and in his favour the *Times* for years led the Press It cut down his foes—it cleared his way—it cheered him on—it “bound his brows with victorious wreaths;” and now that “the winter of its discontent” hath come—the question is, will it have the force of frost or blight to wither them?

Shepherd Na.

North But it is base in Brougham to abuse the Press, merely because it now abuses him, for, during all the many long years it bore him up on its strong wings—yet he of himself could fly and soar—the Press, he well knew, was systematically maligning better men, his rivals in the race; and never one word did he utter in its dispraise, till he had laid his own hand on the goal—and then, on an unwonted and unwelcome clamour assailing his ears—loud, indeed, but less truculent than had, to his great satisfaction, tormented superior spirits—superior inasmuch as Wisdom is a nobler gift than Wit, and TALENT but the servant of Virtue—then he turned round, with “visage all inflamed”——

Shepherd “Sawtan dilated stood”——

North. ——and told the people of England, that he regarded the Press with contempt and scorn!

Shepherd Hairy shouldna hae said that—for o' a' the steam-engines that ever clattered, the maist like a leevin' giant is the Printin Machine

North With all his sins, Lord Brougham is worth a coal-waggon-train-ful of Durhams It is too ludicrous for laughing to see Lambton pitting himself against such a man. True,

he confesses his inferiority in powers of speech, but in the very confession his poor pride is apparent—for by that candour he thinks he proves his claim to superior worth. Now the truth is, that the Coalmaster approaches nearer to the Chancellor in eloquence than in any other natural or acquired gift, for it is wonderful how well he speaks, and he possesses no despicable power of jaw. He is a third-rate radical rhetorician, and has a command of loose lumbering language, very unpleasant to listen to, which he can atrabilariously keep delivering for a trying extent of time. But in powers of thought he is a mere man of the multitude, in his harangues nobody looks for ideas, and his very admirers direct you, for proofs of his abilities, to his forehead and his face. Both are indeed beautiful—but “fronti nulla fides” is an old saw and a wise one—and he would soon become indeed a jaundiced observer, who appealed to the colour of his cheeks. Brougham is no beauty, but his mug is a book, in which men may read strange matters—and take him as he stands, face and figure, and you feel that there is a man of great energy, and commanding intellect. His brain swarms with ideas—of which some have been almost magnificent—and his heart has been often visited by high and generous emotions, which but for a restless temper might have found there an abiding-place, and but that conscience has too often been overcome by ambition, might have made him morally as well as intellectually great, and one of the most illustrious worthies of England.

Shepherd Wasn't Lord Durham that flew intil sic a fury again' the newspapers for sayin something about the flag o' his pleesur yatt,¹—and was for finin and imprisonin folk for some folly o' theirs about some folly o' his, somehow or ither connect wi' the threecolore, and the Cherburgh rods, and the Tyne Louisa, and the Newcastle colliers, and some nonsense about depopulation o' a village, and breakin down some rails in the Isle o' Wight, and compromeesin some act, by payin the law expenses, and makin affidavits about falsehoods, and——

North It was—and I am only astonished, James, at your retaining so distinct a recollection of so many pitiable expo-

¹ “Lord Durham's yacht had hoisted the tricolor over the British flag, and he prosecuted the *Newcastle Journal* (a Tory paper) for chroming the fact”—*American Editor*

sures made of himself by the Champion and Guardian of the Liberty of the Press

Shepherd Whether, sir, did you admire maist the Grey Festival here in Embro', or the Durham Demonstiation yonner in Glasgow?¹

North Ask Tickler.

Tickler For your opinion? Hem Pity, Kit, what was demonstrated by the Duham Demonstration?

North That the stomachs of the Glasgow Radicals revolt from wine

Shepherd Was that a'?

North Not all—but the most important point, established by the plainest proofs.

Shepherd I could hae telt that beforehaun; for wine's waur nor wersh in the mooth to workmen, either in toon or kintra,—and foibye bein' waur nor weish in the mooth, it's sickenin to the stamack, and it's irritatin to the temper, and gars folk throw up ither things in folk's faces than mere indigested political matters. I've seen that happen even amang Tories in the Forest, and we never thocht o' ca'in't by ony ither than the ordinar idiomatic name, but noo we shall adopt that grand-soundin descriptive phraseology—Durham Demonstration

Tickler Your justification of the Glasgow Radicals is as complete, James, as your justification of the Edinburgh Whigs

Shepherd It's founded, sir, on the same constitutional principles—and in baith cases the chief blame lies at the door o' the fresh an. Fifteen hunder men o' the hunder and fifty thousand—I like roun' nummers—to whose care and custody Lord Durham said he was wullin to intrust his property and his life (I wunner hoo mony years' purchase they would in that case be worth), comin frae the caller air o' the open

¹ The Earl of Durham was fêted by the Glasgow Radicals on the 29th October 1834. "The chair," says the *Spectator*, "was taken a little before six o'clock by Mr James Oswald, Member for Glasgow. The croupiers were Messrs Cohn Dunlop, John Douglas ("the Glasgow Gander"), and A. G. Speirs. There were no titled guests besides him in whose honour the feast was held. Lord Kinnaird's brother attended. Messrs Wallace, Gillon, and Buckingham represented the House of Commons, Professor Mylne the University, and there was no want of most respectable gentlemen, merchants, and other persons of consideration in Glasgow and the neighbourhood."

Green untl the foul air o' the closebox o' the Pavilion, and sookin port, couldna be expectit to get wi' impunity to the dregs at the bottom o' the bottle But the Men o' the West are a strang generation, and no sune coupit—sae they keepit their seats in spite o' the soomin round o' the wa's—and a' attempts o' the seats theirsels to steal a march out frae beneath them—and opened their mouths for—a public Durham Demonstration on a great scale They made, in fact, a virtue o' necessity, and as it is wrang to hide your talent under a napkin, they exhibited the fruits o' theirs on the table

Tickler. By way of dessert

Shepherd They were determin'd, sirs, that everything should be aboon board—and disdaimn to keep down their usin emotions, to mak a clean breist In this way, it may be said, by a metonymy——

Tickler A metonymy!

Shepherd ——that they discharged their consciences, and were entitled, with as good a grace as Lord Brougham, to hauld them up and exclaim, "These hands are clean."

North It must have been a proud sight for the wives and daughters of the Demonstrators, and that anonymous class of ladies whom the Gander alluded to, as dearer even than wives and daughters——

Shepherd Wha are they?

North He best knows I should have felt for Lord Durham at the shockingly insulting stop put to his return of thanks on an occasion on which I verily believe no man was ever so interrupted before—not even at a supper after the Beggars' Opera in Poossie Nancy's—had he not had the ineffable baseness to exclaim, "That comes from a Tory—there's an enemy in the camp" It required no readiness to improvise such a foolish falsehood—and he must have been ashamed of himself for venting it, when, sick of the scene, he retired from the Pavilion, in vain attempting to pick his steps among the *disjecta membra* of the Durham Demonstration, that had for hours been oozing through the joints of the deal-tables, till they adorned the floor.

Shepherd ——

"O laith! laith! was the Durham Lord,
To wat his high-heeled shoon"

North. Lord Grey exultingly asked the wise men of the
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East, if any symptoms of reaction were visible in that magnificent show; Lord Brougham told them that he had been all over the North, and could assure them that there were none visible to the naked eye, on hill or dale, and to crown all, Lord Durham—with the most extraordinary symptoms of reaction before him ever disclosed to the human senses—declared there was none in the West, and yet these three very Lords were all the while at loggerheads and daggers-drawing, about men and measures, and two of them—the learned Lord and the unlearned Lord—objects of mutual hatred,—that feeling in the one being mitigated by contempt, and in the other exasperated by envy.

Tickler Brougham insidiously ousts Grey, and Grey indignantly cuts Brougham.

North Brougham sneeringly glances at Durham, and Durham savagely growls at Brougham

Tickler Brougham accuses Durham of clipping and paring the Bill of Reform

North And Durham—had his father-in-law not told him that only bad boys broke oaths and told lies—would have accused Brougham of proposing to castrate it

Tickler. And after all this vulgar bickering, at once anile and childish, we are told the nation is unanimous

North And a Whig-Rad government the object of its holy reverence and undying love!

Shepherd What would the world say if we three cast out in that gate?

North. Easier far for a new set of men to carry on the government than the Noctes Ambrosianæ.

Shepherd That's just what the world would say gin it heard on the same day that the Whig government and the Tory magazine had been both dissolved.

Mr Ambrose (*entering in full tail, and looking into his hat in hand*) I have this moment, sir, received—by express—a single copy of the *Sun* newspaper,—and I have—the honour and happiness—of being the first to announce—to Mr North—that the Melbourne Ministry is dissolved—and that—his Majesty—has—been—

that—his Majesty—has—been—graciously pleased—to intrust—his Grace the Duke of Wellington—with the formation of a Conservative Government.

[*Exeunt* AMBROSE and Tail, with a bow and a wag.

Shepherd That's a curious coincidence.

Tickler What is?

Shepherd I was just opening my mouth to predict the downfall o' the Whiggamores, when in cam the express¹

Tickler A prophet should never sit with his mouth open for more than five minutes at a time, on the eve of an intended prediction, for "when great events are on the gale," one of them may fly, as it did now, into the aperture, to the discredit of the craft

Shepherd Didna I see the conflagration o' baith Houses o' Parliament foretolden in the ribs at Tibbie's?

Tickler You certainly did, James

Shepherd A King's messenger cam for me frae Lunnon to tak me up for examination before the Preevy Council,¹ but I kent better than to gang, for the black ggem were packin, and by firm out o' the study-wundow, I could murder a duzen at ae discharge

Tickler O thou Murderer and Incendiary!

Shepherd Sae I enticed the Cockney to tak a look at the Grey-Mare's Tail, on our way to Moffat for the mail-cotch, and while he was glowerin at the water preevilege—as the Americans ca't—I slippit intil yon cosy cave, kent but to the Covenanters o' auld, and noo but to the shepherds—and left him sair perplexed to think that he had been apprehendin a speerit

Tickler I trust, James, you had no hand in the fire?

Shepherd I shanna say It seems rather tyrannical in a Whig Preevy Council to send down an offisher a' the way to the Forest to apprehend the Shepherd, for ha'in the Second Sicht But they hae met wi' their punishment They're out.

Tickler Such events are seldom attributed at the time to the true causes—and ages may elapse before another D'Israeli, in the course of his indefatigable researches, discover that it was the Ettrick Shepherd who overthrew this brazen-faced Dagon with leathern body and feet of clay

¹ Rumours were afloat that the conflagration by which the Houses of Parliament were consumed, was known in parts of England before intelligence of that event could have reached these places This gave rise to the suspicion that the fire had been the work of incendiaries, but this suspicion was dissipated by the investigation of the Privy Council, who, after a careful examination of witnesses, reported that the fire was accidental, and was wholly attributable to the flues having become over-heated through the burning of a large number of old wooden tables

Shepherd Unless Gurney let the cat out o' the bag

Small thin Voice Hip—hip—hip—hurra! hurra! hurra!

Shepherd Only look, Mr Tickler, at North! lym back on his chair—wi' shut een—that thochtfu' face o' his calm as a cloud—wi' his hauns faulded on his breist—pressed palm to palm—the fingers pintin towards ye like the tips o' arrows—and the thooms like javelins! Wheesht! he's gaun till utter.

North There will be much brutal abuse of the King. The Whigs hated George the Good, and they had not hearts capable of disinheriting the Son of the curses with which they clothed the Sue That hatred was first transferred to George the Gracious, and then it hovered like a hornet round the head of William the Brave. Lured by the scent of prey, it flew off for a while, but now it will return, hot as hell, and settle, if it be not scared away, on the royal brow. Nay, the filthy fly will attempt the temples of the Queen, and its venomous sting will threaten veins translucent with purest and hallowed blood

Shepherd Damn them—I beg my pardon—that was wrang—will they blackguard Queen Adelaide?

North What they did they will do again.

Shepherd. The dowgs will return to their vomit.

North. The lowest of the Radicals will join in that charge—nor will the highest gansay the ribaldry of the rabble—but like philosophers, as they all pretend to be, let human nature take its course But the PEOPLE OF BRITAIN will not suffer the slander, and high up above the reach of foulest vapours, before their eyes will our Queen be seen shining like a star.

Shepherd. God bless the people o' Britain! Wi' a' their fauts—and they are great and mony—shaw me sic anither people on the face o' the yearth

North. As for his Most Gracious Majesty, he has been in fire before now—and our King, who never turned his head aside for hissing balls and bullets, will hold it erect on the Throne of the Three Kingdoms, as he did on the quarterdeck of a man-of-war,—nor heed, if he hear, the vain hurdling of windy words

Tickler There is little loyalty in the land now, North.

North. Little compared with that elevating virtue as it

breathed in many million bosoms some twenty or thirty years ago—but more than lives in the heart of any other people towards their chief magistrate—for that now—though a somewhat cold—is the correct and accredited word. In other, and perhaps in nobler times, there was much in common between loyalty to a king, patriotism to a country, and the zeal of the martyrs of religion.

Shepherd I ca' that a true Holy Alliance

North But we must make the best of our own times; and every man do his utmost to uphold the powers and principles that constitute the strength of our national character.

Shepherd Enumerate, sir

North Not now. Our ideas and feelings of loyalty, however, we must not adopt from them who were last week his Majesty's Ministers, nor from the double-faced, double-tongued crew, that will be seizing on their dismissal as an occasion for venting their rage against him whom, for four years, they have been hypocritically worshipping for their own base purposes, and incensing with perfumery that must have long stunk in the royal nostrils.

Tickler The modern Alfied! Alfred the Second!

North Faugh! let us speak as we feel of our king, in a spirit of truth. True loyalty scorns the hyperbole, and is sparing of figures of speech. To the patriot statesman, whom true loyalty inspires, history is no old almanac; for an old almanac is the deadest of all dead things—and more useless than dust. To him history is a record ever new—all its pages are instinct with life—and its examples show the road to honour on earth, and happiness in heaven. Let us not fear to compare our King with his Peels. The place assigned him by posterity will be a high one, and among his many noble qualities will be reckoned scorn of sycophancy, and intolerance of falsehood. As long as his servants served him according to their oath—in its spirit as well as its letter—he was willing to make sacrifice of some thoughts and feelings that to him were sacred; of some opinions so deeply rooted he could not change, though he could give them up, but as soon as he saw and knew that he must not only sacrifice feelings, and relinquish opinions, but violate his conscience, he exerted his prerogative—a prerogative bestowed by God—

and called on that MAN, who had been the Saviour of his country, again to rescue her from danger, by the weight of his wisdom, and the grandeur of his name, to bear down her internal enemies, as, by his valour and his genius, he had crushed or scattered all foreign foes—so that the land, by a succession of bloodless, and therefore still more glorious, victories, might again enjoy that liberty which consists in order and peace

Shepherd You dinna fear, sir, I howp, that there will be ony very serious disturbances in the kintra, on account o' the change o' Ministry?

North I think there will be a great deal of very ludicrous disturbances in the country, on account of the change of Ministry, and that the People will find it so difficult to assume a serious countenance, on the kicking out of the Whigs—if a kicking out it has been—that they will almost immediately give over trying it, and join in a good-humoured, yet perhaps a rather malicious peal of hearty laughter.

Shepherd That's a great relief to my mind. But are ye sure, sir, o' the Political Unions?

North Quite sure. It is not improbable they may be revived in a small sort of way, but half-a-million of men will not march up to London from Birmingham, as about half-a-dozen men talked of their intending to do in the delirium of the Bill fever.

Shepherd It maun be a populous place that Brummagem, as the Bagmen ca't

North. Very. For my own part, I rather liked the Whig Government

Shepherd Whattt?

North For it is an amiable weakness of mine to feel kindness towards any man or body of men whom I see the object of very general contempt or anger. No Ministry in my time was ever so unpopular—to use the gentlest term—as the one t'other day turned to the right-about; and as for my Lord Melbourne—though you, James, say you never heard of him—I know him to be one of the most amiable and accomplished men, and that is saying much—in the Peerage. So that I am sorry that any Ministry, of which he was the head, should have been so universally despised when living, and so universally ridiculed when dead.

Shepherd. That seems to me a new view o' the subject.

North However, it is the true one I am disposed to think they were not kicked out—but that they backed out, in a state of such weakness, that had there been any rubbish in the way, they would have fallen over it, and injured their organs of philoprogenitiveness and Number One. All the world has known for some time, that they intended to resign on the meeting of Parliament—for they had got quarrelsome in their helplessness—as teething childhood, or toothless age

Tickler I wish your friend Brougham, James, would publish his epistolary correspondence with the King during his Lordship's late visit to Scotland

Shepherd But wouldna that be exposing family—that is, Cabinet secrets? And Harry would never do that, after the diessun he is thocht to hae gien Durham on that pint Besides, it would be awfu' to publish the King's letters to him without his Majesty's consent!

Tickler I think I can promise him his Majesty's permission to publish all the letters the Lord Chancellor ever received in Scotland from his most Gracious Master

North Umph. The vol would sell—title, *Letters from the Mountains*

Shepherd. Na—that would be stealin the title o' a delightfu' walk o' my auld freen Mrs Grant's¹

North I think I can promise him Mrs Grant's permission to publish under the title of what you justly call, James, her very delightful work, all the letters the Lord Chancellor ever wrote to his Most Gracious Majesty from Inverness, Elgin, Dundee, Edinburgh, or Hawick

Shepherd A' impediments in the way o' publication being thus removed, I shall write this verra nicht—sae that my letter may leave the post-office by to-morrow's post—to Lord Brumm to send down the MSS—and they maun be a' holographs in the parties' ain haun-writing—to Messrs A and R Blackwood—and I shall stay a month in Embro', that I may correck the press mysel—in which case I howp there may be a black frost, that at leisure hours we may hae some curlin

North The Grey Ministry, in its best days, was never, somehow or other, inordinately admired by the universal British nation.

¹ Mrs Grant's *Letters from the Mountains*—1 e the Highlands of Scotland. Mrs Grant died in 1838, aged 77

Tickler. That was odd For the nation, I have heard it said, was for Reform to a man.

North All but some dozen millions or thereabouts. But people are never so prone to discontent as when they have had everything their own way—especially when, as it happened in this case, not one in a thousand knows either what he had been wanting, or what he has got, or what else he would wish to have, if at his bidding or beck the sky were willing that moment to rain it down among his feet

Tickler. They surely were the most foolish financiers that ever tried taxation

North Of not one of them could it be sung,

“ That even the story ran that he could gauge ”

They were soon seen to be equally ignorant and incapable on almost all other subjects, nor—except with Brougham—was there a gleam of genius—nor a trait of talent beyond mediocrity—to make occasional amends for their deplorable deficiencies as men of no-business habits, and of non-acquaintance equally with principles and with details

Tickler. Hollo! we are forgetting Stanley and Graham

North. So we are, I declare, but I hope they will forgive us—since they too often, or rather too long, forgot themselves, and I should be happy to see them—whether Ins or Outs—at a Noctes Their secession left the Reform Ministry in a state of destitution more pitiable than that of any pauper-family under the operation of the new Poor-Law

Tickler Strange how it contrived to stand for the last six months, yet all of us must have many a time seen a tree, Kit, lopped, barked, grubbed—remaining pretty perpendicular during a season of calm weather—by means of some ligature so slight as to be invisible—till a brisk breeze smites the skeleton, and down he goes—whether with or against his own inclination you can hardly say—so resignedly among the brushwood doth he lay his shorn and shaven head

Shepherd. Haw—Haw—Haw! But it's no laughin matter. I'm glad, after a', sir, that at this creesis you're no Prime Minister. The Duke 'll hae aneuch to do to get a' richt—and to keep a' richt—and I only wuss Sir Robert were hame again frae Tureen.

North. So do I. A Conservative Ministry can now be

formed, stronger in talent, knowledge, eloquence, integrity, power, and patriotism, than any Ministry the country has had within the memory of man

Shepherd Then whare's the difficulty wi' the Duke ?

North I will tell you, James, some night soon The difficulties are strong and formidable—and there must be a dissolution.

Tickler. The Ex-Chancellor has assured us that the Press has lost all its power — so the elections will not be disturbed by that engine The Whigs disdain to use bribery and corruption—and the Rads, for sufficient reasons, seldom commit such sins No Reformer would condescend to receive a consideration from a Tory. A fair field, therefore, lies open to all parties, and, though not of a sanguine but melancholous temperament, I will bet a barrel of oysters with any man that the new House of Commons will back the Duke

North He will carry, by large majorities, all his measures of Conservative Reform in Church and State He did so before the Bill was the law of the land—and he will do so now that it is the law of the land, but, to speak plainly, gentlemen, I am getting confounded sleepy—and I feel as if I were speaking in a night-cap

Shepherd And I as if there were saun¹ in ma een—sae gie's your arm, sir, and I sall be the chaumermaid that lights you till your bed It's wice² in you to lodge in the Road sic a nicht—Do ye hear him—"tuln the kirks?" Be a good boy, and never forget to say your prayers [Exeunt the Tres

¹ Saun—sand.

² Wice—wise

XXXVIII.

(JANUARY 1835)

Scene,—Old Blue Parlour, Ambrose's, Gabriel's Road.

Time—Eight

NORTH, TICKLER, and SHEPHERD.

North Yes, James! I do indeed love my country with a passionate devotion—of all my heart, all my soul, and all my mind—far beyond the imagination of your citizen of the world, or your——

Shepherd Imagination! Your citizen o' the warld hasna aboon an inch thick o' soil on his sowl, and the substratum is a cauld till, that keeps the vegetation shiverin on the surface in a perpetual ague.

Tickler. Good.

Shepherd Yet vegetation's ower strang a name for the meagre mixtur o' weeds and moss mopin aloof frae the happy gerss an' floures—aye wat wi' a sickly sweat—unvisited by bee or butterflee—and only at times travelled in haste by the lang-legged speeder, or the ask that has lost his way——

Tickler. The ask?

North Or lizard.

Shepherd. They say they're harmless; but I never liked them, sin' we used to bash them wi' stanes, whan we were callants.

Tickler A most poetical and Christian prejudice.

Shepherd Is't? I'm thinkin you're about an equal judge o' poetry and o' Christianity, sir. But what for spoil a feegurative expression? Never be critical in conversation, but acceptp what's said—be't the sma'est trifle—fiae a man o'

genius—and be thankfu'. Noo, you've interrumpit the flaw o' my ideas, and lost an illustration that you might hae committed to memory, and passed it aff as an original ane o' your ain at the card-club

North The climate of Scotland is the best in the whole circle of the sky

Shepherd And the maist beautifu' Wha daured to say that the gerss o' Scotland's no green? Is the cheese o' the moon green? Is a groser green? Is a guse green? Is a fairy's mantle green? Aie the een o' an angry cat green? Is a mermaid's hair green? Are the edges o' the Orange Islands green, that lie in a sea o' purple and vermilion around the settin sun?

Tickler There he goes, North

Shepherd. But no sae green as the gerss o' the Forest, when June maks his bed on the embodied dews o' May, and haps himsel up in a coverlet "o' wee modest crimson-tippit floures"—

North Daisies

Shepherd Just sae—daisies, and their kith and kin—that by their bauld beauty repel the frosts, and gar them melt awa in tears o' very shame, pity, and repentance, for ha'in thocht o' wither in the earliest gifts o' Flora, profusely scattered ower bank and brae—the sweet-scented, bright-hued embroidery o' nature—

"The summer to nature, my Willie to me!"

Oh sirs! what a line! I could ban Burns for ha'in said it—instead o' me! But ban I will not—I will bless him—for by it he has made a' Scotland, and a' the dauchters o' Scotland, lovelier and mair delichtfu' to every Scottish heart.

North There he goes, Tickler.

Shepherd Green indeed! Put on a pan o' green specks, and you'll ken whether or no the gerss o' Scotland be green. The optician imbues them wi' as intense a glower o' green as science can impart to the assisted human ee, but though they change the snaw into verdure without dissolvin't, they add nae deeper hue to the sward, sir;—ma faith, that's ayont the force o' ony artificial focus—for a green licht is native in every blade on which balances the dewdrap—green licht sae saft, sae tender, sae delicate, that you wonder hoo at the same time it should be sae vivid—sae dazolin I had amaist said—and I will say't—sae dazolin; for when the sun, seen some

sicht o' mair especial sweetness far down below on the happy earth, canna help breakin out into a shinner smile, aimed frae His throne on high at the heart o' the verra spat where that sweetness lies—oh ! but that spat grows insupportably beautiful ! a paradise within a paradise—like—like—like——

Tickler Like what, James ? Don't stutter.

Shepherd Like a bonny Sabbath among the bonny week-days—when they are lovely as the earthly ongongs o' time can ever be ; but it's a heavenly floatin by, wi' something mair sacred in the blue skies, and something mair holy in the whiter clouds

North. God bless you, my dear James

Tickler Ditto

Shepherd Your hauns, chiels. The English are severe on our cleemat ; and our cleemat, when it catches a Cockney in't, is still severer on them—lauchin a' the while at the cretur's astonishment, when a blash o' sleet suddenly blin's his face, or a hail-dance peppers him—a wee bit malicious whirlwund havin first reversed his umbrella, and then, whuppin't out o' his haun, carried it to the back o' beyont—to be picked up as a curiosity frae Lunnon by some shepherd in anither glen—in anither glen where a' is lown as faery-land, and the willow leaves, wi' untwinkling shadows, are imaged in the burnie that has subsided into sleep, and is scarcely seen, no heard ava, to wimple in its dream.

North. I do not remember, James, ever to have seen you under an umbrella.

Tickler Noi I, James, with even so much as one under your arm—or used as a walking-stick.

Shepherd A daft-like walkin-stick indeed is an umbrella ! gie me a gude black-thorn, wi' a spike in't As for carryin an umbrella aneath ma oxter—I hae a' my life preferred the airm o' a bit lassie cleekin mine—and whenever the day comes that I'm seen unfurlin an umbrella, as I'm walkin or sittin by mysel, may that day be my last, for it'll be a proof that the pith's a' out o' me, and that I'm a puir fashionless body, ready for the kirkyard, and my corp no worth the trouble o' howkin up. Nae weather-fender for the Shepherd but the plaid ! I look out intil the lift, and as Tamson shoobly says—

“ See the deep fermenting tempest brewed
In the grim evening sky.”

But what care I for the grim brewer? What's his browst? Rain or snaw—or thunner and lichtn— or a' fowre thegither, or what's ca'd elemental war? Thunner and lichtn's gey awsome in wunter, I confess, and it's an eerie thing, sirs, to see a whirlwund heapin up a snaw-drift, by the glare o' heaven's angry ee, that for a moment alloos you a look until the nicht! And nae man kens what thunner is, wha hasna heard it deadened until sullen, wrathfu' groans,—for they're no peals—they're no peals yon—again' the sides o' hills, snaw-shrooded—that groan in their turns—but in fear, no in anger—as if some strange judgment had found out the damned in their hour of respite, and were ordering them to rise up again to dree the trouble of the guilty dead It's nae exaggeration, sir Lord safe us! what'n a howl!

Tickler James, send round the jug

Shepherd I'll dae nae sic thing, Timothy. The jug's mine an, but I'll gie you a glass frae my jug if yours is dune, or gotten cauld——

Tickler That's unconscionable. Pray, when did you discover that the jug was your own? Till now it has been common property during the evening

North It has, indeed, my dear James

Shepherd. Then why didna you mention that suner? for I've been treatin't as individual property this last half-hour——

North And I, seeing with what a resolute grasp you held the handle, have been taking an occasional taste of the Glenlivet, in a succession of small drams such as King Oberon might turn up his little finger to, as he raised to his lips the rose-chalice, trembling to the brink with dewdrops brightening in the lustre of Titania's eyes, as she longed for the genial hour of love, soon about to be ushered in by the moonshine already beginning to smooth their nuptial bed on that bank of violets

Shepherd Eh? Say you the Glenlivet smells like violets? (*Puts the Tower of Babel to his nose*). It does that—a perfect nosegay.

North. No land on earth like Scotland for the landscape-painter. Skies! I have lived for years in Italy—and——

Shepherd And speak the language like a native, I'll answer for that—for I never understood Dante, till I heard you read up the greatest part o' *Hell* ae nicht in your ain study. Yon's

fearsome. The *terzza rima*'s an infernal measure—and you let the lines rin until ane anuther wi' the skill o' a Lucifer. When every noo and then you laid down the volumm on your knees—mercy on us! a great big volumm wi' clasps just like the Bible—and receeted a screed that you had gotten by heart—I could hae thoct that you was Dante himsel—the great Florentine—for your vice kept tollin like a bell—as if some dark spirit within your breist were pu'in the rope—some demon o' which you was possessed, till a' at ance it grew saft and sweet in the soun' as the far-aff tinkling o' the siller bells on the bridle-reins o' the snaw-white palfrey o' the Queen o' the Faines—as I hae heard them i' the Forest,—but that was lang, lang syne—for my eais in comparison wi' what they were when I was a mere chuld, are as if they were stuffed wi' cotton—then they could hear the gerss growin by moonlicht—or a drap o' dew slippin awa into naething frae the prim-rose-leaf.

North Most episodical of Shepherds! Much nonsense has been written about Italian skies. True that they are more translucent than ours—and that one sometimes feels as if he not only saw higher up into heaven, but as if he were delightfully received into it, along with the earth, so perfectly pure the ether that it spiritualises all the imagery, as well as the being of him who gazes on it, and all are united together in the beautiful repose of joy, as if the dewy prime of nature were all one with the morning of life!

Shepherd Haena I felt a' that, and mair, in the Forest?

North You may, James—but then, James, you are a poet—and I am not——

Shepherd That's true

North To feel so I had to go to Italy That clime worked so even upon me, who am no poet. What then would be its effect on the Eitnick Shepherd?

Shepherd I should grow licht in the head—as I did the first time I blew saip-bubbles frae a pipe.

Tickler. How was that, James? I never heard that tale.

Shepherd I hae nae tale to tell, but it sae happened that I had never heard tell o' blawin saip-bubbles frae a pipe till I was aucht year auld—the maist poetical æpok perhaps in the life o' a great untaucht original genius.

Tickler. Millions of poets are cut off ere they reach that epoch!

Shepherd And mony million mair by teethin——

Tickler And the gripes.

Shepherd. That's tautology—teethin includes the gripes—though you may hae forgotten't; but great wits hae short memories—that's proverbial—sae let me proceed.

Tickler Wet your whistle.

Shepherd My whistle's never dry I had seen a lassie doin't; and though she couldna do't weel, yet even sic bubbles as she blew—she was a verra bonny bit lassie—appeared to my imagination mair beautifu' than ony ither sicht my een had ever beheld—no exceppin the blab o' hinny that I used to haud up atween me and the licht, afore I sooked it, after I had flung awa, in twa halves, the bumbee that had gathered it partly frae the clover and partly frae the heather-floures.

Tickler How amiable is infant cruelty!

Shepherd And how detestable the cruelty o' auld age! That verra day I took up the saip¹—I remember the shape and size o' the cut at this moment—and bat a bit aff—makin it appear by the nibblin o' my teeth, as if the thief had been a mouse

Tickler How amiable is infant hypocrisy!

Shepherd Whare was ye last nicht, you auld Archimawgo? I then laid hauns on a new pipe my faither had brocht frae Selkirr in a present for my mother—for the cutty was worn down to an inch, and had ower strong a smell even for the auld wives, but as for my mother, she was then in the prime o' life, and reckoned verra like the Duchess, and havin provided mysel wi' a tea-cup and a drap water, I stole out intil what ance had been the garden o' Ettrick Ha', and sat down aneath ane o' the elm-trees, as big then as they are noo—and in solitude, wi' a beatin heart, prepared my suds I quaked a' the same as if I had been gaun to do something wickit—

North Shakespearean

Tickler. Nothing equal to it in Massinger.

Shepherd. Wi' a trummlin heart—indeed a' in a trumple—I put the mooth o' the pipe as gently's I could on the precious saip-and-water, and it sooked in the wee bells till they a' made but ae muckle bell, on which depended a' my happiness for that day at least, for in my agitation I let the tea-cup fa'—though thank God it didna break—and a' my hopes were

¹ *Saip*—soap

in the bole o' that pipe, and it was limited to that ae single charge! I drew in my breath—and I held in my breath—wi' the same sort o' shiver that a wean gies afore gaun into the dookin—and then I let out ae sigh after anither sigh—hainn my breath—when oh! ineffable and inconceivable happiness! the bells grew intil bubbles! and the bubbles intil balloons! and the balloons intil meteors! and the meteors intil moons! a' irradiated wi' lustre, a thousand times mair mony-coloured than the rainbow—each in itsel a wee glorious globe o' a warld—and the beautifu' series followin ane anither up the air, as if they were sailin awa to heaven. I forgot utterly that they were sap-suds, and thocht them what they seemed to be—creturs o' the element!—till first ane and then anither—ah waes me! gaed out—and left me staunnin forlorn wi' my pipe in my haun aneath the auld elm-tree, as if the warld I breathed in was altered back intil what it was before—and I, Jamie Hogg, agan at ance a schoolboy and a herd, likely to get his licks barth frae Mr Beattie the domine, and auld Mr Laidlaw—instead o' muntin up to heaven as the bubbles munted up to heaven, to find our hame in the sky! I looked sideways to the houses—and there was my mother fleein towards me—shakin her nieve, and ca'in me "Sorrow"—and demandin hoo I daured to meddle wi' that pipe? The stalk at that moment broke into ten pieces in my hand! and the head o' the pipe, pale as death, trundled at my feet. I felt my crime to be murder—and without a struggle submitted to my mother, who gave me my parks,¹ which I took as silent as a fox. Severe disenchantment! Yet though my ears tangled, when I touched them, till bed-time, I was an unreformed sinner in sleep—and blew dream-sap-bubbles frae a visionary pipe up the ether of imagination, uninterrupted, unterrified, and unpunished by any mortal mother—dream-sap-bubbles far transcendin in purest loveliness even them for which I had wept, and isnat a strange thocht, sirs, to think that the sowl in sleep's capable o' conceivin what's even mair beautifu' and mair evanescent than the first perfect heavenly joy that a puir wee bit poetio laddie like me ever experienced in the waukin warld?

North. What better have we been pursuing all our lives!

Shepherd. Said ye pursuin? I didna pursue them—I

¹ *Parks*—a beating

stood rooted to the grund. I gazed on them as glories that I knew a breath would destroy I feared to breathe for fear the air would break their pictured sides—for ilka ane as it arose glistened wi' changefu' pictures—painted a' roun' and roun' wi' wee clouds, and as I thocht wee trees—the globes seemin rather to contain the scenery within them like sae mony floatin lookin-glasses—and some o' them shinin wi' a tiny sun o' its ain,—the image it might be—the reflected image—o' the great sun that illumines not only this wauld but the planetary system

North Well, James! what better have we been gazing at all our lives?

Tickler That ROUND OF BEEF, Kit.

Shepherd Timothy's speakin sense, and we twa hae been speakin nonsense, and yet that Round o' Beef, though there's nae fear, I howp, o' his floatin awa up the air and meltin in a drap o' saip-and-water, is but a bubble in his way too, and corned though he be, look for him to-morrow, and you will find him not

Tickler Yet is he a prize buttock

North Transitory as a prize poem.

Shepherd In Eternity as short will be the date of that still larger round—the Earth

North Not any more mustard, Timothy. (*TICKLER hands a substantial sandwich across the table to NORTH.*) Thank ye, Tim Depth, three half inches—the middle layer in a pepper-and-salt coat, rather the thinnest of the three—no fat but round the edges—and confound crust There's a recipe for a beef sandwich, and if you ask to take a lesson how to eat one, pray observe the mode of opening a mouth like a gentleman—wide, without gaping—and, having fixed that in your memory, attend to the difference between a civilised swallow and a barbarous bolt—There! that was a civilised swallow, and, by the law of contrast, you have already, in fair imagination, a barbarous bolt But we are rambling, and I remember we were discussing the skies of Italy in comparison with those of Scotland. Saw ever Italy such storms as Scotland sees?

Shepherd In some spat or ither, amast every day o' her life.

Tickler Yes, she does; and such storms, too, as Scotland never sees For all our volcanoes are dead, and except now and then a slight shiver about Comrie, she never had an earthquake

North. Shelley says grandly—

“As when some greater painter dips
His pencil in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse”

I forget whether the word is earthquake or thunder

Shepherd An’ it’s nae great matter

North Is there any great picture of an earthquake? or of an eclipse?

Shepherd Ye mean in iles or canvass?

North I do. I know of none—but, were there fifty, I stake my credit on the assertion, that all of them together would not do the business to imagination so perfectly as one line and a half in Milton—

“Disastrous twilight sheds, with fear of change
Perplexing monarchs”

Shepherd I’ve written as gude a line and a half as thae—but I’ve forgotten a’ my poetry, except some sangs. But keep to the pint

North Great painters will rarely seize, I think, on the throes of mother Earth, or on the agonies of father Uranus. In earthquake, she seems to be too ruefully rent—in eclipse, he seems to be too disastrously darkened—for us, their children, to desire to see one or other so painted; but poetry can sublime them both by some mighty moal, gathering up the supernatural trouble into a few words, and then by applying it illustratively to human life, magnifying both images—making them both more portentous and prodigious by their natural reaction on the imagination

Shepherd I suspect, sir, that’s verra gude. After a’, there’s naething like poetry

North And no poets like the poets of Britain. But the truth is, James, that there is no country like Britain, and that her children far excel all the rest of mankind equally in imagination and in intellect

Shepherd Are you sure o’ that, sir, and can you prove’t?

North I am sure of it, and I can prove it in one sentence, to the dissatisfaction of all the rest of mankind. What mortal man, in universality of genius, ever equalled Shakespeare?

Shepherd. That’s a poser. I defy the rest o’ mankind, leevin’ or deid, to parry that thump. You’ve knocked them a’ down, sir, wi’ ae hit on the universal jugular.

North What mortal man ever equalled Newton ?

“ God said, Let Newton be—and all was light !”

Shepherd Nane That’s a sickener on the stamack

North What mortal man ever equalled Bacon ?

Shepherd What, auld Roger ?

North No, James—Francis

Shepherd Ou ay—Fiancie !—In whattt ? Howsomever
that’s a settler on the kidneys

North What mortal man in majestic wisdom of moral imagination—that is, “ in the vision and the faculty *divine*,” ever equalled Milton ?

Shepherd The shooblumest o’ a’ poems, though a silly shepherd says sae, assuredly is *Paradise Lost* The blind bard was a seraph

North I have done ; and merely ask, where we are to look for the equals of Spenser and Wordsworth ?

Shepherd Dinna weaken your argument, su, nor shall I, or I micht ask where we are to find a Scott and a Byron—or a Burns—o!——

Tickler An Ettnck Shepherd

Shepherd Dinna indulge in personalities, Mr Tickler. I’m satisfied to be the Scottish Theocritus

(*Enter in two columns, the Ambrosial brethren, with their tails, and the usual supplies*)

North How are you, gentlemen ?

Omnes (*in all kinds of voices*). Pretty bobbish

Shepherd What kind o’ an answer’s that to make Mr North, ye neerdoweels ? And it maun be preconcerted—for wha ever heard tell o’ twa columns o’ waiters, each wi’ its ain maister at its head, without pre-concert, and in perfect unison, cryin out in tenor, treble, and base, “ Pretty bobbish ?” For shame o’ yoursels ! answer me wysslike¹—Hoo’s a wi’ ye, lads ?

Omnes (*in all kinds of voices*) All alive and kicking

[*They deposit the dishes, and deploy out of the room in gallopade, TAPPYTOORIL, to the great delight of the family, hitting his hurdies with his heels, and disappearing in a somerset*

Shepherd I’ve lang gien up wonderin at onything ; but there couldna weel be fewer than twa score Monyfaces glowered on me, as the columns deployed, some wi’ goggle and some

¹ *Wysslike*—in a becoming manner

wi' pig een—some wi' snouts and some wi' snubs—and think you yon black-a-vised man wi' the white teeth could be a blackamoor?

North The truth is, my dear James, that thousands of strangers in Edinburgh—many of them from foreign countries—are perennially dying to see the Ettrick Shepherd in all his glory at a Noctes, and I lately discovered, by the merest accident, that Ambrose, out of the purest humanity—for you know he is above all selfish motives—has been in the practice—since we resumed our sittings—to admit as many of the more distinguished as the parlour can prudently hold, on account of the flooring, into his Tail, and into the Tail, too, of Mon Cadet. The black-a-vised gentleman is, as you conjectured, a blackamoor. The Duke of Lemonade—fresh from St Domingo.

Shepherd And the Tawney?

North That was the Marquess of Marmalade, the duke's eldest son, by a French countess, who survived the Great Massacre, and was the beauty of Port-au-Prince.

Shepherd I howp Mr Awmrose 'ill be kind to the Duke and Marquess in the bar, and no let them want for onything reasonable in the way o' drink. Noo, sirs, dinna distrack my attention frae the boord, for it requires as meikle thoct to play a supper o' this complicated character as a game at chess. You twa are at liberty to speak to ane anither, but no to me, and mind that ye converse in a laigh,¹ or at least moderate key, that ye dinna wax warm and smite the table or your thees, and, aboon a' things else, that ye flee na up in ane anither's faces in a rage, and gie ane anither the lee. Be temperate, for I canna help fearin the kintra's in a predicament Thir² are prime.

North You may perhaps remember, Mr Hogg, that at last Noctes, in reply to a question of yours—If I thought there would be any serious disturbance in the country on account of the dissolution of the Ministry? I said, that I thought there would be a great deal of ludicrous disturbance, and that the people would experience so many difficulties in preserving a grave countenance, that they would very soon desist from the attempt, and find relief in general laughter.

Shepherd. I'm no hearkenin, and your words in my lugs

¹ *Laigh*—low

² *Thir*—these.

seem to follow ane anither wi' that kind o' connection that might be expectit amang written slips o' paper read, as they cam to haun, out o' a hat

North Has it not been even so, Tickler? I see "in the *Sun* a mighty angel stand," waving a broadsword all over Scotland

Tickler On such occasions the London papers, in the adverse faction, always tell the people of England to look at Us We are always in a flame of patriotism—the conflagration spreads over the country like a thousand fires in the season of heather-burning, when every hill has its beacon

North And in the smoke the stars are stifled like bees in brimstone, and fall hissing into the lochs

Tickler I contemplated the meeting in the Grassmarket¹ from one of the eyes of the White Hart, and felt ashamed of Auld Reekie In that vast area I have seen fifty thousand people, all gazing intently on one man, who was making them a speech "Ladies and gentlemen," said the orator, with hands impressively folded across his breast, "on rising to address you on this occasion, I feel it to be a duty incumbent on me to deviate from the usual practice of my predecessors in the chan, and to declare, with a voice that will be heard all over Scotland, that so far from charging the fair sex with having been the cause of my downfall—which is now near at hand—for I am about to relinquish the situation which I have for a good many years held in this city—I have ever found them the best of friends—and that had I taken their advice earlier in my career, although my life might not have been one of such adventure—and, without presumption, I may even say, achievement—nor my death witnessed by so numerous and highly respectable an assemblage of my fellow-citizens—(and here he bowed all round)—I might on the whole have been a happier man With my last words, therefore, I beg the ladies to accept the assurance of my sincerest gratitude, highest respect, and warmest affection " And so saying, he dropped the handkerchief, and in air danced the usual solo

Shepherd Wasna the rubber a sodger?

Tickler When I thought of that orator and that audience,

¹ "At Edinburgh, on the 21st November 1834, there was a great meeting (of Reformers) in the Grassmarket The numbers have been estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 The Lord Provost took the chair Sir T D Lauder, Mr Wemyss, Mr R W Jameson, Mr J Baird, Sir James Gibson-Craig, and Balne M'Laren, moved and seconded the resolutions"—*Spectator*, 1834, p 1132

and the sublime sympathy that stilled the vast assemblage while he spoke—and then looked at the pitiful crew standing on the shabby scaffold, all of them like criminals guilty of no particular crime, but somehow or other invested with the mean air of servants out of livery and out of place—I could not but very painfully feel the disheartening and humiliating contrast; nor was my shame for the degeneracy of my countrymen not exacerbated by the miserable and wretched speeches emitted in voices that alternately played cheep¹ and peep¹ or sputtered out in syllables that seemed composed of slaver, and left most of their fluency on the waistcoats of the delirious idiot drivelling about Claverhouse and Bothwell-bridge.

North Why, he is then crack orator

Tickler The mob near the scaffold was very far indeed from resembling the swell-mob. It looked like the last relics of a meal-mob, that had scattered on the streets what it should have put in its stomach—or rather like a general meeting of your friends the old clothesmen.

North. My friends the old clothesmen—I beg you to be civil.

Tickler. You know you always knock them down simply for popping the question.¹ But they were far from being enthusiastic.

North You seldom find united in one and the same individual the extremes of enthusiasm and hunger.

Tickler I did not say they all looked hungry—though I do not doubt many of them were so—but they almost all looked as if they had been drunk the night before, and kept spitting till they stood in a puddle of phlegm. 'Twas rather a raw day, and the afternoon of a raw day towards the end of November, in the Grassmarket, is not favourable to noses. The cheekery got sallower and sallower as the light declined, and the mob began to snifter, and wipe its nose on its sleeve—dangerous symptoms of anger and disgust. It then began to swear and to cut jokes, and only wanted spirit for a row. “Spunks—spunks—spunks—who will buy my spunks?”—cried an errant voice with a beseeching earnestness, that wershified the insipidity of the patriot at that moment advising his Majesty to

¹ It is reported that the Professor once read a salutary lesson to these pests of the Edinburgh streets, by *flooring* on the spot one of their number who had been particularly pertinacious in his inquiries after the Professor's cast-off habiliments.

look to his crown, and Jock's appeal to the sympathy of the shiverers excited an abortive guffaw.

Shepherd Wha leuch?

Tickler The meanest of mankind are yet susceptible of shame, and from the outskirts of the mob I saw slinkings away into closes, and heard sulky proposals, such as "Come awa, Jamie—for I never heard sic haverseis, come awa, and let's join for a dram "

Shepherd Wi' a' my heart Your health, sir

Tickler There had not at the thickest been more than a couple of thousand near the scaffold, and as the mob thinned, and you could see through "its looped and windowed jaggedness," you could not help admiring how the lowest rabble in Scotland contrive to have such fair skins

North Cutaneous diseases are now chiefly confined to England

Tickler True, I seldom go there now for fear of catching the itch.

North 'Tis a retribution on them for all their wit on the Scotch fiddle

Tickler Had these poor fellows attended to their own business instead of the affairs of the state, they might all, with the regular wages going, have clad themselves decently on week-days, and had a Sunday suit, whereas, you never saw out of Ireland such apologies for breeches, and one radical at a distance I mistook for a Highlandman, whose imagined kilt of the Macgregor tartan, on somewhat nearer inspection appeared in its true colours—those of a dirty shirt.

Shepherd I hae been tryin a' I could no to hear you—but I hae been obliged, whether I would or no, to follow the threid o' your discourse, like a speeder waverin apparently agan' his wull in the wund——

North. On a line of his own spinning, James, but, Shepherd, you are like the fly, unwittingly caught in the spider's web.

Shepherd I dinna like to hear you abusin puir folk

North. Come, come, James—much as I esteem you, I shall not suffer you to utter such stuff.

Shepherd Weel, weel, then—I eat in my words

North I love the people of Scotland, James, and they

know it. A nobler race never toiled for bread. Abuse the poor, indeed!—No—

"An honest man's the noblest work of God"—

And Scotland is full of them—of men in low degree, on whose hearts nature has set her own badge of highest merit, that to my eyes shines brighter than any silver star. The commonalty of Scotland has produced many of her greatest geniuses and most heroic patriots—and will continue to produce them, but independently of such produce rich and rare, I love the people for the sake of the virtues of their own condition, on which the country, equally in time of peace and of war, for her happiness and her safety mainly relies. And now that the political privileges of the people have been extended—though to such extension I was adverse, and gave reasons for my opposition which never yet have been refuted—so far from finding fault with their exercise of those privileges, I would despise them now whom I have heretofore admired, were they not to value them highly, and to consider every case in which they think themselves called to use their rights, as a case of conscience.

Shepherd Soun' doctrine that—and high sentiment too—just like yersel!

North Nay, I shall always make great allowance for them in times of excitement; and the moment you hear me call them mob or rabble, get me cognosed, and confined, and let the Lodge be let

Shepherd I should in that case hae nae objections to sit in't rent-free, provided the trustees would only pay the taxes, and the wages o' the gardener for keepin up the place, and the gravel-walks tidy—for o' a' things on the yerth I do maist detest and abhor chicken-weed and siclike trailin trash chokin up the boxwood and ither odorous plants, sae that you micht maw the avenue wi' a scythe, and put up into cocks a kind o' coorse product, atween hay and strae and rashes, that sturks in wunter wad eat rather than starve

North. But no friends, James, of the people are they who collect such ragamuffin congregations of the dregs of the lowest canaille as that which disgraced the Grassmarket, and libel the lower orders by addressing the insignificant assortment of small gangs, as if they represented the worth and intelligence, and industry, and patriotism of the Working

Classes Why, Tickler tells me that the few scores belonging to that excellent order stood aloof in knots with their aprons on, for a short while regarding the proceedings with indifference or contempt, and then walking away, with a laugh or a frown, to their afternoon's work. It is a stupid mistake, and shows utter ignorance of their characters, to believe that the respectable mechanics of Edinburgh like to see magistrates and gentlemen descending to a level on which they themselves would scorn to stand. They think and say—I have heard more than one of them say so—that they wonder how their superiors in station can submit to such degradation as they themselves, humble men as they are, would spurn, and are surprised how they are permitted to do so by their wives.

Shepherd The wives o' the workin' classes, I ken, aye set their faces against their husbands attendin' sic ruff-raffery affairs, for in nae ither class o' society hae honest men's wives mair becoming pride, and in amang every woman's breast there is a natural repugnance to a' pursuits—except it be an occasional ploy—that tak her man frae his wark or his fireside—and especially to sic as embitter and exasperate his temper, which politics, as they're ca'd, are certain sure to do, and to mak him a domestic tyrant at last.

North What cruel wickedness is involved in these two words—Domestic Tyrant!

Shepherd The chiel, frae abusin' the misgovernment o' the kintra, and the misdirection o' public affairs, and a' things whatsoever in the wide warld—the haill system in short, sir, o' our foreign and domestic policy—acquires a habit o' fault-findin' that he applies to the mismanagement o' the hame department within his ain door- cheeks—and the neighbours hear him flyin' on the gudewife like a tinkler, till at last he tak's to the harlin' o' her along the flure by the hair o' the heid—and some nicht the poleish¹ enter at the cry o' murder, and carry the Radical Reformer to the shells².

North. Strang—strang—strang—James

Shepherd Mind ye, sirs, I'm no sayin' this is the common character o' Radical Reformers amang mechanics. It is an extreme case—the cry of murder. For a woman will thole a hantle o' ill-usage afore she breaks out either in fury or fear at her husband, rememberin' the days o' their youth. But

¹ *Poleish*—police

² *Shells*—cells

the peace o' the fireside may be sair disturbit without things comin till that extremity, and I mainteen it's no in the natur o' things that ony hard-workin, contented, decent, douce, domestic chiel wi' a wife, and of coorse weans, can lang busy himsel wi' corieckin the abuses o' church and state, without suner than he suspects becomin rather idlish, gey sour, no just sae ceevil in his manner as he used to be, upsettin, and proud o' being the cock o' the company whare ilka bit bantam maun hae its craw—instead o' happy in bein' the cock o' his ain roost, chucklin by the saft side o' his ain chucklin hen, as bonny as if she were yet a yeacock, though she has been aften clackin, and has bred up chickens that are some o' them dom for themsels, and the rest cheerfully runnin about and pickin crumbs frae the floor

North Tickler, how pleasantly he illustrates his political and economical views!

Shepherd Safe us! what's become o' a' the oysters!—You hae aye been a great freen, sir, o' the educatin o' the People.

North Always. I shall give my support to no Ministry that does not sturve with all its might and main to effect that object. The late Ministry deserved praise for what they did, and we shall show ourselves a strange nation indeed if we grudge any grant of the public monies, however magnificent, to be employed in spreading and establishing knowledge in the land

Shepherd Wasna't twuntty thousand pounds?

North And too little. What if it were a hundred thousand? The mind of the people would repay it—in hard cash—a thousandfold. Even as a Utilitarian, I say—at any cost—let our twenty-four millions have education

Shepherd. That's a man.

North. But let us know what we are about—and what we are to expect—and what are the possibilities of education. I am willing to believe that a constant progress is making towards truth, and that this must be for happiness, but any one who looks at the world and its history may satisfy himself that for some reason or another this truth was not intended to come all at once. Either in the human understanding, or the positive state of the human will, there is some ground wherefore this should not be. It is not possible, then, nor meant to push mankind forwards at once into the possession of the inherit-

ance There are degrees, and stages ; and seeing this, a wise man is patient and temperate.

Shepherd Like yoursel

North Many men fall into this error, James, by a miscalculating impatience to bring on at once the reign of truth—that they foolishly imagine that small portions of truth communicated, which it is in their power to communicate, are the reign of truth brought on earth !

Shepherd Coofs !

North The truth which is in their power, is that which regards definite relations—as mathematics, and the science of matter Their hasty and enthusiastic imagination seizes on parcels of this truth, and upon plans for communicating them ; and to judge from their manner of speaking, it foresees consequences of a magnitude and excellence, conceivable only if all truth were to have possession of the human heart.

Shepherd You're gettin rather beyond my depth—yet by drappin my fit I feel grund, only, tak tent you dinna droon me in some plum¹

North In judging the past, James, we are not to condemn errors, simply because they were errors They were, many of them, the necessary guidance of man !

Shepherd Alas ! for purr man, if he had had nae sic Christianity even as the Roman Catholic religion afforded him in the dark ages.

North Alas ! for him indeed, my dear Shepherd Neither are we to judge the total effect of the error by the effect of the excess of that error.

Shepherd Eh ?

North Not, for instance, to judge the total effect of monastic orders by the worst pictures of sloth and vice which monasteries have afforded—not the total effect of Aristotle's *Dialectics*, if erroneous, or erroneously used, by the most frivolous and vain of the school-subtilties—not the effect of the Roman Catholic religion at a Spanish or English *auto-da-fé*²

Shepherd I canna but agree wi' you —But look at Tickler (*yawning*), isna he sleepin ?

North Our business, my dear pastor, is not to hunt error

¹ *Plum*—a perpendicular fall

² This is a repetition, no doubt inadvertent, of a remark made by Tickler in vol. III., p. 209

out of the world, but to invite and induce truth. It is a work not of enmity, but of love, and, with all my admiration of Lord Brougham, I cannot think his temper and method as a moral teacher so good as those of Socrates.

Shepherd You'll forgie me, sir—but I never can help suspectin that a man's getting a wee dullish or sae—even if that man should happen to be yoursel—when I experience a growin diffeeculty in keepin up my lids. What think you noo, sir, o' the prospects o' the Government?

North The same I thought of them at last Noctes. Sir Robert Peel had not then arrived from Rome,¹ but I knew he would be Premier—Wellington Foreign Secretary—and Lyndhurst Chancellor—and I said that the strongest Ministry would be formed the country had seen since the time of Pitt. I added there would be a dissolution, and that the Government would have many formidable difficulties to encounter and overcome in the new Parliament.

Shepherd Sagawcious.

North I heard a gentleman, who, I presume, has studied politics, and declares that he belongs to the *juste milieu*, prophesy—that was his word—that in two months the King would, much against his will, send for Lord Stanley, and request him to form a Ministry, and I wish Gurney to record the prophesy, that this philosopher of the golden mean may enjoy through life the halo that will glorify his brows ever after its fulfilment.

Shepherd Wha was't? And what said ye till the man o' mediocrity?

North I never mention the names of private persons at a Noctes, and I said nothing to him, for I make it a rule never to disturb any friend's self-complacency, so long as his remarks are innocent.

Shepherd. And that, sir, was indeed as innocent a remark as ever was hisped by a babby about a change o' kittens.

North. The greater and indeed the lesser prophets were inspired direct from heaven—and I do not believe that my worthy friend, who is such an enemy to extremes, thought of

¹ On the dissolution of the Melbourne Ministry, in November 1834, Sir Robert Peel was summoned from Rome, where he was then residing, for the purpose of forming a new Administration. He continued at the head of the Government until May 1835, when a Whig Ministry, with Lord Melbourne as Premier, again came into office.

claiming Elijah's mantle, or that he imagined he had had communion with the spirit

"That touch'd Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire"

To another class of prophetic personages, called seers, he could not well suppose he belonged, as they are always Highlanders. But he was born of Lowland parents in the Luckenbooths—so he cannot have the second-sight—nor to his eyes "coming events cast their shadows before." Milton, again, speaks of the sages whose

' Old experience doth attain
To something like prophetic strain,"

but my friend is not forty, and his experience has been circumscribed within a somewhat narrow circle. He could not, therefore, have been in Milton's eye.

Shepherd He maun o' necessity, then, belong till that class o' prophets that are ca'd simple conjecturers—because they're nae conjurers. He'll hae just knowledge aneuch to ken frae the newspapers that Lord Stanley didna quite like the noo to join Ministers, and that he has been praised for hangin back by the Whiggamores, though, between you and me, sir, he's nae favourite noo wi' them, and like to be less sae afore seed-time. And as nae man o' mediocrity wad ever dream o' Durham's being Premier, the simple conjecturer couldna weel help prophesying—sae he was determined to prophesy—that Stanley would be the man.

North. I believe you have hit it, James. But was not two months too short a term?

Shepherd Ratherly—But the simple conjecturer, though nae conjurer, had seen in the papers that the new Ministry would be refused the supplies by the new House—and takin that for gospel, he fixed his time, and I only wonder he alloo'd Sir Robert to be Premier aboon sax weeks. But what think ye, sir?

North I think that nothing could be more amusing than the serious view taken by part of the press of the temporary dictatorship of the Duke of Wellington. The "wearfu' woman" of the *Morning Chronicle* for three weeks, without one moment's intermission, kept up a mumbling and maundering vituperation of the Duke, whom for lengthiness she classically called Dictator, for having put all the seals of office, in a bunch, into his pocket, and being resolved to keep them there as long as he chose, to the indignation, disgust, and horror of the entire

British nation, who, she said, at such an unconstitutional spectacle, rose up as one man. As one man, however, it appeared, that the entire British nation almost immediately sat down again—much to the “wearifu’ woman’s” exasperation, who insisted still more vociferously that the entire British nation should once more get on its legs.¹

Shepherd She might hae mummled till she was black i’ the face

North The best-natured old woman in the world would lose her temper, James, if nobody were to listen to her, or even so much as to pretend not to see her, but if everybody were to walk by, as if in the still of the evening silence accompanied their steps. The “wearifu’ woman” was irritated even to madness by such usage. Like an aged clergyman of our acquaintance—now, alas! no more—who, in a brain fever, preached in his bed—supported by pillows, and supposing himself in a succession of pulpits—the same sermon twenty-seven times in twenty-seven hours—each time fondly believing it to be a different discourse,—so snoozed away—column after column of the same eternal lamentation—for she seemed at last more in sorrow than in anger, though much in both—the “wearifu’ woman” of the *Chronicle* of the rosy-fingered Morn. Incredible as it may be held—from extracts of her distraction cruelly published in the *Sun*—in her own broadsheet they were only printed—there is but too good reason to fear that she thinks she is but entering on her career; and if such steps are not taken as humanity suggests, she may keep at it well on into the ensuing year!

¹ “It is a fact that, during the three weeks which elapsed between the dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry and the arrival of Sir Robert Peel from Italy to form another, the entire duties of the Executive Government were performed by the Duke of Wellington, without any apparent deficiency in, or detriment to, the public service. The Whig newspapers were indignant—as became them, being partisans—at this ‘Dictatorship,’ but the people did not trouble themselves about it, being rather pleased than otherwise at the efficiency of ‘The Duke,’ who had recovered the popularity he lost in 1830-33. It is proper to mention, as the matter has been misrepresented and exaggerated, that in June 1831, when the Duke ‘made a fortress of Apsley House’ (as has been gravely writ in history), all he actually did was to put up *jalouses*, or outer window-blinds, such as are common to most houses in the principal cities of Europe and America, but had not then been much introduced into England. They are generally made of wood, whereas those at Apsley House were manufactured of iron, which had the advantage of durability, and were probably musket-proof when closed.”—*American Editor*

Shepherd The wonder's no in the words; for memoir—though it never survive the ither faculties—and here it appears they are a' dead—can continue to repeat it by rote to the very last—as I ascertained in the case o' an auld parrot, that after a brain-fizzer becam a sort o' idiwut. As for teachin him a new word—if it had been but a single syllable—you might as weel hae tried to teach a stuffed specimen the unknown tongue. You may judge o' his imbecility frae ae fact, that he had forgotten the way to eat. Yet, like your freen the minister, sir, and the “wearfu' woman,” he keptit a command o' his vocabulary to the last, and I daurna tell you the words that fell out frae atween his big tongue and his dry pallet the verra minute afore he expired—but they were fearsome!—and the only excuse for the cretur was, that he had picked them up at sea. But what think ye o' the prospects o' the new Government?

North Sir Robert's address to his constituents is all that the nation could desire—and the policy announced in it may be supported, without either sacrifice or compromise of a single principle, by all Conservatives.

Shepherd That's aneuch for me. You've said it, and whatever you say is richt.

North. Oh, shame to the selfishness—the pelf rather than the power-craving selfishness—that instigates needy or greedy knaves to be such fools as to say, that no statesman that opposed the bill of Parliamentary Reform should ever be suffered to take part in the government of the affairs of the nation!

Shepherd Hoots, toots! you're fechtin the wund. That never was said, sir?

North. Yes, James—and it will be acted on by thousands. Many of the Whig Candidates have already, in addresses to their Constituents, called on them to choose representatives according to that creed. For any baseness, however bare-faced and brazen-faced, we must have been long prepared, in the degenerate Whigs of Scotland. But not till I see that opinion acted on by the Whigs of England, many of whom seem yet to possess many of the political virtues of their forefathers, who were illustrious patriots in their day, shall I believe that Whig is now indeed a word for all that is most despicable and hateful in the heart of man. If this be indeed now a Whig

Principle—there is another word—of the same number of letters—“letters four do form its name”—the name not of a principle, but of a place—to which I devoutly trust all Whigs will in good time be sent, there to form his Majesty's Opposition

Shepherd What place is that? It canna be Coventry—for that's a dissyllable Ou ay! Ou ay! Ou ay! I hae ye noo, sir Wi' a' my heart.

North. Sir Robert Peel, in a few calm words sets this principle in its true light “The King, in a crisis of great difficulty, required my services The question I had to decide was this. Shall I obey the call, or shall I shrink from the responsibility, alleging as the reason that I consider myself, in consequence of the Reform Bill, as labouring under a sort of moral disqualification which must preclude me and all who think with me, both now and for ever, from entering into the official service of the Crown? Would it, I ask, be becoming in any public man to act upon such a principle? Was it fit that I should assume that either the object or the effect of the Reform Bill has been to preclude all hope of a successful appeal to the good sense and calm judgment of the people, and so to fetter the prerogative of the Crown, that the King has no free choice among his subjects, but must select his Ministers from one section, and one section only, of public men?”

Shepherd Hoo sensible—hoo dignified—hoo true!

North Faction will cling with desperate tenacity to the objection to any Conservative government, thus disposed of in a few simple words But we must cut off its paws. They who now urge it know of a surety that the measures of the new Ministry will be of the most enlightened and liberal kind. Ay—the epithet liberal—so long misused and abused—will recover its rightful meaning, and that meaning be illustrated by a policy that on foundations of law and order shall establish peace.

Shepherd There has been nae peace in men's minds lately, sir, and Earl Grey himsel spak wi' mair than seriousness o' the pressure frae without. What is't?

North. It was the pressure of some hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, savagely seeking to squeeze the life out of the government, that they might usurp the rule of the state. These were the very millions to whom the government had

given power. I speak not now of the Reform Bill—though the evils it has perpetuated stand before my eyes in all their magnitude—but of the encouragement directly afforded by the whole spirit—and a truckling spirit it was—of their 'haviour to them who soon became their inveterate and their victorious enemies. The Radicals destroyed the Melbourne Ministry. I say so on the authority of Lord Melbourne.

Shepherd Eh me! Is that possible? On the authority, sir, o' Lord Melbourne!

North. Yes. What care I—what cares any man of common sense—for such explanations as the late Ministry may choose to give the country—and I do not believe one of them, unless it be Littleton, would speak what he did not think the truth—of the circumstances attending their dismissal?

Shepherd No a button.

North The causes are patent to the whole world. The "pressure from without" had produced a great difficulty of breathing, and sadly affected their speech. Nay, there was a manifest pressure on the brain, the patient looked at once apoplectic and paralytic—black-blue in the face, while the power of one side of the body at least was gone! How could it be expected that such a ministry were to carry on the government of a great country?

Shepherd They stoitered¹ again' the kirk.

North Has not Lord Melbourne told the country, in his answer to the Derby address, that the chief embarrassments of the Ministers were occasioned by the wild outcry that had been yelled against the Church? And how ought Ministers to have dealt with such dangerous enemies? Put them down by union among themselves, and by an open determination to guard our sacred establishments from the touch even of the little finger of any leader or follower of that impious crew. Instead of that, they parleyed with the enemy, and seemed sorry that they could not make all the concessions he demanded, while among themselves was one certainly—perhaps more than one—who, though he was "not prepared to say that there should be no alliance between church and state"—nay, though he was prepared to say, after much apparent hesitation, or at least delay, that the alliance should be preserved—had frequently said that he was ready to rob the

¹ *Stoitered*—staggered

church,—for that the alienation of her property to secular purposes is robbery I shall not think it at all presumptuous in me to affirm, in spite of the dictum to the contrary of my Lord John Russell.

Shepherd And think ye, sir, there has been a wide and deep reaction? For unless it has been sae, it'll do nae gude

North Reaction of what on what? Millions of people anticipated from the Reform Bill peace—order—industry—contentment—and above all, increased attachment to all our institutions—and a clearer conviction and deeper feeling of the sanctity of property, guarded as it then would be by equal laws, and by measures sanctioned by the true representatives of the people

Shepherd And hae they begun to change their opinions?

North Ay, many is the number of those who have done so; but I shall not insist on that, for the Reform Bill is the law of the land. But some millions of those many millions now see that, whether to be laud at the door of the Bill or not, society is now threatened by evils which, three years ago, they would have smiled in your face had you hinted at, and I did more than hint at them—I described them in colours only less dark than the truth; and my trust is, that a great majority of the people of England, seeing many things in a very different light now, will support the Conservative Government of which Sir Robert Peel is head

Shepherd. I ca' that moderation.

North And when heard you, or any man, anything but moderation from my lips? I cannot doubt that the good sense and good feeling of the country will prevail, and that it will be found to be out of the power of faction to act, to any wide extent, on a principle of such unutterable baseness as that the Government must be opposed, however excellent its measures, and with a fury proportioned to their excellence. That many elections will be carried in a spirit of pure hatred of Conservatism I believe; but in the House the Destructives will be made to quail; and England, expecting that every man will do his duty there, who loves her institutions, will speak with another voice, should any great number of the representatives of the people there dare to vote against measures they have always approved, merely because they are the measures of Government.

Shepherd. There assuredly will be a reaction again' ony party that lang ack sae—were it but on accoont o' the impudence o' sic behaviour. I howp Tickler's no gaun till rat, but this obstinate somnolency is suspicious, and haena ye been observin that there has been little or nae snore? When a man sleeps in company without snorin, there's reason to think his mind may be takin tent o' things drapt in conversation, and that he may use what he hears anither day. (*Burns paper below TICKLER's nose*) Gif he be awake, he maun be simulatin, and o' strang resolution. But he is true as steel to the back-bone. (*Smacks TICKLER with both hands on the back, and then shakes him with all his might by the shoulders*) Fire! Fire! Fire!

Tickler (starting up, and staring wildly around) Water! Water! Water!

Shepherd. Whusky! Whusky! Whusky!

(*Enter AMBROSE*)

North. Is Peter in the house, Mr Ambrose? Give me your arm

Ambrose Ay—ay—sir

[*Exeunt omnes*]

XXXIX.

(FEBRUARY 1835)

*Scene,—Penetralia of the Lodge Time,—Ae wee short hour
ayont the T'wal.*

NORTH and SHEPHERD.

Shepherd. It wasna safe in you, sir, to gie a' your domestics the play for a haill month in hairst, and to leeve incog a' alane by your single sel, in this Sanctum, like the last remaining wasp in its nest, at the close o' the hummin season,—for what if you had been taken ill wi' some sort o' paralysis in your limbs, and been unable to ring the alarm-bell for succour? Dinna ye see that you micht hae expired for want o' nourishment, without the neibourhood ha'in had ony suspicion that a great licht was extinguished, and that you micht hae been fund sittin in your chair, no a corp in claes, but a skeleton? You should really, sir, hae mair consideration, and no expose your freens to the risk o' sic a shock. Wull you promise?

North. You forget, James, that the milk-lassie called every morning, and eke the baker's boy—except, indeed, during the week I subsisted on ship-biscuit and fruitage

Shepherd You auld anchorite!

North. Such occasional abstraction, my dear James, I feel to be essential to my moral and intellectual wellbeing I cannot do now without some utter solitude.

Shepherd. But folk 'ill begin to think you crazy—and I'm no sure if they wad be far wrang

North At mytime of life, James, it matters not much whether I be crazy or not. Indeed one so seldom sees a man of my age who is not a little so, that I should not wish to be singular—though, I confess that I have a strong repugnance to the

idea of dotage. Come now, be frank with your old friend, and tell me, if the oil in the lamp be low, or if the lamp itself but want trimming?

Shepherd Neither. But the lamp's o' a curious construction—a self-feedin, self-timmin lamp—and, sune aneuch, at times in the gloom it gies but a glimmer—sae that a stranger micht imagine that the licht was on its last legs—but would sune start to see the room on a sudden bricht as day, as if the window-shutters had been opened by an invisible hand, and let in a' the heavens

North I never desire to be brilliant.

Shepherd Nor does the Day

North Nor the Night

Shepherd There lies the charm o' their beauty, sun, just as yours There's nae ostentation either in the sun or in the moon, or in the stars, or in Christopher North

North Ah! you quiz!

Shepherd There's the sun Hoo often does he keep out o' sicht through the greatest part even o' a lang simmer day! True, ye aye ken, withouten ony science, whereabouts he is in the sky, for that face o' his canna be sae entirely hidden that our een dinna hear it silently speak

North A mixed image, James—a——

Shepherd. Soft, sweet, laigh murmur, as it were, o' licht I'm alludin, the noo, to the sun far ben in heaven on a serene day—when, if you could suppose a human ee openin for the first time on natur, the human bein' would think the air was the sun o' which he had read in the Bible, and perhaps imagine that St Mary's Loch was what was ca'd licht! Or possibly he micht include in his idea the greenness o' the hills, out or in the water, but whatever he thocht or felt, we canna dout that he would be happy as a seraph, and utter a thanksgiving to the Invisible

North. My dear Shepherd, I forget and forgive your banter in the beauty of such images—so purely Scottish

Shepherd Whare's the sun in a thunner-storm? You micht absolutely believe he was afraid o' bein' struck by the lightning.

North That's an original thought, if ever there was one. Ha! ha! ha! James.

Shepherd Wha the deevil ever heard a man afore lauchin at the shooblume?

North Why, that's another! I must begin to look serious
Shepherd Knawin, like a great chemist as he is, that water's
 a non-conductor, and naturally abhorred by the electric fluid—
 when the tempest's at its licht, and threatens to tak the sky
 by storm——

North That is the thind

Shepherd ——and to escalate the verra citadel into which
 he has retired——

North Fourth

Shepherd ——the sun commands the clouds to become rain
 and droon the lichtnin '——

North Fifth

Shepherd ——And then sallyin fiae the dungeon-vaults o'
 that celestial stronghold, he shows his unharmed heid a' glit-
 terin wi' golden hair, mair beautifu' than an angel's, while
 earth lauchs back to heaven, and from all her groves hymneth
 the Lord of Light and Love in choirs of gratulation that glad-
 den the blue lift and the green hills wi' holy echoes!

North The half-dozen.

Shepherd O' whattt!

North. Of original ideas.

Shepherd Na—you're turnin the tables on me noo, sir.

North Well—well—let it be so

*[By his thumb on the rim NORTH makes revolve the Circular,
 so that he and the SHEPHERD exchange jugs]*

Shepherd I ca' that selfish. A drap could weish dregs at
 the bottom o' yours, and mine fu to the brim o' het, strang,
 stangin toddy! But ae gude turn deserves anither (*Imitates*
NORTH in his management of the orrery, and restores the planetary
system into its former position in space)—Is that you, my bonny
 jug! Let me kiss your hinny mou! That's a kind cietur!

North. Then the moon, James?

Shepherd Why, sir, she aften comes out o' her bower when
 the sun is shinin, fiae pue modesty and bashfulness, that
 nane may see her takin a walk, happy to be eclipsed into ob-
 scurity by that omnipotent licht.

North Seven

Shepherd In that resemblin yoursel, sir, wha are fond o'
 my society in a' its splendour, that, like the Leddy Moon
 in presence o' the Lordly Sun, you may escape notice in
 your ain quate and cosy nyuck, contented wi' your ain some-

what pallid face, while the general gaze is concentrate on mine glowin wi' man roseate colours

North Eight

Shepherd And haena ye seen her on a clear blue nicht, when she couldna help rejoice in her beauty, and there could be nae use in denyin that she knew hoo exceedin fair she was, Mother o' Pearl o' the Firmament——

North Nine

Shepherd Haena ye seen her then acceleratin her pace to meet the laggin clouds, and divin until the heart o' the first mass she met, carin naething for the disappointment o' the shepheids sprinkled ower the hills, sae that she enjoy for a while her beloved retuement, like a princess shunnin a people's gaze, and layin hersel down on a bed wi' white curtains and white sheets, but no half sae white as her ain lovely limbs, for they are o' lilies—and what whiteness is like that o' lilies, whether they grow in the garden, or in the loch?

North Ten

Shepherd And yet she's no aye sae blate, for haena you and me aften seen her shinin in the sky, mair like the sun than the moon, brichtenin and brichtenin while we continued to gaze, as if she were resolved in her queenly heart to domineer—I had amast said to tyrannise—in the divine power o' her beauty ower all upward eyes,—outfacing her worshippers till they winked, if no under her lustie yet under her loveliness—and turned awa perhaps quite overcome—to relieve their hearts by a look o' the Evening Star?

North Eleven

Shepherd What's a' the ships that ever sailed the sea to her—what's a' the isles that slumber on the sea—what's a' the buds, though God kens they are beautifu', that, on the bosom o' that sea or o' thae isles, alicht and fauld up their pennons spotless as the snaw! She heeds them not—for to her the sea is but a mirror in which her heart is gladdened by the beauty o' her countenance, and that she may enjoy her gaze on hersel, she chains in saft shinin fetters the charmed world o' waves

North The dozen, by Diana!

Shepherd As for the stais—never could my heart decide whether they were fairest risin, settin, or studded, stationary sparkles, in the sky, like diamonds on the slate-roof o' a human dwellin.

North. Second Series Number One

Shepherd I'm glad to see you dinna start at the comparison For what's bonnier than the yellow glintin diamonds on the blue slate-roof o' a human dwellin—laigh though the riggin be? And what forbids that they should be likened to the starry splendour on the cope o' highest heaven?

North Nothing

Shepherd The same hand formed those in the earthen mine, that hung these on the celestial vault—and then methinks, sir, that the laigher roof, as the heath keeps narrowin and hallowin its feelings in domestic peace, is something even mair sacred—seem that God gied us sic shelter that aneath it we might sing His praise—than the far-aff roof star-spangled—the roof, as it were, o' the boundless universe For 'tis the roof o' ane's ain wee dearest warld, where everything is suitable in its significance—I had amaisht said insignificance—but ae great thocht made me change the word—for are we not immortal—though born to die!

North I have lost count, my dearest Forester, of the original and delightful ideas you have been pouring forth this last half-hour, and hope this shovel of oysters will be to your taste. Nothing, after all, like the open-stitch shovel for roasting natives.

*[Scrapes off half a hundred natives on the Shepherd's plate—
and half a hundred on his own]*

Shepherd Prime As I look on a risin star I feel the same as if listenin to a soarin laverlock—I wad think, as the star sets abunt the hill, I saw the bird drappin earthward to its nest

North Love you best, James, to gaze on them clear or in mist—in scores or in thousands?

Shepherd I seldom noo, sir, gaze on them ava It is sufficient to ken that they are there—their presence aboon is impressive on my heart, though my een be on the grund as I am trudgin hame outower the hills, or atween my yad's¹ lugs as I'm trottin alang the bridle-roads wi' a tight rein for fear he comes doun and breaks his knees—nae unusual occurrence. If they're dimmish, which they may be without bein' misty, that's nae positive sign that it will rain the morrow—but when wannish it will surely be wat, and as I never yet kent rain thrown awa in the Forest, I'm aye glad to see them wannish; for sae far frae bein' then sickly, 'tis a symptom o' health,

¹ *Yad*—jade, roadster.

and indeed diseases there are nane among the heavenly lights, nor did a single ane o' them a' ever send down to earth but a blessin on man and beast. I canna thole noo to look lang on a refulgent star—it maks me sae melancholy, but fiequently sic a ane obleeges me to see it—singlin itsel out fiae the rest as if it wished a' the warld below to admire it, and then I pause, and wi' a sigh give it a silent benediction. When they hae taen possession o' the skies in thousands—and that tens o' thousands are aften visible at ance to my naked een, I shall continue to believe in spite o' a' the astronomers that ever peepit through telescopes—'tis then that I hae nae fear to tak a lang steady look at the nocturnal heavens. A's sae cheerfu' as weel's sae serene—sae merry, I had amaist said, as weel's sae majestic—a' sae gay, sir, as weel's sae glorious—that a tempered joy diffuses itsel through a' my bein', and the man admires like a child the illuminated sky-palace o' nature.

North. The Material Universe! and is there nothing beyond? Where is the abode of Spirit? And what is Spirit?

Shepherd. O sir! surely ye are no a materialist!

North. No, indeed, James. It has been argued by materialists that we know nothing at all about what we call Spirit—but believe me, my dear friend, that we know as much of it as we do of Matter.

Shepherd. Do you say sae, sir?

North. In the first place, James, it is probable that we have generally included in the notion that may have been in our mind at any time we have been meditating on our inner being, the idea of some action proceeding, that we have not conceived of Spirit as something in a state of utter rest, but rather in motion, or with thought awake in it, or with inclination of love or aversion, or under the affection of pleasure or pain, or as exercising agency on some other being?

Shepherd. Be sae gude as to speak affirmatively, sir, if you please, and no interrogatively—for it's my desire no to teach, but to learn.

North. Well, James, that act—the idea of which I conceive has commonly been in our minds when we have spoken of Spirit—was not conceived of by us as impressed on this being at the instant by some other being, if it was motion, we did not think that the being was merely driven along by a force extraneous to itself, in which it had no participation, but

that it moved itself; if the act conceived of was agency exercised upon some other being—the Spirit exercising it was not thought of as a mere passive instrument transmitting that agency from some other being, not as a mere powerless, will-less medium of agency, but as itself operating, if it was an act of thought, we did not suppose it merely carried on in it by extraneous energy without its participation, but as proceeding by faculty of its own, if it was a movement of love, aversion, will in any kind, we still thought of it, however called forth, as proceeding from itself, if imagined in the mere passive state of impressed pleasure or pain, we considered that passion as terminating on sense of its own—in a word, as centring on itself, nay, do not rub your forehead, as if you were perplexed, for I appeal to your consciousness, is it not even so?

Shepherd Dinna ask me—but go on, sir

North Now, James, these are all ideas, I affirm, of very strong, positive, and most important realities. What, then, may that be which always appears to our minds the deficiency in our conception of Spirit—which makes the conception to our reflection appear unsatisfactory—nay, which at times makes us doubt if indeed we have it at all?

Shepherd Clear up that to my contentment, sir, and you'll mak me happy a' the rest o' the nicht.

North We say, then, that we can conceive a notion of the being of Matter, but not a notion of the being of Spirit.

Shepherd The materialists say sae.

North What conception then, I ask, have we of the being of Matter? Probably there comes before our mind the image of something extended and opaque

Shepherd Just sae

North If we make the conception a little more intense, then the conception of that property by which body is displaced or displaces is superadded?

Shepherd Just sae

North If we were to think further, quality after quality is superadded, till the idea is of some definite known substance?

Shepherd This table.

North Just so, James Or by effort of the mind we may proceed in the other direction, endeavouring to abstract the idea to the utmost, we can dismiss the idea of opacity, and

conceive matter as transparent, we can reduce the idea of extension to the most indivisible atom. In all such cases it is obvious that our conception of matter is the mere recovery to the mind of some remains of actual impression made on the sense.

Shepherd It would seem sae—just sae, sir

North The conclusion, I apprehend, must be, that the conception we think we have of the being of Matter, is a conception either of past impressions of sense, or of an apprehended power to affect the sense with impressions; but the moment we attempt to conceive of that Something having power to affect the sense—to conceive of it in any way absolutely distinct from the remembered impression of sense, we find that we are entirely unable to shape such a conception—and we acknowledge, that of the being of Matter itself, we really have no more conception than of the being of Spirit!

Shepherd That seems sound logic

North Therefore, my dear Shepherd, we cannot call it an imperfection in our conception of Spirit, that we do not conceive its mode of being, since you see we do not conceive it even of Matter.

Shepherd Conclusive.

North What we miss, then, in the conception of Spirit, is, I believe, nothing else than that shadowy image of Matter, derived from sense, which unavoidably attends upon the conception of Matter.

Shepherd Even o' a ghost.

North A good illustration. If this be true, then, all that is really deficient in our conception of Spirit is that which it could not by any possibility include, namely, the image of an impression on sense!

Shepherd. Let the materialists answer that. That's a bane for them to mummle till their jaws are sair.

North But, my dear James, I claim your ear for a few minutes more

Shepherd. You'll no be angry if I keep eatin awa at the oysters?

North Not at all. If the two conceptions of Matter and Spirit be examined in more particular comparison, it will perhaps be found, that what to our first apprehension of them makes the difference of the power of conceiving them so

indissoluble, are the two circumstances—first, of the excessive complexity of impressions—the body of impressions, if it may be called so—that we derive from the forms of material being with which we are most familiar—and, secondly, that the great qualities of its weight and impenetrability make such powerful and overcoming impressions upon those bodies from which the mind receives the materials of all its conceptions. These are circumstances in the conception of material being which must needs affect strongly the opinion of the mind which has not been practised to analyse its conceptions, but which it puts away, one by one, as it becomes familiar with the process of resolving its complex impressions into their elements

Shepherd My genius is rather synthetical than analytic, I suspect, but I'm no carin

North Now, Spirit, James, presents no such complex aggregate of impressions embodied together, and therefore does not rise as a full conception to the mind, but has to be slowly produced Thus, it appears to me that there is nothing defective in the conception of Spirit which it could possibly include All that is defective, in our knowledge of it, is, that its properties are not manifested to sense, but that is the very ground of its character, and its essential distinction from Matter, of which the sole character that we can give, is, that it is being, of which the properties are manifested to sense.

Shepherd If that's no truth, then welcome falsehood

North Spirit is conscious of itself, and that consciousness is the sole ground of our belief in its being

Shepherd. And what else would fules seek?

North Firmer than all rocks Oh! what is the whole life of the human creature but continual self-consciousness, varied in ten thousand times ten thousand ways! This Spirit, united by life to material being, sees no Spirit but itself; but it sees living bodies like its own—warm in life—springing with motion—gestures, look, voice, speech answering to its own; and it believes them to bear Spirits like itself—beings of will, love, wrath, tears

Shepherd. Dinna rin aff into description, but haud up your head, and stick to the subjeck, like a Scots thrissle, tall as a tree.

North We believe, then, in a kind of being distinct from Matter, because we cannot help it. We have no other resource, and we choose to call it Spirit. That there is power, energy, will, pleasure, pain, thought, we know; and that is all that is necessary to the conception of Spirit, except one negation—that it is not cognisable to sense. All we have now to ask ourselves is, “Is this being, that feels, wills, thinks, cognisable by sense? If so, by what sense?” If there is no account to be given, that this thinking, willing, feeling being was ever taken cognisance of by sense, it seems at least a hard assertion to say it *is* so cognisable—an assertion at least as hazardous as to say it is not.

Shepherd. Ten thousand million times mair sae.

North If you consider, then, my dearest Shepherd, what is our reasoning when we form to ourselves a belief of Spirit, it is simply this—“Here is Matter which I know by my senses. There is nothing here which appears to me like what I know in myself. My senses, which take cognisance of Matter, show me nothing of the substance which thinks, or wills, or feels. I believe, then, that there is being, which they cannot show me, in which these powers reside. I believe that I am a spirit.”

Shepherd —

“Plato, thou reasonest well”

North From the moment the child is conscious of power within himself, of thought, sense, love, desire, pain, pleasure, will, he is beginning to gather together in one the impressions, feelings, and recollections which he will one day unite in conception under the name of Spirit.

Shepherd Mysterious life o' weans!

North Ah! that deep and infinite world, which is gradually opened up within ourselves, overshadowed as it is with the beautiful imagery of this material world, which it has received into itself and cherishes! Ah! this is the domain of Spirit. When our thoughts begin to kindle, when our heart dilates, the remembrances of the works of Spirit pour in upon us. let me rather say, my Shepherd, the Sun of Spirit rises in its strength, and consumes the mist, and we walk in the joy of his light, and exult in the genial warmth of his life-glorifying beams.

Shepherd Simpler, simpler, simpler, sir.

North Oral need not be so correct as written discourse.

But I take the hint, and add, if it be asked why it is hard to us to form the conception, why we nourish it with difficulty, why our minds are so slow to reply when they are challenged to speak in this cause, it is because they are dull in their own self-consciousness

Shepherd That's a better style.

North The Spirit, which feeds the body with life, itself languishes. It has not learnt to awaken and cherish its own fires. It is only when strong conception seizes upon its powers, and swells them into strength, that it truly knows, and vividly feels itself, and rejoices, like the morn, in its own lustre.

Shepherd Eyeing the clouds as ornaments, and disposin them as fits its fancy in masses, or braids, or specks—a' alike beautifu'

North Illustrating the line in Wordsworth—

"This morning gives us promise of a glorious day"

Shepherd Weel, weel—aye quotin Wordsworth

North Oh the blind breasts of men! Because in the weakness of our nature we cannot rend ourselves enough from sense, we often seek to clothe the being of Spirit in the vain shadows of material form! But we must aspire to a constant conviction that at the verge and brink of this material nature in which we stand, there is an abyss of being, unfathomable to all our thoughts! Unknown existences incomprehensible of an infinite world! Of what mighty powers may dwell there—what wonders may be there disclosed—what mutation and revolution of being or what depths of immutable repose, we know nothing. Shut up in our finite sense, we are severed for a while, on our spot of the universe, from those boundless immortalities. How near they may be to us we know not, or in what manner they may be connected with us—around us or within us! This vast expanse of worlds, stretching into our heavens many thousand times beyond the reach of our powerfulest sight—all this may be—as a speck of darkness!

Shepherd. I wuss Dr Chaumers heard ye, sir.

North I wish he did. And may we, with our powers fed on Matter and drenched in Sense, think to solve the question of what being may be beyond? Take upon us impiously to judge whether there be a world unsearchable to us, or whether

this Matter on which we stand be all? And by the measure of our Sense circumscribe all the possibilities of creation, while we pretend to believe in the Almighty? If where we cannot know, we must yet needs choose our belief, oh! let us choose with better hope that belief which more humbles ourselves; and in bowed down and fearful awe, not in presumptuous intelligence, look forth from the stillness of our souls into the silence of unknown Being!

Shepherd I may weel be mute, sir Sit nearer me, sir, and gie me your haun—and lay't on my shouter, if you're no quite dune

North I would fain speak to the youth of my native land, James——

Shepherd And dinna they a' read the Noctes?

North ——and ask them——when the kindling imagination blends itself with Intellectual Thought——when the awakened, ardent, aspiring intelligence begins in the joy of young desire to lift itself in high conception to the stately minds that have lived upon the earth——when it begins to feel the pride of hope and power, to glow with conscious energy, to create thoughts of its own of the destinies of that race to which it rejoices to belong——do not then, I ask them, all the words which the mighty of old have dropped from their kindling lips concerning the Emanation of the Eternal Mind, which dwells in a form of dust, fall like sparks, setting the hope of immortality in a blaze——

“The sudden blaze
Far round illumines *heaven*?”

If, while engaged in the many speculations in which our studious youth have been involved, they suffer themselves to be dragged for a time from that primal belief, do they not find a weight of darkness and perplexity come over them, which they will strive in vain to shake off?—But as soon as they reawaken to the light of their first conviction, that heavy dream will be gone “I can give no account”—such a one might say—“nor record of this conviction I drew it from no dictate of reason But it has grown upon me through all the years of my existence I cannot collect together the arguments on which I believe, but they are for ever rising round me anew, and in new power, every moment I draw my breath. At every step I take of inquiry into my own being, they burst

upon me in different unexpected forms. If I have leaned to the side of the material philosophy, everything that I understood before was darkened—my clearest way was perplexed I believed at first, because the desire of my soul cleaved to the thought of its lofty original. I believe now, because the doctrine is a light to me in the difficulties of science—a clue in labyrinths otherwise inextricable.”

[Knocking at the front door and ringing of the front-door bell, as if a section of guardians of the night were warning the family of fire, or a dozen devils, on their way back to Pandemonium, were wreaking their spite on Christopher's supposed slumbers]

Shepherd Whattt ca' ye thattt?

North (musing) I should not wonder were that Tickler.

Shepherd Then he maun be in full tail as weel's figg, or else a Breearious (*Uproar rather increases*) They're surely usin sledge-hammers¹ or are they but ca'in awa wi' their cuddie-heels?² We ocht to be gratefu', howsoever, that they've settled the bell. The wire-rope's brak.

North (gravely) I shall sue Southside for damages.

Shepherd Think ye, sir, they'll burst the door?

North (smiling contemptuously) Not unless they have brought with them Mons Meg.³ But there is no occasion for the plural number—'tis that singular sinner Southside.

Shepherd. Your servants maun be the Seven Sleepers

North They have orders never to be disturbed after midnight.

(Enter PETER, in his shirt)

Peter, let him in—show him ben—and (*whispers PETER, who makes his exit and his entrance, ushering in TICKLER in a Dreadnought, covered with cranreuch*³ NORTH and the SHEPHERD are seen lying on their faces on the hearth-rug).

Peter. Oh! dear! oh! dear! oh! dear! what is this! what is this! what is this! Hae I leaved to see my maister and Mr Hogg lyn baith dead

Tickler (in great agitation) Heavens! what has happened! This is indeed dreadful.

Peter. Oh! sir! oh! sir! it's that cursed charcoal that he

¹ The iron arming on the heels of boots

² A piece of ordnance famous in Scottish history, and now placed on the ramparts of Edinburgh Castle

³ *Cranreuch*—hoar-frost

would use for a' I could do—the effluvia has smothered him at last There's the pan—there's the pan! But let's raise them up, and bear them into the back-green.

(PETER raises the body of NORTH in his arms—TICKLER that of the SHEPHERD)

Stiff! stiff! stiff! could! could! could! deid! deid! deid!

Tickler (wildly) When saw you them last?

Peter. Oh, sir, no for several hours! my beloved master sent me to bed at twelve—and now 'tis two half-past.

Tickler (dreadfully agitated) This is death

Shepherd (seizing him suddenly round the waist) Then try Death a wrestle.

North (recuperated by the faithful PETER) Fair play, Hogg! You've hold of the waistband of his breeches 'Tis a dog-fall

[*The SHEPHERD and TICKLER contend fiercely on the rug.*]

Tickler (uppermost) You deserve to be throttled, you swine-head, for having well-nigh broke my heart

Shepherd Pu' him aff, North—pu' him aff—or he'll thrapple me! Whr—whr—rrrr—whrrr—

[*SOUTHSIDE is choked off the SHEPHERD, and takes his seat on the sofa with tolerable composure Exit PETER*]

Tickler Bad taste—bad taste. Of all subjects for a practical joke the worst is death.

Shepherd A gran' judge o' taste! Ca' you't gude taste to break folk's bell-ropes, and kick at folk's front doors, when a' the city's in sleep?

Tickler. I confess the propriety of my behaviour was problematical.

Shepherd Problematical! You wad hae been cheap o't, if Mr North out o' the wundow had shot you deid on the spat

North (leaning kindly over TICKLER, as SOUTHSIDE is sitting on the sofa, and insinuating his dexter hand into the left coat-pocket of TIMOTHY'S Dreadnought) Ha! ha! Look here, Mr Hogg! (*Exhibits a bell-handle and brass knocker*) Street robbery?

Shepherd Hamesucken!¹

North An accomplished Cracksman!

Tickler I plead guilty

Shepherd Plead guilty! What brazen assurance! Caught

¹ A Scottish law term, expressing assault and battery committed on a person in his own house

wi' the *corpus delicti* in the pouch o' your wrap-rascal. Bad taste—bad taste. But sin' you repent, you're foigien. Whare hae you been, and whence at this untimuous hour hae you come. Tak a sup o' that. (*Handing him the jug*)

Tickler From Duddingston Loch. I detest skating in a crowd—so have been figuring away by moonlight to the Craggs.

Shepherd Are you sure you're quite sober?

Tickler Quite at present. That's a jewel of a jug, James. But what were you talking about?

Shepherd Never fash your thoom—but sit down at the side-table yonner.

Tickler Ha! The Round! (*Sits retired*)

Shepherd. I was sayin, Mr Tickler, that I canna get rid o' a belief in the mettaseekozies or transmigration o' sowls. It aften comes upon me as I'm sittin by mysel on a knowe in the Forest, and a' the scenery, steadfast as it seems to be before my senses as the place o' my birth, and accordin to the popular faith where I hae passed a' my days, is then strangely felt to lose its intimate or veetal connection wi' my speerituality, and to be but ae dream-spat amang mony dream-spats which maun be a' taken thegither in a bewildern series, to mak up the yet uncompleted mystery o' my bein' or life

North Pythagoras!

Shepherd. Mind that I'm no wullin to tak my bible-oath for the truth o' what I'm noo gaun to tell you—for what's real and what's visionary—and whether there be indeed three warlds—anee o' the ee, anee o' the memory, and anee o' the imagination—it's no for me dogmatically to decide, but this I wull say, that if there are three, at sic times they're sae circumvolved and confused wi' anee anither, as to hae the appearance and inspire the feelin o' their bein' but ae warld—or I should rather say, but ae life. The same sort o' consciousness, sirs, o' my ha'in expermentally belanged alike to them a' comes ower me like a threefauld shadow, and in that shadow my sowl sits wi' its heart beatin, frightened to think o' a' it has come through, sin' the first far-awa glimmer o' nascent thoct connectin my particular individuality wi' the universal creation. Am I makin mysel understood?

Tickler. Pellucid as an icicle that seems warm in the sunshine.

Shepherd Yet you dinna see my drift—and I'm at a loss for words

Tickler. You might as well say you are at a loss for oysters, with five hundred on that board.

Shepherd I think on a cave—far ben, muk always as a midnight wood—except that twa lights are burnin there brichte than ony stars—fierce leevin lights—yet in their fierceness fu' o' love, and therefore fu' o' beauty—the een o' my mother, as she gently growls ower me wi' apur that inspires me wi' a passion for muk and blud

Tickler. Your mother! The man's mad

Shepherd A lioness, and I her cub

North. Hush, hush, Tickler.

Shepherd. I sook her dugs, and sookin I grow sae cruel that I could bite. Between pain and pleasure she gies me a cuff wi' her paw, and I gang heid-ower-heels like a bit playfu' kitten. And what else am I but a bit playfu' kitten? For we're o' the Cat kind—we Lions—and bein' o' the royal race o' Africa, but ae whalp at a birth She taks me mewin up in her mouth, and lets me drap amang leaves in the outer air—lyin down aside me and enticin me to play wi' the tuft o' her tail, that I suppose, in my simplicity, to be itsel a separate hanny cretur alive as weel as me, and gettin fun, as wi' louns and springs we pursue ane anither, and then for a minute pretend to be sleepin And wha's he yon? Wha but my Faither? I ken him instinctively by the mane on his shouthers, and his bare tawny hurdies; but my mither wull no let him come ony nearer, for he yawns as if he were hungry, and she kens he would think naething o' devoorn his ain offspring Oh! the first time I heard him crunch! It was an antelope—in his fangs like a mouse, but that is an after similitude—for then I had never seen a mouse—nor do I think I ever did a' the time I was in the great desert

North (removing to some distance). Tickler, he looks alarmingly leonine

Shepherd I had then nae ee for the picturesque, but out o' thae materials then sae familiar to my senses, I hae mony a time since constructed the landscape in which my youth sported—and oh! that I could but dash it aff on canvass!

North Salvator Rosa, the greater Poussin, and he of Dud-

dingston,¹ would then have to "hide their diminished heads"

Shepherd A cave-mouth, half-high as that o' Staffa, but no fantastic in its structure like thae hexagonals—a' ae sullen lock! Yet was the savage den maist sweet—for fiae the arch hung down midway a mony-coloured drapery, leaf-and-flower-woven by nature, who delights to beautify the wilderness, renewed as soon as faded, or else perennial, in spite o' a' thae suns and a' thae storms! Frae our roof strecht up rose the trees, wi' crowns that touched the skies. There hung the umbiage like clouds—and to us below how pleasant was the shade! From the cave-mouth a green lawn descended to a pool, where the pelican used to come to drink—and mony a time hae I watched crouchin ahint the water-lilies, that I micht spring upon her when she had filled her bag, but if I was cunnin she was wary, and aye fand her way back unscathed by me to her nest. A' roun' was sand, for you see, sirs, it was an oasis—and I suspeck they were palm-trees. I can liken a leaf, as it cam waverin down, to naething I hae seen sin' syne but a parachute. I used to play with them till they withered, and then to row mysel in them, like a wean hidin itsel for fun in the claes, to mak its mother true² it wasna there—till a' at ance I loupit out on my mither the Lioness, and in a mock-fecht we twa gaed gurlin down the brae—me generally uppermost—for ye can hae nae idea hoo tender are the maist terrible o' animals to their young—and what delight the auld she ane has in pretendin to be vanquished in evendown worryn by a bit cub that would be nae mair than a match for Rover there, or even Fang. Na—ye needna lift your heids and cock your lugs, my gude dowgies, for I'm speakin o' you and no to you, and likenin your force to mine when I was a Lion's whalp.

Rover and Fang (leaping up and barking at the Shepherd).
Wow—bow, wow—bow, wow, wow.

North. They certainly think, Tickler, that he must be either Wallace or Nero.

Shepherd Sae passed my days—and a happier young hobbledehoy of a Lion never footed it on velvet pads along the Libyan sands. Only sometimes for days—na, weeks—I was

¹ The Rev Mr Thomson See *ante*, vol 1 p 315.

² *True*—trow, believe.

maist desperate hungry—for the antelopes and siclike creturs began to get unco scarce—pairtly frae being killed out, and pairtly frae being feared awa—and I've kent us obleeged to dine, and be thankful, on jackal

Tickler Hung up in hams from the roof of the cave

Shepherd But that wasna the warst o't—for spring cam—as I felt rather than saw, and day or nicht—sleepin or waukin—I could get nae rest I was verra feverish and verra fierce, and keepit prowlin and growlin about——

Tickler. Like a lion in love——

Shepherd I couldna distinctly tell why—and sae did my mither, wha lookit as if in gude earnest she wad tear me in pices

Tickler Whattt?

Shepherd She would glare on me wi' her green een, as if she wanted to set fire to my hide, as you may hae seen a laddie in a wundow wi' a glass settin fire to a man's hat on the street, by the power o' the focus; and then she would wallow on the sand, as if to rub aff ticks that tormented her; and then wi' a shak, garrin the piles shower fiae her, would gallop down to the pool as if about to dioon hersel—and though no in general fond o' the water, plowter in't like the verra pelican.

Tickler —

“Just like unto a trundling mop,
Or a wild goose at play”

Shepherd The great desert grew a' ae roar! and thirty feet every spang cam loupin, wi' his enormous mane, the Lion my father, wi' his tail, tuft and a', no perpendicular like a bull's, but extended horizontally ahint him, as stiff's iron, and a' bristlin—and fastened in his fangs in the back o' the Lioness my mother's neck, wha forthwith began caterwauln waur than a hunder roof-fu's o' cats, till I had amast swarfed through fear, and forgotten that I was ane o' their ain whalps

Tickler —

“To show how much thou wast degenerate”

Shepherd. Sae I thocht it high time to leave them to devoor ane anither, and I slank aff, wi' my tail atween my legs, intil the wilderness, resolved to return to my native oasis never mair. I lookit back frae the tap o' the sand-hill, and saw what micht hae been, or not been, the croons o' the palm-

trees—and then glided on till I cam to anither “palm-grove, islanded amid the waste”—as Soothey finely says—where instinct urged me to seek a lair, and I found ane—no sae superb, indeed, as my native den—no sae magnificent—but in itsel bonnier and brichter and mair blissfu’ far safter, far and wide a’ around it, was the sand to the soles and paums o’ my paws—for an event befell me there that in a day elevated me into Lionhood, and crooned me wi’ the imperial diadem of the Desert

Tickler As how?

North James!

Shepherd In the centre o’ the grove was a well, not dug by hands—though caravans had passed that way—but formed naturally in the thin-grassed sand by a spring that in summer drought cared not for the sun—and round about that well were some beautilfu’ bushes, that bore flowers amaisht as big’s roses, but liker lilies——

Tickler Most flowery of the feline!

Shepherd But, O heavens! ten thousand million times mair beautilfu’ than the gorgeous bushes ’neath which she lay asleep! A cietur o’ my ain kind! couchant! wi’ her sweet nose atween her forepaws! The elegant line o’ her yellow back, frae shoulder to rump, broken here and there by a blossom-laden spray that depended lovingly to touch her slender side! Her tail gracefully gathered up among the delicate down on which she reposed! Little of it visible but the tender tuft! Eyes and lips shut! There slept the Virgin of the Wild! still as the well, and as pure, in which her eemage was enshrined! I trummed like a kid—I heard a knockin, but it didna wauken her—and creepin stealthily on my gruff,¹ I laid mysel, without growlin, side by side, a’ my length along hers—and as our fur touched, the touch garred me at first a’ grue, and then glow as if prickly thorns had pleasurably pierced my verra heart. Saffly, saffly pat I ae paw on the back o’ her head, and anither aneath her chin—and then laid my cheek to hers, and gied the ear neist me a wee bit bite!—when up she sprang higher in the air, Mr Tickler, than the feather on your cap when you was in the Volunteers, and on recoverin her feet after the fa’, without stayin to look around her, spang by spang tapped the

¹ *Gruff*—belly.

shrubs, and afore I had presence o' mind to pursue her, round a sand-hill was out o' sight !

North Ay, James—joy often drops out between the cup and the lip—or, like riches, takes wings to itself and flies away And was she lost to thee for ever ?

Shepherd. I lashed mysel wi' my tail—I trode and tore up the shrubs wi' my hind paws—I turned up my jaws to heaven, and yowled in wrathfu' despair—and then pat my mouth to the dust, and roared till the well began to bubble then I lapped water, and grew thirstier the langer I lapped—and then search'd wi' a' my seven senses the bed whare her beautifu' bulk had lain—warmer and safter and sweeter than the ither herbage—and in rage tried to bite a bit out o' my ain shoulder, when the pain sent me bounding aff in pursuit o' my lovely lioness, and lo ! there she was stealin' along by the brink o' anither nest o' bushes, far aff on the plain, pausin' to look back—sae I thocht—ere she disappeared in her hidin'-place Round and round the brake I career'd, in narrowing circles, that my Delicht should not escape my desire, and at last burst crashin' in upon her wi' æ spang, and seized her by the nape o' the neck, as my father had seized my mother, and pinned her down to the dust. But I was mercifu' as I was strang ; and being assured by her, that if I would but be less rampawgeous, that she would at least gie me a hearin', I released her neck frae my fangs, but keep't a firm paw on her, till I had her promise that she would agree to ony proposal in reason, provided my designs were honourable—and honourable they were as ever were breathed by bosom leonine in the solitary wilderness.

North —

“ I calmed her fears, and she was calm,
And told her love with virgin pride,
And thus I won my Genevieve,
My bright and beauteous bride ”

Shepherd We were perfectly happy, sir Afore the hinny-moon had fill'd her horns, mony an antelope, and not a few monkeys, had we twa thegither devooid ! Oh, sirs ! but she was fleet ! and sly as swift ! She would lie couchin' in a bush till she was surrounded wi' giazin edibles suspekkin' nae harm, and ever and anon ceasin' to crap the twigs, and playin' wi' ane

anither, like lambs in the Forest, where it is now my lot as a human cretur to leeve! Then up in the air and among them wi' a roar, smitin them deid in dizzens wi' ae touch o' her paw, though it was safter than velvet—and singlin out the leader by his horns, that purrin she micht leisurely sook his bluid; nor at sic times would it hae been safe even for me, her lion and her lord, to hae interfered wi' her repast: for in the desert, hunger and thirst are as fierce as love. As for me, in this respect, I was mair generous; and mony is the time and aft that I hae ghen her the tid-bits o' fat frae the flank o' a deer o' my ain killin when she had missed her aim by ower-springin't—for I never kent her spang fa' short—without her so much as thankin me,—for she was ower prood ever to seem gratefu' for ony favour—and carried hersel. like a Beauty as she was, and a spoiled Bride. I was sometimes sair tempted to throttle her, but then, to be sure, a playfu' pat frae her paw could smooth my bristles at ony time, or mak me lift up my mane for her delight, that she micht lie down bashfully aneath its shadow, or as if shelterin there frae some object o' her fear, crouch pantin amang that envelopment o' hairy clouds

Tickler. Whew!

North In that excellent work *The Naturalists' Library*, edited by my learned friend Sir William Jardine, it is observed, if I recollect rightly, that Temminck, in his Monograph, places the African lion in two varieties—that of Barbary and that of Senegal—without referring to those of the southern parts of the continent. In the southern parts there are two kinds analogous, it would seem, to the northern varieties—the yellow and the brown, or, according to the Dutch colonists, the blue and the black. Of the Barbary lion, the hair is of a deep yellowish brown, the mane and hair upon the breast and insides of the fore-legs being ample, thick, and shaggy; of the Senegal lion, the colour of the body is of a much paler tint, the mane is much less, does not extend so far upon the shoulders, and is almost entirely wanting upon the breast and insides of the legs. Mr Burchel encountered a third variety of the African lion, whose mane is nearly quite black, and him the Hottentots declare to be the most fierce and daring of all. Now, my dear James, pardon me for asking whether you were the Senegal or Barbary Lion, or one of the southern varieties analogous to

them, or the third variety, with the mane nearly black, that encountered Mr Burchel?

Tickler. He must have been a fourth variety, and probably the sole specimen thereof, for all naturalists agree that the young males have neither mane nor tail-tuft, and exhibit no incipient symptoms of such appendages till about their third year

Shepherd Throughout the hale series o' my transmigration o' sowl I hae aye been equally in growth and genius extraordinary precocious, Timothy, and besides, I dinna clearly see hoo either Buffoon, or Civvlar, or Tinnock, or Sir William Jarrdinn, or James Wulson, or even Wommle himsel, familiar as they may be wi' Lions in plates or cages, should ken better about their manes and the tuft o' their tails, than me wha was ance a Lion *in propria persona*, and hae thochts o' writing my ain Leonine Owtobiography wi' Cuts. But as for my colour, I was neither a blue, nor a black, nor a white, nor a red Lion—though you, Tickler, may hae seen siclike on the signs o' inns—but I was the TERRIBLE TAWNEY o' TIMBUCTOO!!!

Tickler What! did you live in the capital?

Shepherd Na—in my kintra seat a' the year roun'. But there was mair than a sugh o' me in the metropolis—mony a story was tauld o' me by Moor and Mandingo—and by whisper o' my name they stilled their cryin weans, and frichtened them to sleep. What kent I, when a lion, o' geography? Nae map o' Africa had I ever seen but what I scrawled wi' my ain claws on the desert dust. As for the Niger, I cared na whether it flawed to meet the risin or the settin sun—but when the sun entered Leo, I used instinctively to soom in its waters; and I remember, as if it had been yesterday, loupin in amang a bevy o' black gurlies bathin in a shallow, and breakfastin on ane o' them, wha ate as tender as a pullet, and was as plump as a patrick. It was lang afore the time o' Mungo Park; but had I met Mungo I wouldna hae hurt a hair o' his head—for my prophetic sowl would hae been conscious o' the Forest, and however hungry, never would I hae harmed him wha had leaved on the Tweed

North. Beautiful Pray, James, is it true that your lion prefers human flesh to any other—nay, after once tasting it, that he uniformly becomes an anthropophagus?

Shepherd. He may or he may not uniformly become an

anthropophagus, for I kenna what an anthropophagus is ; but as to preferring human flesh to ony ither, that depends on the particular kind o' human flesh I presume, when I was a lion, that I had the ordinar appetencies o' a lion—that is, that I was rather aboon than below average or par—and at a' events that there was naething about me unleonine. Noo, I could never bring my stamack, without difficulty, to eat an auld woman as for an auld man, that was out o' the question, even in starvation On the whole I preferred, in the long run, antelope even to girl Girl doutless was a delicacy ance a fortnicht or thereabouts—but girl every day would hae been——

Tickler *Toujours perdrix*

Shepherd Just sae Anther Lion, a freen o' mine, though, thocht otherwise, and used to lie in ambuscade for girl, on which he fed a' through the yea But mark the consequence—why he lost his senses, and died ragin mad !

Tickler. You don't say so ?

Shepherd Instinctively I kent better, and diversified my denners with zebras and quaggas, and such small deer, sae that I was always in high condition, my skin was aye sleek, my mane meteorous ; and as for my tail, wherever I went, the tuft bore aff the belle

North Leo—are you, or are you not a cowardly animal ?

Shepherd After I had reached the age o' puberty my courage never happened to be put to ony verra severe trial, for I was aye faithfu' to my mate—and she to me—and jealousy never disturbed our den

Tickler. Any cubs ?

Shepherd. But I couldna hae wanted courage, since I never felt fear. I aye took the sun o' the teegger, and though the rhinoceros is an ugly customer, he used to gie me the wa', at sicht o' me the elephant became his ain trumpeter, and sounded a retreat in amang the trees. Ance, and ance only, I had a desperate fecht wi' a unicorn.

North So he is not fabulous ?

Shepherd Nohm, indeed—he's ane o' the realest o' a' beasts

Tickler. What may be the length of his horn, James ?

Shepherd O' a dagger.

North. Shape ?

Shepherd No speerally wreathed like a rām's horn—but

strecht, smooth, and polished, o' the yellow ivory—sharper than a sword

Tickler Hoofs?

Shepherd His hoofs are no cloven, and he's no unlike a horse. But in place o' nicherin like a horse, he roars like a bull, and then he leeves on flesh

Tickler I thought he had been omnivorous

Shepherd Nae cretur's omnivorous but man.

North Rare?

Shepherd He maun be very rare, for I never saw anither but him I focht. The battle was in a wudd. We're natural enemies, and set to wark the moment we met without ony quarrel. Wi' the first pat o' my paw I scored him frae shouther to flank, till the bluid spouted in jettees. As he ran at me wi' his horn I joukit ahint a tree, and he transfixed it in the pith—sheathin't to the verra hilt. There was nae use in flingin up his heels, for wi' the side-spang I was on his back, and fastenin my hind claws in his flank, and my fore-claws in his shouthers, I began at my leisure devoorn him in the neck. She sune joined me, and ate a hole into his inside till she got at the kidneys, but judgin by him, nae animal's mair tenacious o' life than the unicorn—for when we left him the remains were groanin. Neist mornin we went to breakfast on him, but thae gluttonous creturs, the vulturs, had been afore us, and he was but banes.

North Are you not embellishing, James?

Shepherd. Sic a fack needs nae embellishment. But I confess, sirs, I was, on the first hearin o't, incredulous o' Major Laing's ha'in fand the skeleton stickin to the tree!

North. Why incredulous?

Shepherd For wha can tell at what era I was a lion? But it pruves that the banes o' a unicorn are durable as airn.

North And Ebony an immortal wood.

Tickler Did you finish your career in a trap?

Shepherd. Na. I died in open day in the centre o' the great square o' Timbuctoo.

Tickler. Ha, ha! bated?

Shepherd Na. I was lyn ae day by mysel—for she had disappeared to whalp amang the shrubs—waitin for some wanderin waif comin to the well—for thirst is stronger than fear in them that dwell in the desert, and they will seek for

water even in the lion's lair—when I saw the head o' an unknown animal high up among the trees, blowzin on the sprays—and then its lang neck—and then its shouthers—and then its forelegs, and then its body droopin down into a tail like a buffalo's—an animal unlike ony ither I had ever seen afore—for though spotted like a leopaid, it was in shape liker a unicorn—but then its een were black and saft, like the een o' an antelope, and as it lickit the leaves, I kent that tongue had never lapped bluid. I stretched myself up wi' my usual roar, and in less time than it taks to tell't was on the back o' the Giraffe

Ambo. Oh! oh! oh! oh! oh! oh!

Shepherd I happened no to be verra hungry; and my fangs—without munchin—pieced but an inch or twa deep. Brayn across the sand-hills at a lang trot flew the camelo-pard—nor for hours slackened she her pace, till she plunged into the Black river——

Tickler. The Niger

Shepherd —— swam across, and boie me through many groves into a wide plain, all unlike the wilderness round the Oasis we had left at morn

North What to that was Mazeppa's ride on the desert-born!

Shepherd. The het bluid grew sweeter and sweeter as I drank—and I saw naething but her neck, till a' at ance staggerin she fell down—and what a sight! Rocks, as I thocht them—but they were houses—encirclin me a' round, thousan's o' blackamoors, wi' shurts and spears and swurds and fires, and drums, hemmin the Lion—and arrows—like the flyin dragons I had seen in the desert, but no, like them, harmless—stingin me through the sides intil the entrails, that when I bat them biak! You asked me if I was a cooard? Was't like a cooard to drive, in that condition, the haill city like sheep? But a' at ance, without my an wull, my spangin was changed into sprawlin wi' my fore-feet. I still made them spin; but my hind-legs were useless—my back was broken—and what I was lappin, sirs, was a pool o' my ain bluid. I had spewed it as my heart burst; first fire grew my een, and then mist—and the last thing I remember was a shout and a roar. And thus, in the centre o' the great square o' Timbuctoo the Lion died!

North And the hide of him, who is now the Ettrick Shepherd, has for generations been an heirloom in the palace of the Emperor of all the Saharas!

Shepherd Nae less strange than true. Noo, North, let's hear o' ane o' your transmutations

North "Some Passages in the Life o' a Merman?"

Shepherd If you please

North Another night, James; for really, after such painting and such poetry——

Shepherd. Weel, weel, sir I never insist Oh! hoo I hate to hear a hash¹ insist! Insistin that you shall tell a story——insistin that you shall sing——insistin that you shall tak anither jug——insistin that you shall sit still——insistin, in short, that you shall do the verra thing, whatever it happen to be, that ye hae declared a dizzen times that you will be dang'd if you do do——dang him! droon him! deevil droon him! canna he haud his foul tongue, and scart his saut head without ony interruption, and be thankfu'——and no——

North. James! James! James!

Shepherd (*laughing*). Beg your pardon, sir; but only yestreen at a party I was "sae pestered wi' a popinjay," that I'm ashamed to say I forgot mysel sae far as to dash a jug o' het water in his face; and though he made an apology, I fin' I haena forgien him yet Was I red in the face?

North. Ratherly

Shepherd What's this? What's this? See, the floor's in an inundation! Is that your doin, Mr Tickler?

Tickler What the deuce do you mean, Hogg? My doing?

Shepherd. Yes—it is your doin A stream o' water comin frae you a' ower the Turkey carpet, and reachin—see tull't—the rum o' the rug. What sort o' manners is this, to force your way at midnight into an honest man's house, and spoil a' his furnitur? There you sit at the Round, in your dreadnought, like a Norway bear, and never tak thocht hoo the snaw, and the cranreuch, and the icles hae been meltin this last hour, till the floor's a' soomin!

Tickler. You can cross at the ford

North James—let it seep. Shall we have some beef à-la-mode, James?

Shepherd. Eh?

¹ Hash—blockhead

North. Thus.

[North flings into the bright smokeless element slice after slice of the Round, previously well salied and peppered—they fizz—fry—and writhe like martyrs in the fire.]

Shepherd There's a bauld, a daurn simplicity in that, sir, that reminds ane o' the first elements o' cookery, as yet no an airt, far less a science, anterior to the time o' Tubal-Cain.

North They have a flavour, when done so, James, superior far to that imported by the skill of a Kitchener or an Ude. They are more thoroughly searched by the fire—and in fact imbibe the flavour of fire.

Shepherd I wuss they mayna be smeekit!

North. Try.

[NORTH extricates the fry from the fire with the tongs, and deposits them in layers on a platter. TICKLER forsakes the side-table—joins the circular—and as he is helping himself to beef à-la-mode, the SHEPHERD entangles his fork with SOUTHSIDE'S, and pins down the savoury slice]

Shepherd. I despair o' meetin wi' gude mainners in this rude and boisterous warld.

North By the way, my dear James, I should like to hear you on National Manners.

Shepherd. The mainners o' a' nations are equally bad.

North. That may be true, but surely they are different—and I desire to hear the Shepherd on their distinctive qualities, and on the causes that have modified——

Shepherd. And transmogrified the original Adam?

North. You have it, James.

Shepherd And you ken sae little o' human natur, or mak sae little allocanee for its infirmities, as seriously to expect me to enter intil sic a feelosophical and historical innquiry wi' this fry afore me?—wi' my mouth comin into unremittin contact wi' the maist delicious o' a' dishes—beef à-la-mode, according to Christopher—or, as I micht ca't, North's *feu-de-joy*?

North. We shudder at the enormities of American manners, and bless our stars that we were born in Scotland, yet are we little better than savages——

Shepherd Little better than savages, said ye, sir?

North Come, don't fly into a passion, James.

Shepherd We're no half sae gude Savages, as far as mainners are concerned, are your only gentlemen

North. Right

Shepherd. Wha ever heard tell o' a Red Indian takin the word out o' your mouth, or contradickn ye in a loud vice, or tellin ye to your face that you was an ignorawmus—a bundle o' exploded prejudices—an' o' the auld schule, whase day was gane by—ahint the age by half a cent'ry—in plain terms, a fule?

North No white man

Shepherd Nae Red Indian, whether Cherokee, Iroquois, or Mowhawk, ever disgraced himsel by insultin you in that gate—as I hae been mony hunder times insulted by some upsettin whalp o' a bit sma' Embro' shopkeeper, a' his life occupied a' day in tyin broon paper parcels wi' twine

North I cannot sit still, James, and hear you abuse the shopocracy—the most enlightened constituency——

Tickler. Waur hawk, Ponto! No politics, Kit.

Shepherd Ten-pounder, indeed! The whalp's no even a clerk—and sweeps the shop he serves—yet has the impudence to cock his snub nose in the face o' the Ettrick Shepherd.

North Whose genius has swept the Forest.

Shepherd But let's soar higher up society, and tak the Embro' shopkeepers as a class—and there's nane ither mair respectable What say ye till their manners?

North The manners of many—of almost all I know, at least with whom I dine—are as agreeable as their minds are enlightened.

Shepherd. Are ye satirical, sir?

North. I should be ashamed of myself if I were, James.

Shepherd But then, su, your freens are the *elite*.

North Why, I believe that is true—though they are not all Tories

Shepherd. Oh, sir! if you kent some that I ken—you would fent.

North Is the smell so very strong?

Shepherd I wasna thinkin o' the smell—though, noo that you mention't, it is sometimes strong indeed—but o' their a' roarin throughther as if they were gaun to fa' to the fechtin—wi' their een starrin in their head—and their faces red, blue, and purple—excepp the lad in the jaundice—and thus they ca' arguin! Na, a' the while they're a' arguin on the same side. For you see, sir, they're Whigs and Radicals, and are a' unanimously insistin on sinkin a' minor differences, and bringin

a' their energies to bear on the common enemy—that is us, sir, you, and me, and Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke o' Wellington——

Tickler Waur hawk, dogs!

Shepherd. I could forgie them their tenets—for they're only seekin to overturn Church and State—and every noo and then a bit stickit-minister-lookin cretur, but wha's a clerk in some excise or custom-house, cries out, wi' a vice like a corn-craik—"It's a speculative question, Mr Hogg." Speculative or practical, I could forgie them their tenets, and, without ony symptom o' impatience, hear them drive the Bishops out o' the House o' Loids—then destroy the House o' Lords itsel, that is, the Peerage as a legislative body—na, banish the King and the Royal Family to Van Diemen's Land, and set up a Republic, wi' a President—wha micht be dear aneuch at that soun—wi' three hundred pounds sterling per annum, and a free house, including coal and cawnle. I repeat, I could forgie their tenets—for I'm a Leebéral, and can range wi' pleasure through a' latitudes o' opinion on the sphere o' thoct, but oh! sir! arena sic *manners* maist offensive? And would I be a Christian if I werena indignant wi' a company that a' nicht lang never ance lost the opportunity o' my openin my mouth, without thrustin their rotten Radicalism down my throat?

North Why visit?

Shepherd. Whattt? would you hae me to refuse an invitation to denner frae an auld freen—to meet a wheen auld freens—merely 'cause their manners arena sae polished as ane could wish, and thae clever chieles no sae considerate, as micht be expeckit frae their education, o' ane's feelins as connectit wi' his political principles?

North. Pray what has been their education?

Shepherd. They can a' read, and write, and keep byucks. I'm no denyin their preevilge to lay down the law on government and religion, nor their ability to do sae—I was only compleenin o' their *manners*—which is the subjeck o' our present discourse—and agreein wi' you that the tone in mony a tradesman's parlour in the Modern Athens—as far as manners are concerned—is probably rather below that o' the cabin o' an American steamboat on the Mississippi.

North. Do not say, James, that you agree with me in that opinion—for I have not said a single word about the matter.

Shepherd. What say ye, then, sir, to the mainners o' leetery men?

North If you mean, James, literary men by profession—regular authors—then we must speak first of those who conduct the periodical press, and latterly of those who devote themselves to what are called Works

Shepherd You'll hae some diffeeculty, sir, in makin out that distinction wi' a difference, for whare's the author of what is ca'd a wark that hasna dabbled mair or less in the dailies, the weeklies, the monthlies, and the quarterlies?

North Let me consider (*putting his finger to the organ of Memory*).

Shepherd If there be ony such, they'll pruve a set o' auld foggies, that hae passed their lives in writin what naebody reads; and wi' a' due estimation o' the worth o' posthumous fame, I think that maun be a disconsolate occupation, and likely to bring doun their grey heads wi' sorrow to the grave.

North I could mention a few who have established a reputation by works that are in every good library. But——

Shepherd There's Soothey, the first man of letters in Europe, now that Sir Walter is gone—poet, histoman, and philosopher——

North He is—but I give up the distinction, and speak now simply of writers who have achieved a high place in literature. The manners of all such men, as far as my experience goes, are delightful, and, at the same time, their superiority as conspicuous in the intellectual intercourse of social life as in the productions of their genius

Shepherd. Are you serious, sir?

North Perfectly so, James. Dugald Stewart, indeed, has written that he seldom or never found that a great philosopher excelled in conversation,—and that as for poets, or men of genius in the realms of imagination, he had almost always been painfully impressed by their comparative inferiority when not under the inspiration of the Muse, who visited them, it would appear, only during the hours of composition. At all other times they were dullish, or idiotic, or at best commonplace.

Shepherd I daursay the Professor wasna far wiang in the case o' great philosophers; but what great poets, may I ask, did he number amang his acquaintance?

North I cannot say. I believe—for one—Thomas Campbell.

Shepherd And is he no bricht?

North Why, his conversation is not pitched on the same key as his Ode to the "Mariners of England," or "Lochiel's Warning"

Shepherd Heaven forbid!

North But he is one of the wittiest of the witty—when in spirits, lavish of happy thoughts—elegant in his illustrations, and in his manner, I should say, graceful, his easy and unambitious talk characteristic at once of the scholar and the man of the world.

Shepherd Thamas Cawmel, a man of the world!

North. Yes, James For in what society would not the Author of the *Pleasures of Hope* be welcome—in what sphere or circle the Poet of *Wyoming* not be a shining star?

Shepherd True, sir.

North A man of genius is always a man of genius, and unless he has been too much of a recluse, pleasant and instructive in all companies worthy of him, but he rarely desires to play first fiddle——

Shepherd. There should never be a first fiddle in a private concert

North Right

Shepherd. Nae Paganini Yet it's nae unusual thing to hear some Cockney o' a cretur—an Embro' Cockney—(what for, sir, dinna ye cut up the Embro' Cockneys?)—no only playn first fiddle—but solo fiddle—and whether in ambition or imbecility, restricting himsel to ae string. But the true musicianer—that is, the man o' real genie, or tawlent, or learnin, or wisdom—for a' sic are nature's musicianers—inter-exchange instruments in harmonious amity—and without byucks afore them—but by a natural ear for music, wi' which heaven has endowed their souls—keep for ever a' in perfect tune, whatever be the piece they may be performin; and if ane is left in a solo by himsel, it's because the rest hae ceased to play, in order that they may hear some spontaneous strain in which his peculiar genie is known to excel, and at its close, a' the company, till then still and silent, expresses its gratitude by a gentle murmur, the sweetest sort o' applause.

North Tickler—is not that happy? Asleep.

Shepherd. Dozin in a dreadnought! But for his face you

micht suppose him a Bear—and but for his figure you micht tak him for a Whaup, for it's mair like a neb nor a nose

North. Without literature or manners, I hardly see how a man can be a gentleman

Shepherd. Nor me But mony a man has a sufficient share o' literatur that doesna like to let it out, especially in presence o' you or me, sir; but it colours his conveisation, for a' that, and there's a charmin modesty, sir, in some men o' fine edication, that gies a mild yet manly character to a' they inobtrusively say in the course o' an evenin, leavin on the minds o' them that kens what's what, a far stronger impression o' their leetairy abilities and information, than the lang ha'angues o' your declamatory chieels, wha, fiae an ower-anxiety to appear somebody aboon common, only succeed in showing you that they are sumphs.

North. There is something, James, to my mind, not a little laughable in the exclusive idea many minds have formed and expressed of good society

Shepherd. Something no a little laithsome. Them that uses the term are contemptible coofs

North. Not always coofs, James—though I grant contemptible. Of late years, one hears even of men of genius—who in their works write for the whole world—yet who would be uneasy to be seen familiarly mixing in the circles of the middle ranks

Shepherd. Wha were their pawrents?

North. People in trade—and in a small way—in the soft or hard line—sugar or shagreen—retail-dealers in treacle or tin—collaterally connected, perhaps by blood, with a Dean of Guild or a Provost, whose memory still survives in their native borough, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, and whose title is still legible on a decent freestone slab in its kirkyard. They affect "good society," forsooth—and strut before splendid mirrors in "fashion's most magnificent saloons," forgetful of the far happier days, in which their only "mirror for magistrates" was a pail of water, in whose stream—before washing its face and hands—the household set its cap or shaved

"Who but must laugh, if such a man there be?

Who would not weep, if Atticus were he?"

Shepherd. Wha's Atticus ?

North All society—every society—is good—that is composed of men and women of good character, good manners, and good education—and there are many millions of such men and women

Shepherd And, thank Heaven! the number's increasin in Britain every year

North Among them there are, it is true, degrees rather than distinction of rank—and every person of common sense knows his proper place on one or other of the levels of the social system, to which, by birth or profession, he more peculiarly belongs, and *there* lies "the haunt and main region" of his life. *There*—are his habitualities—his familiarities—his domesticities

Shepherd I dinna dislike thae words, though rather out o' the common usage

North As long as he cherishes them, and prefers them to all else, he is true to his order

Shepherd Gude, sir—verra gude.

North Should he desert them, he is a traitor.

Shepherd A sowless sumph.

North. At least a heartless slave; and on his neck ere long he will experience the tyrant's heel. Men of genius, James, lose all the glory it can confer on personal character, by separating themselves from their natural connections, when these happen to be comparatively humble, to associate with the great in power, the high in rank, or the opulent in riches; and for such distinction as "good society" can confer, or such enjoyment as "good society" can impart, sacrifice that feeling of independence which accompanies *propriety*; a comprehensive term, including many observances, which, though when taken singly, are but small, yet collectively are of mighty import for happiness and virtue

Shepherd. I wouldna be asleep the noo, like Tickler, for ten pounds

North. James, a man may degrade himself equally by leaving his own sphere, either for a higher or a humbler than that to which he properly and mainly belongs, and if to him a kind Providence has assigned the golden mean, by all that is most sacred to the human heart, let him adhere to his lot with unspeakable gratitude, best shown by fidelity without a flaw to the persons and the things (and for sake of persons, how

holy things become!) that compose it, and constitute it a happy little world, circumscribed by lines of light that make it at once a prison and a paradise

Shepherd No for twenty pounds.

North I shall not say another word, my dear James, on the effect on the whole character of the man inevitably produced—and that, too, in no long time—by an exclusive or undue association with *coteries*—and they deserve no better name—that absurdly assume to themselves the irrational title of “good society,” though I have, in the little I have said, merely hinted it, and I need not be more prolix on the——

Shepherd Prolix! You’re at once fluent and concease

North ——on the evil as inevitably produced to the moral and intellectual frame, by stepping out of our own sphere into what, without offence, may be called an inferior one—a lower one—in respect to the habits and mental cultivation, at least, of those who properly belong to it, and in it are respectable and worthy the respect of all men. Intimacies with our inferiors in station—and we have all our stations—are not unfrequently even of an endearing kind, when they have originated in some of those pleasant circumstances that in early life bring naturally together those whom in after-life there would have occurred nothing to unite, but whom, indeed, all the ordinary usages of the world keep but too much asunder. O sweet companionship in boyhood between the children of the poor and rich, the high and the humble!

Shepherd At schule!

North A thousand thoughts, James, are crowding in upon my mind—a thousand feelings stealing in upon my heart—when I——

Shepherd. They’re no croodin in and stealin in, sir, but they’re risin up, linked thegither, frae the inner recesses o’ brain and breast.

North ——when I think, James, of the character of our countrymen, and the great changes, for good or for evil——

Shepherd Haply, sir, for baith—that are likely to tak place in’t, frae the great changes wrocht, and no yet ower, on the Constitution by the Bill o’ Reform, which, to tell you the truth, I never hae read. Pray, Mr North, where can a body get a copy?

Tickler Waur sheep! Hector

Shepherd. Huts-tuts Mayna we tak a pick at politics?

Tickler. No, sir. Obey the law

North I trust we shall for ever love our country, hap what may—and that shaken as they are, we Conservatives——

Shepherd A mighty band.

North ——shall be able to support our institutions——

Shepherd Secular and religious—o' Church and State. I've seen a spue, though built o' granite, trummle in the tempest, like a fishin-rod, yet there was nae mair danger—whatever might be the fear—o' its being blawn ower than Tintock. There's the Eddystane Lighthouse, that I never saw, but I hae read Smeaton's account o't—him that was the aikitect—and it's construckit after the bole o' a tree. They say it is felt by the folk high up in the licht-room, to shake as if it swayed, when ae great sea after anither rides ower the tap o't, and the foam cries hurraw as it thinks it droons the Star. But there it stauks in spite o' a' the wildest wunters, and will stauk for centuries, shinin in its steady smiles on gratefu' ships. Sae wull it be wi' the religious institutions o' our sea-beat isle. Oh! sir! if they were tappled down in ruins, the land would be waur than the sea—and darker and stormier—and then the verra state itsel, sir, would suffer shipwack—though that may be an Eerish bull—and no a single life-boat—though that may be anither—would put aff to save us a' frae sinkin into perdition

North. I cannot yet think that our countrymen are unreligious—but I trust that they are still united, more closely and firmly than they know, by many sacred sympathies that will yet survive all this hubbub, and stabilitate the structure of social life, by preserving in extremity that of our political and pious institutions, that for ages have breathed back on the natural character the spirit out of which they arose

Shepherd What is Love o' Kintra but an amalgamated multitude o' sympathies in brethren's hearts!

North Yes, James, you speak well. The love of our country is not so much an attachment to any assignable object, as it is our participation in that whole Spirit which has breathed in the breasts of that whole race of which we are sprung

Shepherd Yes, Christopher, you speak well. It is the Sympathy of Race.

Tickler Philosophers!

North All patriotism roots itself round those objects by which we are most essentially bound to our race—of our own and of past generations. How sacred the ties by which we are bound to our Mother Country! Think of a party of poor Indians, forced to quit their homes, bearing with them the dear bones which, reburied in their new place of settlement, would make it, by that mighty magic, holy to them, even as their Natale Solum! Think of the People, who, when up-braided with continually flying before Alexander, said, "Let him pursue us to the Tombs of our Fathers, and he will then know whether we always fly!"

Shepherd The Sceethans, said ye? Faith, there they wad hae shawn Sandy hoo till fecht.

Tickler Alexander the Great called Sandy by the Ettick Shepherd at a Noctes Ambrosianæ!

Shepherd I care nae mair for Alexander the Great than I do for Tappytoorie

North Hence the Arab with his roving tent has yet a country

Shepherd And in his seal-skin breeks the Eskymaw

North Hence with the Romans that feeling kept pace with their destinies—from their mud huts to their marble palaces——

Tickler——

Dum domus Æneæ capitolî immobile saxum
Accolet, imperumque Pater Romanus habebit

North Ah! Timothy! why didst thou not recite the two preceding lines, so beautiful——

Tickler——

Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo!

North. Thank you, my friend. Ay—the desire and forethought of the sympathy of others, in its own consciousness of itself, may be more easily conceived of those whose genius exercises itself in pacific arts, than of those whose glory begins in desolation. We can well imagine that the sculptor or the painter, while he looks himself with delight on the beautiful forms that are rising into life beneath his hand, feels rejoicingly that other spirits, framed by Nature with souls like his own, will look with the same emotion on the same

forms, and thank him to whose genius they owe their enjoyment. And most of all with the great poets! What a divine emotion must have been the consciousness which Virgil felt of the pleasure which his verse would inspire, when, having celebrated in one of the most beautiful passages of all his poetry, the perilous and fatal adventure of those two friends, and closed their eyes in death, his heart broke forth into that affecting and sublime ejaculation! He prophesied falsely of the duration of the Roman greatness, but he committed no error in prophesying his own fame, and the delight which he felt himself in the tender and heroic picture he had drawn, is felt as he believed it would be by numberless spirits, and will be felt till the end of time. He knew too that he should win from all ages, with love for his fallen heroes, some fond and grateful affection for him who had sung so well the story of their fortunes—he saw the everlasting light of glory shining through his own transient tears.

Shepherd. Gude. But arena ye wanderin frae the subjeck?

North. No. I am diverging circularly but to return. When the warriors of Forest Germany, James, had met in some central spot in their annual assembly, they returned each to his own home, more bound to his country, because one and all had participated in an act of the people.

Shepherd. Our Saxon progenitors!

North. If all the circumstances, James, are considered which mix in this passion——

Shepherd. What'n passion, sir?

North. Patriotism! such as the attachment to old institutions, to manners, to national peculiarities of speech and dress, it will be found that they have all their power by means of sympathy.

Shepherd. As I said.

North. As you said, and with even more than your usual eloquence. It is not simply that old recollections are gathered upon them——

Shepherd. Though that's much——

North. ——but that by them each man feels himself with vivid reality to belong to his people. On any other ground on which patriotism may be founded, it may seem to have something unsubstantial and illusory; but once shown to be

founded thus, it is apparent that it can only decay when one of the most important principles of our nature is in decay.

Shepherd. Sympathy, or the power o' feelin' alang wi' a' our brethren o' mankind, but mair especially them that hae flourished and faded awa' amang the flowers o' our ain soil, in a' the best emotions o' natur continuous in their characteristic current frae the cradle to the grave!

North. Good. How else, my dear Shepherd, can we comprehend that extraordinary passion of patriotism felt in old times! You know—nobody better—what infinite causes concurred in such states to give immense power to that sympathy by which each man felt himself united to all his countrymen. We thus understand the importance attached by the Greeks to their national games, which otherwise would appear extravagant, or even absurd—the prize to the first-fallen of the war—of their civic funeral, and their oration pronounced in the hearing of all the people of Athens.

Shepherd. A' the nation lamentin' and exultin' for sake o' ae man!

North. We understand the value of pillars, on which their names were inscribed and read—of statues, in which their features were still looked upon by thousands of living eyes—

Shepherd. Glow'erin on the eemages o' the glorious dead, till they too kindled wi' the howp o' ae day being glower'd at by heroes yet unborn! Posthumous fame! posthumous fame! Oh, sirs! but it's a mystery that nae patriot would seek to anaelese, but rather alloo't to remain in its shooblime simplicity, connectit wi' a feelin' shooblimer still, the immortality o' the sowl.

North. Think on the feelings a nation of heroes entertain for their greatest Hero.

Shepherd. Far, far ayont the individual part in the cause or the success, but no ayont the dilatation o' spirit and power ilka ane o' them feels frae his ain union wi' the power and the will o' a' the conquerin' myriads whom he heads! He, their leader, sir, is the centre round which a' their passions revolve, like planets round the sun.

Tickler. Hollo, James!

Shepherd. Whatt! Do you think, you coof, that their attachment is a' for himsel' alane? Na. In hum, sir, a' their ain might and their ain majesty is bund up in ae veesible

ceemage He is your only true, and, at the same time, ideal representative o' his kintramen; and at mention o' him, then hearts burn within them, and the licht o' patriotism illumines the land far and wide—and, in danger, is concentrated intil fire, that rins along the earth, devooin a' that would resist it like a stubble, till the rear-guard o' the invaders is extinguished wi' a fizz in the sea. O heavens! at sic a time hoo the pressure o' common mortality is thrown aff! hoo its bands hae fallen awa'! The fears, the pains, the sorrows, the anguish, that tak haud on weak natur, hae at ance ceased, when all are sustained and strengthened by ae consentin passion, fearsomer to faes than thunner growlin frae the sky it blackens—glad-somer to freens than the lauch o' morn——

Tickler —

——“ Seems another morn,
Risen on mid-day ”

Shepherd Gude! Milton

North Yes, James, that is our country—not where we have breathed alone, not that land which we have loved, because it has shown to our opening eyes the brightness of heaven, and the gladness of earth, but the land for which we have hoped and feared,—that is to say, for which our bosom has beat with the consenting hopes and fears of many million hearts, that land, of which we have loved the mighty living and the mighty dead; that land, the Roman and the Greek would have said, where the boy had sung in the pomp that led the sacrifice to the altars of the ancient deities of the soul.

Shepherd And therefore, when a man he would guard them frae profanation, and had he a thousan' lives, would pour them a' out for sake o' what some micht ca' superstition, but which you and me, and Southside, sittin there wi' his great grey een, would fearna, in the face o' heaven, to ca' religion

Tickler. Hurra!

Shepherd. I but clench my nieves.

North James, the Campus Martius and the Palæstra——

Shepherd. Sir?

North ——where the youth exercised Heroic Games, were the Schools of their Virtue; for there they were taking part

in the passions, the power, the life, the glory that flowed through all the spirit of the nation.

Shepherd O' them, sir, the ggems at St Ronan's are, but on a sma' scale, an imperfect eemage.

North. Old warriors and gowned statesmen, that fiowned in marble or in brass, in public places, and in the porches of noble houses, trophied monuments, and towers iven with the scars of ancient battles—the Temple raised where Jove had stayed the Flight—or the Victory whose expanded wings still seemed to hover over the conquering bands—what were all these to the eyes and the fancy of the young citizen, but characters speaking to him of the great secret of his Hopes and Desires—in which he read the union of his own heart to the heart of the Heroic Nation of which he was One?

Shepherd. My bluid's tinglin and my skin creeps Dinna stap.

North. And what, James, I ask you, what if less noble passions must hereafter take their place in his mind?—what if he must learn to share in the feuds and hates of his house or of his order? Those far deeper and greater feelings had been sunk into his spirit in the years when it is most susceptible, unsullied, and pure, and afterwards in great contests, in peril of life and death, in those moments of agitation or profound emotion in which the higher soul again rises up, all those high and solemn affections of boyhood and youth would return upon him, and consecrate his warlike deeds with the noblest name of virtue that was known to those ancient states.

Shepherd What was't? Eh?

North Patriotism

Shepherd Ou ay Say on, sir.

North. Therefore how was the Oaken Crown prized which was given to him who had saved the life of a citizen!

Shepherd And amang a people too, sir, whae every man was willin at a word to die.

North Perhaps, James, he loved not the man whom he had preserved; but he had remembered in the battle that it was a son of his country that had fallen, and over whom he had spread his shield. He knew that the breath he guarded was part of his country's being

Shepherd Mr Tickler, saw ye ever sic een?

North. Look at the simple incitements to valour in the songs of that poet who is said to have roused the Lacedæmonians, disheartened in unsuccessful war, and to have animated them to victory “He who fights well among the foremost, if he fall shall be sung among his people, or if he live, shall be in reverence in their council, and old men shall give place to him, his tomb shall be in honour, and the children of his children”

Shepherd Simple incitement, indeed, sir, but as you said rightly, shooblime

North Why, James, the love of its own military glory in a warlike people is, indeed, of itself an imperfect patriotism.

Shepherd Sir? Wull ye say that again, for I dinna just tak it up

North. Believe me, my dear Shepherd, that in every country there is cause for patriotism, or the want of such a cause argues defects in the character and condition of the country of the grossest kind. It shows that the people are vicious, or servile, or effeminate——

Shepherd Which only a confoonded leear will ever say o’ Scotsmen

North The want of this feeling is always a great vice in the individual character, for it will hardly ever be found to arise from the only justifiable or half-justifiable cause, namely, when a very high mind, in impatient disdain of the baseness of all around it, seems to shake off its communion with them. I call that but half-justifiable

Shepherd And I, sir, with your leave, ca’t a’thegither unjustifiable, as you can better explain than the simple Shepherd

North. You are right, James For the noblest minds do not thus break themselves loose from their country; but they mourn over it, and commiserate its sad estate, and would die to recover it They acknowledge the great tie of nature—of that house they are—and its shame is their own.

Shepherd O, sir! but you’re a generous noble-hearted cretur!

North. In all cases, then, the want of patriotism is sheer want of feeling, such a man labours under an incapacity of sympathising with his kind in their noblest interests. Try him, and you shall find that on many lower and unworthier occasions he feels with others—that his heart is not simply

too noble for this passion—but that it is capable of being animated and warmed with many much inferior desires.

Shepherd A greedy dowie and a lewd ane,—in the ae case, snarlin for a bane—and in the ither, growlin for the flesh. I scunner at sic a sinner

North. Woe to the citizen of the world !

Shepherd Shame—shame—shame !

North The man who feels himself not bound to his country can have no gratitude

Shepherd. Hoo selfish and cauld-hearted maun hae been his very childhood !

North. I confess that, except in cases of extreme distress, I have never been able to sympathise with —— emigrants

Shepherd I dinna weel ken, sir, what to say to that—but mayna a man love, and yet leave his country ?

North My dear James, I see many mournful meanings in the dimness of your eyes—so shall not pursue that subject—but you will at least allow me to say, that there is something shocking in the mind of the man who can bear, without reluctance or regret, to be severed from the whole world of his early years—who can transfer himself from the place which is his own to any region of the globe, where he can advance his fortune—who, in this sense of the word, can say, in carrying himself, “omnia mea mecum porto”

Shepherd. That's no in my book o' Latin or Greek quotations.

North. Exiles carry with them from their mother country all its dearest names.

Shepherd And a wee bit name—canna it carry in it a wecht o' love !

North Ay, James, the fugitives from Troy had formed a little Ilum, and they had, too, their little Xanthus

Tickler. “Et avertem Xanthi cognomine rivum.”

Shepherd You're twa classical scholars, and wull aye be quotin Greek. But for my part,—after a' those eloquent diatribes o' yours on the pawtriotism o' the auncients, I wudna desire to stray for illustrations ae step out o' the Forest

Tickler. Aren't ye all Whigs ?

Shepherd. Some o' a' sorts But it's an epitome o' the pastoral warld at large—and the great majority o' shepherds are Conservatives. They're a thinkin people, sir, as ye ken, and

though far frae bein' unspeculative, or unwillin to adopt new contrivances as sune's they hae got an insicht intil the principle on which they work, yet a new-fangle in then een 's but a new-fangle, and as in the case o' its bein' applied to a draw-well, they wait no only to see how it pumps up, but hae patience to put its durability to the proof o' a pretty lang experience, sae in the political affairs o' the State—they're no to be taen in by the nostuums o' every reformer that has a plan o' a new, cheap constitution to shaw, but they fasten their een on't as dourly as on a dambrodd,¹ and then begin cross-questionin the chiel—quack or else no—on the vawrious bearings o' the main-springs, wheels, and drags; and as sune's they perceive a hitch, they cry ha! ha! ma lad! I'm thinkin she'll no rin up hill—and if ye let her lowse at the tap o' ane, she'll rattle to the deevil.

North And such too, my dear sir, don't you think, is the way of thinking among the great body of the agriculturists?

Shepherd I could illustrate it, sir, by the smearin o' sheep.

Tickler And eke the shearing.

Shepherd Say clippin The Whigs and Radicals assert toon folks are superior in mind to kintra folks. They'll be sayin neist that they're superior to them likewise in body—and speak o' the rabble o' the Forest as ither people speak o' the rabble o' the Grassmarket But the rural riff-raff are in sprinklins, in sma' families, and only seen lousin ane anither on spats formin an angle on the road-sides Findlay o' Selkirk has weel-nigh cleaned the coonty o' a' sic—but in great toons, and especially manufacturin anes, there are haill divisions hotchin wi' urban riff-raff, and it's them ye hear at hustins routin in a way that the stots and stirks o' the Forest would be ashamed o' theirsels for doin in a bare field on a wunter day, when something had hindered the hind frae carryin them some fodder to warm their wames in the snaw. The salvation o' the kintra, sir, depends on the——

Tickler. This will never do, North—this is too bad. See, 'tis six!

North (*rising, and gwing his guests each his candle*). We shall hear you another time, my dear Shepherd—but now——

Shepherd. The salvation o' the kintra, sir, depends on the——

¹ *Dambrodd*—draft-board.

North (touching first one spring and then another, while fly open two panels in the oak wainscoting) You know your rooms, gents The alarm-bell will ring at twelve—and at one lunch will be on the table in the Topaz. I wish you both the nightmare. (*Touches a spring, and vanishes*)

Shepherd. Mr Tickler! I say the salvation o' the country—baith gane'—I'm no sleepy—but I'll rather sleep than solilo-queese (*Vanishes, while GURNEY comes out like a mouse, and begins to nibble cheese*).

THE CHALDEE MANUSCRIPT.

THE CHALDEE MANUSCRIPT.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

To enter into the spirit of the following pungent *jeu d'esprit*, and to appreciate its effect, the reader must take into account the state of society in Edinburgh at the time when it appeared. Forty years ago the Northern Metropolis was much more locked up within itself than it now is. Its local interests, literary and political, had not been merged, as they now in a great measure are, in the general interests of the country. It had a marked individuality—a life, a character, and an activity of its own, which pointed it out as a much fairer and more definite mark for the shafts of the satirist, or, as the case might be, for the compliments of the encomiast, than is now presented, when its more prominent features have been worn down.

The spirit which pervaded this somewhat confined community was a spirit of intense Whiggishness. This character had been imparted to the society of Edinburgh, and the social and literary ascendancy of the Whigs had been secured, mainly through the agency of the *Edinburgh Review*. During the first twelve or fifteen years of its circula-

tion, this celebrated journal exercised an influence on public opinion of which the present generation can form no adequate conception. Its novelty gave it a hold on the attention of the public, which its vigour enabled it to retain. It was edited by Jeffrey with consummate ability, and numbered among its contributors several names, then in the dawn of their celebrity, which have since risen to high distinction either in the political annals or in the literary history of the nation. Its political sentiments, though often unpatriotic and anti-national, were eagerly imbibed, its critical decrees, though sometimes highly questionable, were still more enthusiastically embraced. It nerved,—it held together, it even called into existence, a powerful party who re-echoed and disseminated its principles. “The blue and the yellow” was the standard around which the resolute rallied, and by the unfurling of which the vacillating were confirmed. But for the *Edinburgh Review*, the Whigs of Edinburgh would never have attained to the civic supremacy which was theirs during the early part of the present century. To hang even on the outskirts of a body which possessed so commanding an organ was itself a privilege, hence the Whig ranks, through all their gradations, were continually filled with recruits whose breasts were animated with a glory, not their own indeed, but reflected on them from their chiefs.

Such a palmy posture of affairs was too good to last. A reaction was inevitable, Toryism began to mutter and protest. The authority of the great Review was called in question. Its popularity, indeed, had by this time begun somewhat to decline; doubts had sprung up as to its infallibility. It had ceased to be regarded universally as the manual of political wisdom and of literary taste. Its *prestige*, however, remained; and those who had been educated in its principles still continued their allegiance, and while they perused and reperused the brilliant editorial articles on the *Lyrical Ballads* and *The*

Excursion, they thanked God, in their innocence, that they were not such incomparable donkeys as William Wordsworth

The Chaldee MS was the first trumpet-note which dissolved the trance of Edinburgh, and broke the spell of Whig domination. Six months before this note was sounded, Mr Blackwood had started a journal for the advocacy of Tory principles, entitled *The Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*. It is worthy of remark, that in the sixth number of this periodical, a notice appeared, announcing that "this work is now discontinued, the present being the last number of it." The probability is that this announcement was merely intended as an intimation that the journal in question was about to change its name, and that the campaign was on the eve of being reopened under more vigorous management, for the work was not discontinued. It took the field in due course, having assumed meanwhile, for its seventh number, and for the first time, the title of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. In that number the Chaldee MS appeared, and from that time the preponderance of Whig doctrines has been counterpoised, and the influence of Tory principles very sensibly, and, it is believed, not disadvantageously, impressed on the politics and literature of Scotland, as well as on the social life of its metropolis.

The Chaldee MS fell on Edinburgh like a thunderbolt. It took the city by surprise. Whiggism was at this time in full blow, and in matronlike maturity was enjoying a dignified repose. The magnates of this party having lost, through time, somewhat of the effervescence of their juvenile spirits, had come to think that, because they were now comparatively virtuous, there were to be no more cakes and ale. They forgot the personalities which had enriched, particularly at an early period, the pages of their own journal. The satellites of the party were scandalised. They protested lustily against the outrageous personalities and profanities of the Chaldee. In truth, it was rather a wicked business. Friends and foes

were alike confounded the Tories were perplexed, the Whigs were furious.

The personalities of the Chaldee MS are indefensible,—almost as much so as those in which the opposite party had sometimes indulged, as specimens of which the lampoons and pasquades of Mr Thomas Moore may be referred to. To drag into publicity not only persons who, from their distinction, were in a manner public property, but persons, moreover, who had never been heard of beyond the privacy of the domestic circle—to describe them in absurd figurative types, and to invest them with the most ludicrous allegorical appendages, was an offence against propriety, and a violation of social usages, which our sober judgment must condemn. It may be difficult to draw the line where legitimate personality terminates. It is doubtful, too, whether the *Edinburgh Review* has always kept within that line. But it is certain that the Chaldee MS. overstepped it. This must be admitted without any reserve.

Yet, after all, this *escapade* was not a matter even then—it is certainly not a matter now—to look very grave over. To suppose that any human being could have been injured by its satire, or could have lost in consequence of it one particle of the respect to which he was entitled, is ridiculous. It is a pure *extravaganza*—a happy, and, on the whole, a very harmless quiz. It does not contain one grain of real malevolence, or one word of serious bitterness. It is the overflowing of an exuberant hilarity. To us, at this time of day, it seems as if the best thing that all parties could have done would have been to have joined in a hearty laugh over its absurdities. But that way of disposing of it did not suit the temper of those times. It was dealt with as a very serious affair.

This effusion is now republished as a remarkable literary curiosity. It illustrates, with wonderful spirit, the character, social and political, of the era, and of the place in which it

was written. It is a mirror in which we behold literary Edinburgh of 1817 translated into mythology. Time, it is conceived, has taken the sting out of its personalities, without having blunted the edge of its cleverness, or damaged the felicity of its humour. It is a pithy and symbolical chronicle of the keen and valiant strife between Toryism and Whiggism in the northern metropolis. Under the guise of an allegory, it describes the origin and early history of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the discomfiture of a rival journal carried on under the auspices of Constable. To say the least of it, the Chaldee Manuscript is quite as good in its way as Swift's *Battle of the Books*, and therefore, on these several accounts, it seems entitled to a permanent place in our literature, and worthy of a more extensive circulation than it has hitherto obtained.

In the marginal commentary which has been supplied, the allegorical veil which covers up the text has not been altogether removed, but it has been sufficiently withdrawn to enable the reader to obtain a competent insight into all the essential particulars of the record.

* The history of the authorship and early fate of this production have been already related in the Preface to these volumes. It may be proper, however, to repeat, that the conception of the Chaldee MS, and the first thirty-seven verses of Chapter I, are to be ascribed to the Ettrick Shepherd; the rest of the composition falls to be divided between Professor Wilson and Mr Lockhart, in proportions which cannot now be determined.

TRANSLATION
FROM AN
ANCIENT CHALDEE MANUSCRIPT.

Blackwood's Magazine, October 1817

[THE present age seems destined to witness the recovery of many admirable pieces of writing, which had been supposed to be lost for ever. The Eruditi of Milan are not the only persons who have to boast of being the instruments of these resuscitations. We have been favoured with the following translation of a Chaldee MS. which is preserved in the great Library of Paris (Salle 2d, No 53, B A M M), by a gentleman whose attainments in Oriental Learning are well known to the public. It is said that the celebrated Silvester de Sacy is at present occupied with a publication of the original. It will be prefaced by an Inquiry into the Age when it was written, and the name of the writer.]

CHAPTER I

1 And I saw in my dream, and behold one like the messenger of a King came toward me from the east, and he took me up and carried me into the midst of the great city that looketh toward the north and toward the east, and ruleth over every people, and kindred, and tongue, that handle the pen of the writer

1 The city of Edinburgh

2 And he said unto me, Take heed what thou seest, for great things shall come of it, the moving of a straw shall be as the whirlwind, and the shaking of a reed as the great tempest.

3 And I looked, and behold a man clothed in plain apparel stood in the door of his house and I saw his name, and the number of his name, and his name was as it had been the colour of ebony, and his number was the number of a maiden, when the days of the years of her virginity have expired

4 And I turned mine eyes, and behold two beasts came from the land of the borders of the South, and when I saw them I wondered with great admiration.

5 The one beast was like unto a lamb, and the other like unto a bear, and they had wings on their heads, their faces also were like the faces of men, the joints of their legs like the polished cedars of Lebanon, and their feet like the feet of horses preparing to go forth to battle and they arose and they came onward over the face of the earth, and they touched not the ground as they went

6 And they came unto the man who was clothed in plain apparel, and stood in the door of his house

7 And they said unto him, Give us of thy wealth, that we may eat and live, and thou shalt enjoy the fruits of our labours for a time, times, or half a time.

8 And he answered and said unto them, What will you unto me whereunto I may employ you?

9 And the one said, I will teach the people of thy land to till and to sow, to reap the harvest and gather the sheaves into the barn; to feed their flocks, and enrich themselves with the wool.

3 Mr William Blackwood, of No 17 Princes Street

4 The editors of the first six numbers of *Blackwood's Magazine*

5 The address of one, the Lamb, was mild and soft, that of the other, the Bear, was quite the reverse. They were both very lame, and went upon crutches

9 The Bear, who was a great agriculturist, and editor of the *Farmers' Magazine*

10 And the other said, I will teach the children of thy people to know and discern betwixt right and wrong, the good and the evil, and in all things that relate to learning, and knowledge, and understanding.

10 The Lamb

11 And they proffered unto him a Book, and they said unto him, Take thou this, and give us a piece of money, that we may eat and drink that our souls may live

11 They propose to edit a magazine for Mr Blackwood

12 And we will put words into the Book that shall astonish the children of thy people, and it shall be a light unto thy feet, and a lamp unto thy path, it shall also bring bread to thy household, and a portion to thy maidens

13 And the man hearkened to their voice, and he took the Book and gave them a piece of money, and they went away rejoicing in heart. And I heard a great noise, as if it had been the noise of many chariots, and of horsemen horsing upon their horses

13 Who closes with their offer, and their crutches clatter with joy as they retire

14 But after many days they put no words into the Book; and the man was astounded and waxed wroth, and he said unto them, What is this that you have done unto me, and how shall I answer those to whom I am engaged? And they said, What is this unto us? see thou to that.

14 They belie their promise, and turn out to be a couple of incapables

15 And the man wist not what for to do, and he called together the friends of his youth, and all those whose heart was as his heart, and he entreated them, and they put words into the Book, and it went forth abroad, and all the world wondered after the Book, and after the two beasts that had put such amazing words into the Book.

15 Mr Blackwood, therefore, gets assistance from more competent friends

16 ¶ Now, in those days there lived also a man who was crafty in counsel, and cunning in all manner of working

16 Mr Constable, publisher of the *Edinburgh Review*, and the old *Scots Magazine*

17 And I beheld the man, and he was comely and well-favoured, and he had a notable horn in his forehead where-with he ruled the nations

17 The *Edinburgh Review*

18 And I saw the horn, that it had eyes, and a mouth speaking great things, and it magnified itself even to the Prince of the Host, and it cast down the truth to the ground, and it grew and prospered

19 And when this man saw the Book, and beheld the things that were in the Book, he was troubled in spirit, and much cast down

19 Constable's consternation on the appearance of *Blackwood's Magazine*

20 And he said unto himself, Why stand I idle here, and why do I not bestir myself? Lo' this Book shall become a devouring sword in the hand of mine adversary, and with it will he root up or loosen the horn that is in my forehead, and the hope of my gains shall perish from the face of the earth

21 And he hated the Book, and the two beasts that had put words into the Book, for he judged according to the reports of men, nevertheless, the man was crafty in counsel, and more cunning than his fellows

22 And he said unto the two beasts, Come ye and put your trust under the shadow of my wings, and we will destroy the man whose name is as ebony, and his Book

22 Constable invites the two beasts to come over to his camp

23 And I will tear it in pieces, and cast it out like dung upon the face of the earth.

24 And we will tread him down as the dust of the streets, and trample him

under our feet, and we will break him to pieces, and grind him to powder, and cast him into the brook Kedion

25 And I will make of you a great name, and I will place you next to the horn that is in my forehead, and it shall be a shelter to you in the day of great adversity, and it shall defend you from the horn of the unicorn, and from the might of the Bulls of Bashan

25 And to become the editors of his magazine

26 And you shall be watchers and a guard unto it from the emmet and the spider, and the toad after his kind

27 And from the mole that walketh in darkness, and from the blow-fly after his kind, and the canker-worm after his kind, and the maggot after his kind

28 And by these means you shall wax very great, for the things that are low shall be exalted

29 And the two beasts gave ear unto him, and they came over unto him, and bowed down before him with their faces to the earth

29 They hearken to his voice

30 ¶ But when the tidings of these things came to the man who was clothed in plain apparel, he was sore dismayed, and his countenance fell.

30 Blackwood is, at first, disheartened

31 And it repented him that he had taken the Book, or sent it forth abroad and he said, I have been sore deceived and betrayed, but I will of myself yield up the Book, and burn it with fire, and give its ashes to the winds of heaven

32 But certain that were there present said unto him, Why art thou dismayed? and why is thy countenance fallen? Go to now, gird up thy loins like a man, and call unto thee thy friends, and the men of thine household, and thou shalt behold and see

32 His friends cheer him up

that they that are for thee are more
and mightier than those that be against
thee

33 And when the man whose name
was as ebony, and whose number was
the number of a maiden, when the days
of the years of her virginity have ex-
pired, heard this saying, he turned
about,

34 And he took from under his girdle
a gem of curious workmanship of silver,
made by the hand of a cunning arti-
ficer, and overlaid within with pure
gold, and he took from thence some-
thing in colour like unto the dust of the
earth, or the ashes that remain of a fur-
nace, and he snuffed it up like the east
wind, and returned the gem again into
its place

34 He takes a pinch of
snuff

35 Whereupon he opened his mouth,
and he said unto them, As thou hast
spoken, so shall it be done.

35 And rallies

36 Woe unto all them that take part
with the man who is crafty in counsel,
and with the two beasts !

37 For I will arise and increase my
strength, and come upon them like the
locust of the desert, to abolish and over-
whelm, and to destroy, and to pass
over

38 So he called together the wise
men of the city, both from the Old City
and from the city which is on this side
of the valley, even the New City, which
looketh towards the north, and the
wise men came

38 He calls together
his friends

39 And, lo ! there stood before him
an aged man, whose hair was white as
snow, and in whose hand there was a
mirror, wherein passed to and fro the
images of the ancient days

39 Henry Mackenzie,
author of *The Man of Feeling*, &c

40 And he said, Behold, I am stricken in years, mine eyes are dim What will ye that I do unto you? Seek ye them that are young.

41 And all the young men that were there lifted up their voice and said, We have sat at thy feet all the days of the years which we have lived upon the earth, and that which we know is thine, and our learning is thine, and as thou sayest, even so will we do

42 And he said unto them, Do ye what is meet in this thing, and let not our friend be discomfited, neither let the man which is crafty rejoice, nor the two beasts

43 And when he had said this, he arose and went away, and all the young men arose up, and humbled themselves before him when he went away

44 Then spake the man clothed in plain apparel to the great magician who dwelleth in the old fastness, hard by the river Jordan, which is by the Border And the magician opened his mouth, and said, Lo! my heart wisheth thy good, and let the thing prosper which is in thy hands to do it

44 Sir Walter Scott

45 But thou seest that my hands are full of working, and my labour is great For, lo! I have to feed all the people of my land, and none knoweth whence his food cometh, but each man openeth his mouth, and my hand filleth it with pleasant things

46 Moreover, thine adversary also is of my familiars

46 Constable was Sir Walter's publisher.

47 The land is before thee: draw thou up thy hosts for the battle in the place of Princes, over against thine adversary, which hath his station near the

47 "The mount of proclamation" was the Cross (since removed) in the High Street, where Constable's shop then was

mount of the Proclamation ; quit ye as men, and let favour be shown unto him which is most valiant.

48 Yet be thou silent peradventure will I help thee some little

49 So he made request also unto a wise man which had come out of Joppa, where the ships are, one that had sojourned in far countries, whose wisdom is great above all the children of the east, one which teacheth the sons of the honourable men, and speaketh wonderful things in the schools of the learned men.

50 One which speaketh of trees and of beasts, and of fowl and of creeping things, and of fishes, from the great Leviathan that is in the deep sea even unto the small muscle which dwelleth in the shell of the rock,

51 Moreover, of all manner of precious stones, and of the ancient mountains, and of the moving of the great waters

52 One which had been led before the Chief Priests, and lauded of them for smiting a worshipper of Fire in the land, which being interpreted, signifieth bread

53 And he said, Behold, here is a round stone, set thou that in a ring, and put the ring upon thy finger, and behold while the ring is upon thy finger, thou shalt have no fear of the man which is crafty, neither of the two beasts

54 Then the man spake to a wise man which had a light in his hand and a crown of pearls upon his head, and he said, Behold I will brew a sharp poison for the man which is crafty and his two beasts. Wait ye till I come So he arose also and went his way

49 Robert Jameson, Esq., a native of Joppa, a village on the Firth of Forth near Edinburgh, and Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh

51 He was a distinguished mineralogist,

52 And an advocate of the Wernerian in opposition to the Huttonian hypothesis

54 Sir David Brewster

55 Also to a wise young man, which is learned in the law, even as his father was learned, and who lifteth up his voice in the courts of the treasury of our Lord the King, with his fellow, who is one of the sons of the Prophets

56 He spake also to a learned man who sendeth all the King's messengers to the four corners of the great city, each man clothed in scarlet, and bearing a bundle of letters, touching the affairs of men, in his right hand

57 He spake also unto a sweet singer, who is cunning to play upon all stringed instruments, who weareth a chain upon his bosom, even a stone, whereon is engraved ancient writing And he framed songs, and waxed very wroth against the horn which is in the forehead of the man which is crafty

58 Also to one who had been a physician in his youth, and who had dwelt with the keeper of the gates of the wise men.

59 But he was now a dealer in wine and oil, and in the fishes which are taken in the nets of the people of the west.

60 Also in strong drink

61 Then sent he for one cunning in sharp instruments and edged tools, even in razors, but he had taken unto himself a wife, and could not come.

62 But, behold, while they were yet speaking, they heard a voice of one screeching at the gate, and the voice was a sharp voice, even like the voice of the unclean bird which buildeth its nest in the corner of the temple, and defileth the holy places.

63 But they opened not the door, neither answered they a word to the

55 Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., advocate, author of the *History of Scotland*, &c., son of Lord Woodhouselee, one of the judges of the Supreme Court.

56 Mr Henderson, surveyor, General Post-Office

57 (?) Mr Peter Hill, for a short notice of whom see *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, vol II p 180

61 A person who had sent an article to Blackwood on the sharpening of razors

62 Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. — See *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, vol I p 109.

voice of its screaming So the unclean thing flew away, neither could they find any trace of its going

64 And there was a silence in the assembly And, behold, when they began to speak, they were too many, neither could the man know what was the meaning of their counsel, for they spake together, and the voice of their speaking was mingled

65 So the man was sore perplexed, and he wist not what for to do.

65 Blackwood is perplexed by the multiplicity of counsellors

CHAPTER II.

1 Now, behold, as soon as they were gone, he sat down in his inner chamber, which looketh toward the street of Oman, and the road of Gabriel, as thou goest up into the land of Ambrose, and the man leaned with his face upon his hand

2 And while he was yet musing, there stood before him a man clothed in dark garments, having a veil upon his head, and there was a rod in his hand

2 The veiled editor appears

3 And he said, Arise, let not thine heart be discouraged, neither let it be afraid.

4 Behold, if thou wilt listen unto me, I will deliver thee out of all thy distresses, neither shall any be able to touch a hair of thy head

5 And when the man heard the voice of his speaking, behold there was in his voice courage, and in his counsel boldness. And he said unto him, Do thou as it seemeth unto thee; as thou sayest even so will I do

5 Blackwood is emboldened by his voice

6 And the man who had come in answered and said, Behold I will call mighty creatures which will comfort thee, and destroy the power of thy adversary, and will devour the two beasts

6 The veiled editor summons his instruments

7 So he gave unto the man in plain apparel a tablet, containing the names of those upon whom he should call And when he called they came, and whomsoever he asked he came

8 And the man with the veil stood by, but there was a cloud about him, neither could they which came see him, nor tell who it was that compelled them coming

9 And they came in the likeness of living things, but I knew not who they were which came

10 And the first which came was after the likeness of the beautiful leopard, from the valley of the palm trees, whose going forth was comely as the greyhound, and his eyes like the lightning of fiery flame

10 Professor Wilson, author of the *Isle of Palms*, &c

11 And the second was the lynx that lurketh behind the white cottage on the mountains

11 Arthur Mower, Esq, author of a little tale called *The White Cottage*.

12 There came also, from a far country, the scorpion, which delighteth to sting the faces of men, that he might sting sorely the countenance of the man which is crafty, and of the two beasts.

12 John Gibson Lockhart, Esq

13 Also the great wild boar from the forest of Lebanon, and he roused up his spirit, and I saw him whetting his dreadful tasks for the battle.

13 James Hogg, Esq

14 And the griffin came with a roll of the names of those whose blood had been shed between his teeth and I saw him standing over the body of one that had been buried long in the grave,

14 The Rev Dr M'Crie, author of the *Life of Knox*, &c

defending it from all men , and behold there were none which durst come near him.

15 Also the black eagle of the desert, whose cry is as the sound of an unknown tongue, which flieth over the ruins of the ancient cities, and hath his dwelling among the tombs of the wise men

15 Sir William Hamilton, Bart, the distinguished Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh

16 Also the stork which buildeth upon the house-top, and devoueth all manner of unclean things, and all beetles, and all manner of flies, and much worms.

16 James Wilson, Esq, the eminent naturalist, Professor Wilson's brother

17 And the hyæna that escheweth the light, and cometh forth at the evening tide to raise up and gnaw the bones of the dead, and is as a riddle unto the vain man

17 John Riddell, Esq, advocate, a profound legal antiquarian

18 And the beagle and the slowhound after their kind, and all the beasts of the field, more than could be numbered, they were so many

19 ¶ And when they were all gathered together, the man which was clothed in plain apparel looked round about, and his heart was right merry when he saw the mighty creatures which had come in unto him, and heard the tumult of their voices, and the noise of the flapping of their wings.

20 And he lifted up his voice, and shouted with a great shout, and said, Behold, I am increased greatly, and I will do terrible things to the man who is crafty, and to his two beasts

21 And he sent away a swift messenger for a physician, which healeth all manner of bruises, and wounds, and putrifying sores, lest that he should go for to heal up the wounds of the man which is crafty, or of his two beasts.

22 (Now this physician was a mild man, neither was there any gall within him, yet he went not)

22 Dr John Gordon, an eminent physician, cut off prematurely when he was just entering on the highest honours and rewards of his profession. He wrote against Gall the phrenologist

CHAPTER III

1 And while these things were yet doing, I heard a great rushing, and the sound as of a mighty wind and I looked over the valley into the Old City, and there was a tumult over against the mount of Proclamation

1 A tumult in Constable's camp

2 For when tidings of these things came to the man which was crafty, his heart died within him, and he waxed sore afraid

3 And he said unto himself, What is this? Behold, mine adversary is very mighty, neither can I go forth to fight him: for whom have I save myself only, and my two beasts?

4 And while he was yet speaking, the two beasts stood before him.

5 And the beast which was like unto a bear said, Behold, it is yet harvest, and how can I leave my corn which is in the fields? If I go forth to make war upon the man whose name is as ebony, the Philistines will come into my farm, and carry away all the full sheaves which are ready

6 And the beast which was like unto a lamb answered and said, Lo! my legs are weary, and the Egyptians which were wont for to carry me are clean gone; and wherewithal shall I go forth to make war upon the man whose name is as ebony?

6 The Lamb was the collaborateur of the articles on the Gypsies, which appear in the early numbers of *Blackwood*. The principal part, however, was supplied by Sir Walter Scott.

7 Nevertheless will I put a sweet song against him into thy Book

8 But the man which was crafty answered and said, Unprofitable generation! ye have given unto me a horn which is empty, and a horse which hath no feet. If ye go not forth to fight with mine adversary, deliver me up the meat which I have given unto you, and the penny which ye have of me, that I may hire others who will fight with the man whose name is as ebony

8 Constable is dissatisfied with the two beasts

9 And the beasts spake not at all, neither answered they him one word

10 But as they sat before him, the beast which was like unto a bear took courage, and he opened his mouth and said,

11 O man, thou hast fed me heretofore, and whatever entereth within my lips is thine. Why now should we fall out about this thing?

12 Call unto thee thy counsellors, the spirits, and the wise men, and the magicians, if haply they may advise thee touching the man whose name is as ebony, and the creatures which are within his gates. Whatsoever they say, that shall be done

12 The Bear's counsel

13 Yet the man was not pleased, neither was his countenance lightened: nevertheless, he did even as the beast said.

14 So he called unto him a familiar spirit, unto whom he had sold himself.

14 Francis (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*.

15 But the spirit was a wicked spirit and a cruel: so he answered and said, Lo, have not I put great might into the horn which is in thy forehead? What more said I ever that I would do unto

thee? Thy soul is in my hands . do as thou listest in this thing

16 But the man entreated him sorely, yet he listened not for he had great fear of the vision of the man who was clothed in dark garments, and who had a veil upon his head,

17 (For he was of the seed of those which have command over the devils).

18 And while the beasts were yet looking, lo, he was not,

19 For even in the twinkling of an eye he was present in the courts of the palace, to tempt the souls of the chief priests, and the scribes, and all those which administer the law for the king, and to deliver some malefactors which he loved out of their hand

20 ¶ Then the man called with a loud voice on some other spirits, in whom he put his trust.

21 And the first was a cunning spirit, which hath his dwelling in the secret places of the earth, and hath command over the snow and the hail, and is as a pestilence unto the poor man . for when he is hungry he lifteth up the lid of his meal-garnel, to take out meal, and lo ! it is full of strong ice

22 And the second was a little blind spirit, which hath a number upon his forehead, and he walketh to and fro continually, and is the chief of the heathen which are the worshippers of fire. He also is of the seed of the prophets, and ministered in the temple while he was yet young ; but he went out, and became one of the scoffers

23 But when these spirits heard the words of the man, and perceived his trouble, they gave no ear unto his out-

16 He refuses to have anything to do with Constable's magazine

17 Printers' devils

19 Jeffrey at this time was engaged in the defence of the Kilmarnock Radicals, and had fairly beaten the public prosecutor in the Court of Justiciary

21 John Leslie, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. The allusion is to his freezing process, in which oatmeal was used

22 John Playfair, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He had been originally intended for the church

23 These contributors to the *Edinburgh Review* refuse to give any support to Constable's magazine.

cry, neither listened they to the voice of his supplication

24 And they laughed at the man with a loud laughter, and said unto him, Lo, shall we leave our digging into the bowels of the earth, or our ice, or our fire, with which we deceive the nations, and come down to be as it were servants unto thee and these two beasts, which are lame beasts, and unprofitable? Go to, man, seek thou them which are of thy fellows

25 And they vanished from his sight and he heard the voice of their laughter, both he and his two beasts

26 ¶ But when the spirits were gone he said unto himself, I will arise and go unto a magician which is of my friends of a surety he will devise some remedy, and free me out of all my distresses

26 Constable has recourse to Sir Walter Scott,

27 So he arose and came unto that great magician which hath his dwelling in the old fastness hard by the river Jordan, which is by the Border.

28 And the magician opened his mouth, and said, Lo! my heart wisheth thy good, and let the thing prosper which is in thy hands to do it.

28 Who gives him the same answer which he had given to Blackwood

29 But thou seest that my hands are full of working, and my labour is great For, lo, I have to feed all the people of my land, and none knoweth whence his food cometh; but each man openeth his mouth, and my hand filleth it with pleasant things.

30 Moreover, thine adversary also is of my familiars.

31 The land is before thee: draw thou up thine hosts for the battle on the mount of Proclamation, and defy

boldly thine enemy, which hath his camp in the place of Princes, quit ye as men, and let favour be shown unto him which is most valiant.

32 Yet be thou silent · peradventure will I help thee some little

33 But the man which is crafty saw that the magician loved him not For he knew him of old, and they had had many dealings, and he perceived that he would not assist him in the day of his adversity.

34 So he turned about, and went out of his fastness And he shook the dust from his feet, and said, Behold, I have given this magician much money, yet see now, he hath utterly deserted me. Verily, my fine gold hath perished.

34 Constable is in despair

35 But when he had come back unto his house, he found the two beasts which were yet there; and behold the beasts were gabbling together, and making much noise. And when he looked in, behold yet another beast, and they were all gabbling together

36 * * * * *

37 * * * * *

38 * * * * *

39 * * * * *

40 But if we go forth to the battle, let him not go with us.

40. He is full of misgivings as to the efficiency of his instruments

41 For behold the griffin hath heretofore wounded him, and the scorpion hath stung him sorely in the hips and the thighs, and also in the face

42 Moreover the eagle of heaven also is his dread, and he is terrified for the flapping of his huge wings, and for his cry, which is like the voice of an unknown tongue, also his talons, which are sharper than any two-edged sword.

43 And if it cometh to pass that he see them in the battle, he will not stand, but surely turn back and flee

44 Therefore let us not take him with us, lest he be for an ensample unto the simple ones

45 And while he was yet speaking, Behold, he heard a knocking upon the stair as if yet another beast had been coming

46 And lo it was even so.

47 And another beast came in, whose disease was the murrain, who had eyes yet saw not, and whose laughter was like the laughter of them whose life is hidden, and which know not what they do

47 Another editor of Constable's Magazine,

48 And I heard a voice cry, Alas! alas! even as if it were Heu! heu!

48 Whose Christian name was Hugh

49 Now the man was sick at heart when he perceived that he was there with the four beasts, and he said, Wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the weight of beasts which presseth sore upon me?

50 Then the four beasts waxed very wroth, and they all began for to cry out against the man which is crafty

51 And he said, O race of beasts, be ye still, and keep silence until I consider what shall be done in this thing

52 And while he spake, it seemed as if he trembled and were afraid of the four beasts and of the staves wherewith they skipped.

CHAPTER IV

1 But while he was yet trembling, lo, there came in one which was his familiar friend from his youth upwards, who keepeth the Books of the scribes, and is hired to expound things which he knoweth not, and collecteth together the remnants of the wise men

2 And he opened his mouth and said, Lo! I have come even this hour from the camp of thine enemy, and I have spoken with the man whose name is as ebony

3 And while I was speaking with him kindly, lo, some of the creatures which are within his gates took notice of me, and they warned him. So he put no faith nor trust in me

4 But take thou good heed to thyself, for they that are against thee are mighty, and I have seen their numbers

5 Now when the man heard this, he waxed yet more fearful.

6 Then came there unto his chamber another of his friends, one whose nose is like the beak of a bird of prey, whose mouth is foul, and his teeth reach from the right ear even unto the left, and he said, For why art thou so cast down? be of good cheer, behold I have an old breast-plate which I will put on and go forth with thee unto the battle

7 And further, he began to speak of the north, and the great men of the north, even the giants, and the painted folk; but they stopped him, for of his speaking there is no end.

8 Then came there into his chamber

1 Macvey Napier, Esq., Writer to the Signet, Keeper of the Writers' Library, afterwards editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh

6 A writer of some northern ballads and antiquities, now forgotten

8 Mr Patrick Neil,

a lean man, which hath his dwelling by the great pool to the north of the New City ;

9 Which had been of the familiars of the man in plain apparel while they were yet youths, before he had been tempted of the man which is crafty

10 Whose name had gone abroad among the nations on many books, even as his father's name had gone abroad

10 He was a printer ,

11 One which delighteth in trees, and fruits, and flowers , the palm-tree and the olive, the pomegranate and the vine, the fig and the date, the tulip and the lily

11 Also a great arborist and horticulturist, and a most worthy excellent man

12 Which had sojourned in far lands, gathering herbs for the chief physician

13 And he had a rotten melon on his head, after the fashion of an helmet

14 And the man which is crafty began to take courage when his friends were gathered unto him, and he took his trumpet with boldness, and began to blow for them over which he had power.

15 But of them which listened to him, their limbs were weak, and their swords blunt, and the strings of their bows were moist.

16 Nevertheless, he made an assembly of them over against the mount of Proclamation and these are the names of his host, and the number of his banners, whom he marshalled by the mount of Proclamation the day that he went forth to make war upon the man whose name is as ebony.

17 Now behold the four beasts were in the first band, yet they trembled,

and desired not to be in the front of the host.

18 And in the second band was one which teacheth in the schools of the young men, and he was clad in a gray garment whereof one half his wife had weaved

19 Also, Samuel, a vain young man, and a simple, which sitteth in the King's Courts, and is a tool without edge in the hands of the oppressor

20 Also, John, the brother of James, which is a man of low stature, and giveth out merry things, and is a lover of fables from his youth up

21 Also, James, the young man which cometh out of the west country, which feareth God, and hateth all manner of usury, who babbleth of many things, and nibbleth the shoe-latchets of the mighty, one which darkeneth counsel with the multiplying of vain words.

22 To whose sayings no man taketh heed

23 And in the third band was a grave man, even George, the chief of the synagogue, a principal man, yea, the leader of the doctors, whose beard reacheth down unto his girdle ;

24 And one David, which dwelleth at the corner as thou goest up to the place of the old prison-house, which talketh touching all manner of pictures and graven images, and he came with a feather on his head.

25 And Andrew the chief physician, and Andrew his son, who is a smooth man, and one which handleth all wind instruments, and boweth himself down continually before the horn which is in

18 Mr James Gray, one of the masters of the High School—See *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, vol. 1 p 238, note 1

19 An advocate, at this time one of the Crown Counsel, a cousin of Professor Wilson's

20 John Ballantyne, Sir Walter Scott's familiar—See *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, vol iii p 95, note

21 The author of a pamphlet in defence of usury, and likewise another against Malthus

23 The Rev Dr George Baird, Principal of University of Edinburgh

24 Mr David Bridges—See *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, vol 1 p 28.

25 Two professors of medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

the forehead of the man which is crafty,
and worshippeth it

26 With James the baker of sweet
breads, which weareth a green mantle,
which inhabiteth the dwelling of the
nobles, and delighteth in the tongue of
the strange man

27 And Peter who railleth at his
master

28 And in the fourth band I saw the
face of Samuel, which is a mason, who
is clothed in gorgeous apparel, and his
face was as the face of the moon shin-
ing in the north-west

29 The number of his bands was
four, and in the first band there were
the four beasts,

30 And in the second band there
were nine men of war, and in the third
six, and in the fourth ten

31 The number of the bands was
four and the number of them which
were in the bands was twenty and
nine and the man which was crafty
commanded them

32 And the screaming bird sat upon
his shoulder.

33 And there followed him many
women which know not their right
hand from their left, also some cattle

34 And John the brother of Francis,
and the man which offered Consolation
to the man which is crafty

35 Also seven young men, whereof
no man could tell by what name they
were called

36 But when I saw them all gather-
ed together, I said unto myself, Of a
truth the man which is crafty hath
many in his host, yet think I that
scarcely will these be found sufficient

26 Jas Baxter, Esq —
See *Noctes Ambrosianæ*

27 A painter, and pupil
of a celebrated master,
whose works he was in the
habit of decrying

28 Samuel Anderson,
Esq, a zealous free-ma-
son—See *Noctes Ambro-
sianæ*, vol. iv p 1

34 John, the brother of
Francis Jeffrey The au-
thor of *Consolation* was a
Mr Gillespie

35 The staff of Con-
stable's magazine accord-
ing to *Blackwood*

against them which are in the gates of the man who is clothed in plain apparel.

37 And I thought of the vision of the man which was clothed in dark garments, and of the leopard, and the lynx, and the scorpion, and the eagle, and the great boar of Lebanon, and the griffin,

38 The stork, and the hyæna, and the beagle, and all the mighty creatures which are within the gates of the man in plain apparel

39 Verily, the man which is crafty shall be defeated, and there shall not escape one to tell of his overthrow

40 And while I was yet speaking, the hosts drew near, and the city was moved, and my spirit failed within me, and I was sore afraid, and I turned to escape away

40 The Tones under
Blackwood and the Wings
under Constable go to
gether by the ears

41 And he that was like unto the messenger of a king, said unto me, Cry. And I said, What shall I cry? for the day of vengeance is come upon all those that ruled the nations with a rod of iron.

42 And I fled into an inner chamber to hide myself, and I heard a great tumult, but I wist not what it was.

GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY.

A

A'—all	Ankil—ankle
Abee—alone	Argling—wrangling
Abeigh—aloof	Ashet—an oblong dish
Aboon—above	Asks—lizards
Ackit—acted	Ass-hole—ash pit, or dust-hole
Acks—acts	A'thegither—altogether
Acquent—acquainted	Athout—athwart
Ae—one	Atower—away from
Afterhend—afterwards	Atween—between
Ahint—behind	Auchteen—eighteen
Aiblins—perhaps	Aughts—owns
Aik—oak	Auld—old
Airn—iron	Auld-woman—a revolving iron chimney-top
Airt—direction, point of the compass	Aumry—cupboard in a corner
Aits—oats	Ava—at all
Alane—alone	Awee—a little while
Amna—am not	Awin—owing
Ance—once	Awmous—alms
Aneath—beneath	Ax—ask
Anent—concerning, about	Ayont—beyond
Aneuch—enough	

B

Back o'-beyont (back-of-beyond)— a Scotch slang phrase, signifying any place indefinitely remote	Bakiefu's—bucketfuls
Backend—close of the year	Ballant—ballad
Baggy-mennon—a munnaw, thick in the belly	Bane—bone
Baikie—a bucket for ashes	Banieness—largeness and strength of bone
Baird—beard	Bap—a small flat loaf with pointed ends
Bairn—	Bardy—positive
Bairnie— } child	Barkened—hardened
Bairnly—childish	Bashed—somewhat flattened with heavy strokes or blows
Baith—both	Bat—bit

- Bate—beat
 Bauchle—an old shoe crushed down into a sort of slipper
 Bauk—one of a set of planks or spars across the joists in rude old Scotch cottages
 Bauld—bold
 Bawdions—a cat
 Bawm—balm
 Bawn—band
 Bawns—banns
 Beek—to grow warm and ruddy before the fire, (beek in the hearth heat)
 Beestn—fanning and feeding a fire with fuel
 Beggonets—bayonets
 Begood— } began
 Begude— }
 Belyve—soon
 Ben—into the room
 Beuk—book
 Bick—bitch
 Bield—shelter
 Big—to build
 Bike—swarm
 Bikes—nests of bees
 Biled—boiled
 Bill—bull
 Binna—be not
 Birk (tree)—birch
 Birks—bushes
 Birky—beggar-my-neighbour, a game at cards
 Burr—force
 Birses—bristles, metaphorically used in Scotland for angry pride
 Birzed—bruised
 Blab—a big drop
 Black a viced—of dark complexion
 Blash, (a)—a drench
 Blashin—driven by the wind and drenching
 Blate—bashful
 Blaw—blow
 Blawmange— } blanc-mange
 Blemanach— }
 Blethers—rapid nonsensical talk
 Blin'—blind
 Blouterin—gabbling noisily and foolishly
 Blouts—large deep blots or stains scarcely dried
 Blude—blood
 Bocht—bought
 Bock—vomit
 Bodle—a small Scottish coin, not now used
 Bogle—a goblin
 Bole—the cup or bowl of a pipe
 Bonny—hand-ome, beautiful
 Bonny fide—bona fide
 Bonspeil—a match at curling
 Boo—bow
 Boob—maibles
 Booid—board
 Boud—were bound
 Bouet—a hand lanthorn
 Bouk—bulk
 Bourtree—elder tree
 Bowster—bolster
 Boyne—a washing tub
 Brace piece—mantel piece
 Brackens— } fern
 Brakens— }
 Braes—slopes somewhat steep
 Braid—broad
 Biak—broke
 Branglin—a sort of superlative of wrangling
 Brasse—panting haste up a hill
 Bristlin—hasting up a hill toilsomely, and with heavy panting
 Braw—fine
 Breckans—see Brackens
 Breeks—trousers
 Broid—bread
 Breist—breast
 Brent—rising broad, smooth, and open
 Brewst—a brewing, used in the text as the making of a jug or bowl of toddy
 Bricht—bright
 Brig— } bridge
 Brigg— }
 Brock—badge
 Brodd—board
 Broo—brow
 Broo'd—brewed
 Broon—brown
 Broose—a race at a country wedding
 Browst—see Brewst
 Brughs—burghs
 Bubbly jock—turkey-cock
 Buckies—a kind of sea-shell
 Bught—sheepfold

- Burd—a board, used in the text as the low table on which a tailor sits
 Bundly—tall, large, and stout
 Burds—boards
 Bum—buzz
 Bumbie—the humble bee
 Bummer—blue bottle fly
 Bun'— } bound
 Bund— }
- Bunker—window-seat
 Burd—board
 Burnie—rivulet
 Busked—dressed showily
 But—into an outer or inferior apartment
 By-gaun (in the by-gaun)—in going past
 Byre—cowhouse
 Byuckie—small book

C

- Ca'—call
 Caddie— } street porter
 Cadie— }
 Caff—chaff
 Callant—young lad
 Caller—fresh
 Came—comb
 Camstray—unmanageable
 Canny (no canny)—Canny means gentle, but "no canny" is a phrase in Scotland for one with a spice of the power of a wizard or devil in him
 Cantrip—magical spell
 Canty—lively
 Carvey—the smallest kind of sweetmeats, generally put on bread-and-butter for children
 Caught—caught
 Caudie—see Cadie
 Cauff—chaff
 Cauked—tipped with rough points, as horse shoes are prepared for slippery roads in frost
 Caudit—troubled with a cold
 Cauldrife—easily affected by cold, in the text it is used as selfishly cold
 Cauler—fresh
 Caulker—a glass of pure spirits, a dram
 Causey—causeway
 Caves—tosses
 Cavie—a hencoop
 Cavin—tossing
 Cawin—calm
 Cawnle—candle
 Chack—a squeeze with the teeth
 Chaclat—chocolate
 Chafts—jaws
 Chap—knock
- Chapped—struck, as a clock strikes
 Chapping—knocking
 Chap o' the knock—striking of the clock
 Chaumer—chamber
 Cheep—to complain in a small peevish voice
 Cheyre—chair
 Chiel—a fellow, a person
 Chit—to press hard with occasional jerks, as in the act of turning a key in a stiff lock
 Chittern—shivering, with the teeth chattering at the same time
 Chop—shop
 Chovies—anchovies
 Chowin—chewing
 Chowks—jaws
 Chow't—chew it
 Chrissen'd—christened, baptised
 Chuckies—hens
 Chucky stane—a small smooth round stone, a pebble
 Chumley—chimney
 Clachan—a small village
 Clackins—broods of young birds
 Claes—clothes
 Clapped (clapped een)—set eyes
 Clarts—mud
 Clash—a noisy collision
 Claught—to clutch
 Clautin—groping
 Cleekin—brood
 Cleedin—clothing
 Cleek—a hold of anything, caught with a hooked instrument
 Cleemat—climate
 Cleugh—a very narrow glen
 Clunk—cash
 Clishmaclaver—idle talk

- Clock—beetle
 Clockin—bent on hatching
 Cloits—falls heavily
 Clootie—the devil
 Cloots—feet
 Closses—narrow lanes in towns
 Clour—a lump raised by a blow
 Clout—a bit of linen or other cloth
 Clud—cloud
 Cockettan—coquetting
 Cockit—cocked
 Cock laird—yeoman
 Cocko nit—cocoa-nut
 Codlin—a small cod
 Coft—bought
 Coggly—shaky from not standing fair
 Colhe—shepherd's dog
 Collyshangle—squabble
 Concate—concert
 Conceit—ingenious device
 Coo—cow
 Coart—coward
 Coof—a stupid silly fellow
 Cookies—soft round cakes of fancy bread for tea
 Coom—to blacken with soot
 Coorse—coarse
 Coots—ankles
 Copiawtor—plagiarist
 Corbies—carrion-crows
 Corn-stooks—shocks of corn
 Cosh—neat
 Cosy—snug
 Cotch—coach
 Cotte—small cottage
 Coup—upset
 Coupin stane—cope stone
 Couthie—frank and kind
 Covin—cutting
 Cozy—snug
 Crabbit—crabbed
 Crack—a quiet conversation between two
 Craig—neck
 Cranreuch—hoar-frost
 Crap-sick—sick at the stomach
 Crappit—cropped, made to bear crops
 Craw—a caw of triumph
 Creddle—cradle
 Creel—a fish-basket
 Greenklin—chuckling, with a small tinkling tone of triumph in it
 Creepie—a small low stool
 Creesh—grease
 Cretur—creature
 Crinkly—hoarsely crepitating
 Croodin doos—cooing doves
 Croon—crown
 Crouse—brisk and confident
 Crowdy—a gruel of oatmeal and cold water
 Cruokit—crooked
 Cuds—curds, thickened milk
 Crunkle—a wrinkled roughness
 Crummle—cumble
 Cuddie—donkey, an ass
 Cuddie heels—on boot or shoe heels
 Cuff (cuff o' the neck)—nape of the neck
 Cummers—female gossips In the text the word simply means elderly wives
 Cuntra—country
 Curtshy—curtsy
 Custock—stalk of colewort or cabbage
 Cute—ankle
 Cutty—a short pipe
 Cutty—a frolicsome little lass
 Cutty-mun—a slang phrase for a poor fellow's dance in air when he is hanged
 Cyuck—cook

D

- Dab—peck, like a bird
 Dadds—thumps
 Dae—do
 Daffin—frolicking
 Daft—crazy
 Daidin—trifling
 Daigh—dough
 Dambrod—draught-board
 Dang—beat
 Daud—lump
 Daudin—thumping
 Daunderin—sauntering
 Dauner—saunter
 Daur—dare

Dawin—the breaking of the dawn	Doup—bottom or breech
Day-lily—asphodel	Dour—slow and stiff
Day's-darg—day's labour	Douss—a blow, a stroke
Dazed—bewildered from intoxication or derangement	Dowy—doleful
Dead-thraws—agonies of death	Dracht—draught
Deavin—deafening	Drappie—little drop
Dee—die	Draucht—draught
Deealec—dialect	Dree—to suffer
Deid—dead	Dreen—suffering
Delvin—digging	Dreigh—tedious
Dew-blobs—big drops of dew	Drog— } drug
Dew-flaughts—vapours of dew	Drogg— }
Dight—wipe	Droich—dwarf
Din—dun	Drookin—drenching
Diuna—do not	Drookit—drenched
Dirl—a tremulous shock	Droosy—drowsy
Disna—does not	Drucken—drunken
Div—do	Drumly—turbid, muddy
Dixies—a hearty scolding by way of reproof	Drummock—meal mixed with cold water
Dizzen—dozen	Dub—puddle
Docken—dock	Dung—knocked
Dort—a small copper com	Dunge—see Dunsh
Doted—stupid	Dumbie—a dumb person
Dolp—bottom or breech	Dunsh—a knock, a jog or quick shove with the elbow
Donsy—a stupid lubberly fellow	Dunshin—bumping
Doo—pigeon	Durstna—durst not
Dook—bathe	Dwam— } swoon
Dooi-check—side of the door	Dwawm— }
Douce—grave and quiet	Dwam o' drink—a drunken stupor
Douk—bathe	Dwinn—pining
Doundraucht—down drag	Dyuck—duck

E

Ear—early	Eerisome—fear-inspiring in a lonely place
Earock—a chicken	Eerocks—see Earock
Eatems—items	Eident—diligent
Ee—eye	Eary—full of wonder and fear
Ee breees—eyebrows	Easters—oysters
Eem—eyeing	Ettle—intend and aim at
Een—eyes	Evendown—undisguised and clear
Eerie—inspiring or inspired with nameless fear in a solitary place	Exhowsted—exhausted

F

Fack—fact	Fankled—entangled
Fallosophers—philosophers	Farder—farther
Fan—felt	Far-keepers—far lookers

- Farrer—farther
 Fash—trouble
 Fashous—troublesome
 Fates—feats
 Fause face—mask
 Faut—fault
 Fawsettoes—falsettoes
 Faynomenon—phenomenon
 Fearsome—terrible
 Fechtin—fighting
 Feck—number or quantity “The grand feck,” means the greater proportion, or most
 Feckless—feeble
 Feenal—final
 Feesants—pheasants
 Fend—shift
 Fennin—faing
 Fent—faint
 Ferly (to)—to look amazed and half unconscious
 Fernytickled—fieckled
 Feturs—features
 Fictious—fictitious
 Fidgeinfaun—restless from excess of eagerness and delight
 Fin’s—feels
 Finzeans—smoked haddocks
 Firm—form, bench
 Fisslin—rustling almost inaudibly
 Fit—foot
 Fit ba—football
 Fivver—fever
 Fizz—make an effervescing sound
 Fizzionamy—physiognomy
 Flaff—instant
 Flaffs—strong windy puffs
 Flaffered—blown about with strong puffs of wind
 Flaffin—fluttering in the air
 Flaucht—a momentary outburst of flame and smoke
 Fleech—beseech with fair words
 Flees—flies
 Flesher—butcher
 Flett—flat (in music)
 Flichter—flutter
 Flindeis—shivers
 Fliped—turned back or up, or inside out
 Flipes—comes peeling off in shreds
 Floory—flowery
 Fluff—a quick short flutter
 Flyte—rail
 Flyped—*see* Fliped
 Focht—fought
 Foggies—garrison soldiers, old fellows past their best, or worn out
 Fool—fowl
 Forbye—besides
 Forfeuchen—fatigued
 Forgather wi’—fall in with
 Forrit—forward
 Foulzie—*see* Fulzie
 Foumart—polecat
 Fowre—four
 Fowre-hours—ten, taken by Scotch rustics about four o’clock in the afternoon
 Fozie—soft as a frost bitten turnip
 Frae—from
 Fraucht—freight
 Ficen—friend
 Frush—bottle
 Frutes—fruits
 Fu’—tipsy
 Fud—breach, seldom used except in reference to a hare or rabbit
 Fugy—flee off in a cowardly manner
 Fulzie—filth, filth of streets and sewers
 Fuirds—foids
 Fules—fools, fowls
 Fulzie—*see* Fulzie
 Fulzie man—a night man
 Fummlin—fumbling
 Funk—a kick
 Furm—form
 Fushionless—without sap
 Fut—foot

G

- Gab—mouth
 Gaberlunzie—mendicants
 Gad—the gadfly
 Gaily—rather
 Gain’—against
 Gallemaufry—idle hubbub
 Gang—go
 Gar—make

- Gaise—grass
 Gash—solemnly and almost super-naturally sagacious
 Gate—manner
 Gaunt—yawn
 Gaucy—portly
 Gawmut—gamut
 Gawpus—fool
 Gear—goods, riches
 Geeing—giving
 Gegg—to impose upon one's credulity with some piece of humbug
 Geggery—humbug to impose upon the credulous
 Gerse—grass
 Gey—
 Geyan— } rather
 Geyly— }
 Geg—a piece of humbug to impose upon the credulous
 Ggem—game
 Ghaistly—ghostly
 Gie—give
 Gied—given
 Gif—if
 Gillies—serving lads in the train of a Highland chieftain
 Gimmet—a two year old ewe
 Gin—if
 Ginnlin—catching trouts with the hand
 Grin—grin
 Ginel—a large meal chest
 Gurrzes—coarse servant gills
 Gizzy—a sort of compound of giddy and dizzy
 Glaff—momentary wide flutter and flash
 Glaur—mud
 Gled—the glead or kite
 Glee'd—squinting
 Gleg—quick and sharp
 Gleg-eed—sharp eyed
 Glint—a quick gleam
 Gloamin—twilight of evening
 Glower—stare with wide wondering eyes
 Glummier—gloomier
 Glutter—agugling pressure of words and saliva when the mouth can not utter fast enough
 Gollaring—uttering with loud confused vehemence
 Goo—provocative to food
 Gouk—fool
 Gowan—daisy
 Gowden—golden
 Gowk—fool
 Gowmeril—fool
 Gowpen,—what the two hands put together can hold
 Grain—to groan
 Chains—branches
 Graned—groaned
 Grape—a dung fork
 Grat—wept
 Gratings—gratings
 Grawds—grades
 Gree—prize
 Greening—longing for a thing, as a pregnant woman is said to long
 Greet—weep
 Grew—greyhound
 Grewin—coursing the hare, &c
 Grieves—farm stewards or overseers
 Groof—belly
 Grosert— } gooseberry
 Grozet— }
 Grousy—inclined to shiver with cold
 Guin—disposed to shiver
 Guesome—causing shuddering with loathing
 Grufe— } belly
 Guuff— }
 Grumph—to grunt like a sow
 Grumphie—pig
 Grun'—ground
 Grunstone—grindstone
 Grup—gripe, hold
 Guddlin—catching trouts with the hand
 Gude—good
 Guffaw—a broad laugh
 Guller—a gurgling sound in the throat when it is compressed or half-choked with water
 Gullerals—angry gurgling noises from the mouth
 Gull-grupper—one catching gulls
 Gully—large pocket-knife
 Gurlin—rolling roughly, huddled together
 Gushets—fancy pieces worked with wide open stitches in the ankles of stockings
 Gutsy—gluttonous
 Guttlun—guzzling, eating gluttonously

H

- Ha'—hall
 Hadden—holding
 Haddies—haddocks
 Haffets—
 Haffits—} the temples
 Haffins—half
 Hags—breaks in mossy ground, remnants of breastworks of peat left among the dug pits
 Haggin—cutting coarsely
 Hail, (a)—abundance
 Hall—whole
 Hallsome—wholesome
 Han—husband
 Hanches—haunches
 Harst—harvest
 Hart—heart
 Hale—whole
 Haldest—holiest
 Hantle—number, handful
 Hap—hop
 Hap step and-loup—hop-step and-leap
 Haps—wraps
 Harl—drag
 Hargarbargling—wrangling, bandying words backward and forward
 Harn pan—brain-pan, skull
 Harns—brains
 Hash—a noisy blockhead
 Haud—
 Hauld—} hold
 Haun—hand
 Haur—a thick cold fog
 Havers—jargon
 Haverer—proser
 Haveril—a chattering half-witted person
 Hawn—hand
 Hawnle—handle
 Hawrem—harem
 Hawse—throat
 Heads and thraws—heads and feet lying together at both ends of a bed
 Heech—high
 Hee-fleers—high-flyers
 Heelan—Highland
 Heich—high
 Heid—head
 Heidlands—headlands
 Heigh—high
 Heined—robbed or rifled, generally in reference to birds' nests
 Heiner—a robber of birds' nests
 Het—hot
 Hicht—height
 Hing't—hang it
 Hinnny—honey
 Huple—to walk very lamely
 Hirscl—flock
 Hizzie—hussy, a young woman, married or unmarried, generally applied to one of a free open carriage
 Hoast—to cough
 Hogg—a year-old sheep
 Hoggit—hog'shead
 Hoise—raise
 Hoodie-claws—hooded crows
 Hoolet—owlet
 Hooley—leisurely
 Hornals—small wheels on which tables or chairs move
 Horrel'd—wheeled, having wheels
 Hotch—to heave up and down
 Hotchin—heaving up and down
 Hottle—hotel
 Houghs—the hollows of the legs behind, between the calves and the thighs
 Houghmagandy—fornication
 Houkit—dug
 Houlat, owls
 Houp—hope
 Howdie—midwife
 Howe—hollow
 Howes—holes
 Howf—haunt
 Howk—to dig
 Howp—hope
 How-towdies—barn-door fowls
 Huggers—stockings without feet
 Hunder—hundred
 Hurcheon—urchin, hedgehog
 Hurdies—hips
 Hurl (a)—a ride in any vehicle, but with usual reference to a cart
 Huts, tuts!—an exclamation of contemptuous doubt or unbelief
 Hyuckit—hooked

I

Idiwt—idiot
 Iles—oils
 Iley—oily
 Ilk— } each, every
 Ilka— }
 Ill-faured—ill-favoured

Ingan—onion
 Ingine—genius, ingenuity
 Ingle—fireside, hearth
 Interteenin—entertaining
 Intil—into
 Isna—is not

J

Jalouse—suspect
 Jawp—splash
 Jee (a)—a tun
 Jeely—Jelly
 Jeest— } jest
 Jeist— }
 Jigot—gigot
 Jump-wasted—slender-wasted
 Jinkin—turning suddenly when pursued
 Jut—to send out with quick short emphasis
 Jockteleg—a folding knife

Jougs—an iron collar fastened to the wall of a church, and put round a culprit's neck, in the old ecclesiastical discipline of Scotland
 Jookery-pawkery— } Juggling trick-
 Joukery pawkery— } ery
 Jookin—coming suddenly forth in a sly and somewhat stooping manner
 Jouked—dodged
 Joukit—dodged, to avoid a thrust or blow
 Juggling—jogging

K

Kame—comb
 Keckle—cackle
 Kecklin—cackling
 Keek—peep
 Keekit—peeped
 Keelvine pen—chalk pencil
 Kembe—comb
 Ken—know
 Kennin't—knowing it
 Kenna—do not know
 Kenspeckle—noticeable
 Kent—known
 Ker hauned—left-handed
 Kerse—carse, alluvial lands lying along a river
 Kibbock—a cheese
 Kimmers—gossips
 Kipper—fish dried in the sun, usually applied to salmon

Kirns—feasts of harvest home, with a dance
 Kitchen—kesh
 Kittle—difficult
 Kittly—easily tickled, sensitive
 Kittled—literally littered, as of kittens
 Kitty-wren—wren
 Kiver—cover
 Kivey—covey
 Knappin—breaking with quick short blows
 Knowe—knoll
 Kye—cows
 Kyeanne—cayenne
 Kyloe—an ox, generally used in reference to the Highland breed
 Kythes—shows itself
 Kyuck—cook

L

- Lab—strike
 Laugh—low
 Lair—learning
 Laith—loth
 Laithsome, loathsome
 Lameter—cripple
 Lane—lone, alone
 Lanes (twa)—two selves
 Lang—long
 Lang nebbed—long-nosed, generally applied to words long and learned (*verba sesquipedalia*) with contempt for him that uses them
 Lap—leaped
 Lauchin—laughing
 Launin—landing
 Lave—remainder
 Laverock—lark
 Law (as applied to a height)—an isolated hill, generally more or less conical in form
 Leddies—ladies
 Lear—har
 Leecures—liqueurs
 Leeds—leads
 Lee lang—live-long
 Leemits—limits
 Leeves—lives
 Len—loan
 Leuch—laughed
 Licht—light
 Licks—chastisement
 Lift—firmament
 Lilt—to sing merrily
 Limmers—worthless characters, usually applied to women
 Links—downs
 Linns—small cascades, together with the rocks over which they fall
 Lintie—linnet
 Lintwhite—linnet
 Lister—a pronged spear for striking fish
 Lith—joint
 Loan—a green open place near a farm or village, where the cows are often milked
 Lo'esome—lovable
 Loo—to love
 Loof—palm of the hand
 Loot—stoop
 Losh—a Scotch exclamation of wonder
 Lounderin—striking heavily in a fight
 Loup—leap
 Lout—lower the head, stoop
 Low—flame
 Lowin—flaming
 Lown—calm
 Lowse—loose
 Lozen—window pane
 Luck—
 Luk—
 Lug—ear
 Lum—chimney
 Lyart—grey, hoary

M

- Mailn—a small property
 Make—match, or mate
 Mankey—a kind of coarse cloth for female wear
 Manteens—mantains
 Mantel—chimney-piece
 Marrow—match, equal
 Mart—an ox killed at Martinmas and salted for winter provision
 Mauks—maggots
 Maukin—hare
 Maun—must
 Mawt—malt
 Measter—master
 Meer—mare
 Meerage—mirage
 Meikle—much
 Meltith—a meal of meat
 Mennon—minnow
 Mense—to grace, to enable to make a good show
 Mere—mare
 Messan—a mongrel cur
 Mettaseekoziess—metempsychosis

Michtna—might not	Mouls—small crumbling clods
Midden—dunghill	Moutin—moulting
Mint (to)—to hint or aim at	Moudiwart, Moudiewart—mole
Mirk—dark	Muck the byre—clean out the cow-house
Mizzles—measles	Muckle—much
Monyples—part of the intestines with many convolutions	Mudged—made the slightest movement
Mool—mule	Munted—mounted
Moold—mould	Mummle—mumble
Mootin—moulting	Murnins—mourning dress
Mooldy—mouldy	Mutch—a woman's cap
Mortcloth—the black cloth thrown over the coffin at a funeral	Mutchkin—a Scotch liquid measure nearly equivalent to the imperial pint
Mou—mouth	
Moul—mould, earth, soil	

N

Nae—no	Nieve—fist
Nag—nag	Nocht—nought, nothing
Naun—own	Noo—now
Nate—neat	Noos and thans—now and then
Nawsal—nasal	Noony—luncheon
Neb—nose	Notts—notes
Neep—tump	Nowte—neat cattle
Neerdoweel—one who never does well, incorrigibly foolish or wicked	Nowtical—nautical
Neist—next	Numm—benumbed
Neuk—nook	Nummers—numbers
New harled—new plastered	Nuzzlin—Nuzzling, pressing with the nose, as a child against its mother's breast
Nichei—neigh	Nyaffing—small yelping
Niddlety - noddlety—nodding the head pleasantly	Nyuck—nook

O

Obs—observation	Out by—without, in the open air
Ocht—ought	Outower—out over
Ocht—ought, anything	Ower—over
Odd—ode	Ower by—over the way
Oe—grandson	Owertap—overtop
Ony ae—any one	Owther—author
Ool—owl	Oxter—arm-pit

P

Pabble—to boil, to make the sound and motion of boiling	Paddlin—wading saunteringly and for amusement in the water
Paddocks—frogs	Paks—a drubbing

- Paircin—piercing
 Pairedowgs—paradox
 Patrick—partridge
 Parritch—oatmeal porridge
 Parshel—parcel
 Partens—crabs
 Pastigeos—pasticcios
 Pat—put
 Patrick—partridge
 Patron—pattern
 Pawkie—shrewd
 Paum—palm
 Pease weep—lapwing
 Pech—pant
 Pechs—pigmies
 Peel—pill
 Peepin—peeping
 Peerie—peg-top
 Peerie weerie—insignificant
 Peeryette—pirouette
 Peeryin—purling
 Pellock—a porpoise
 Pensie—pensive
 Penter—painter
 Pernicketty—precise in trifles, finical
 Pickle—small quantity
 Pingle—difficulty, trouble
 Pint—point
 Pim—reel for a fishing line
 Pirrat—puate
 Pit—to put
 Pitten—put
 Pleuch—plough
 Plookin—plucking
 Ploom—plumb, £100,000
 Ploomdamass—prune
 Plouter—to work or play idly and
 leisurely in water or any other
 soft matter
 Plowp—the sound of anything small
 but heavy dropping into water or
 other soft matter
 Ploy—a social meeting for amuse-
 ment
 Pluff—a small puff as of ignited
 powder
 Plum—a perpendicular fall
 Pockey oit—marked with the small
 pox
 Poleish—police
 Pomes—poems
 Pooked—plucked
 Poot—power
 Pooifu—powerful
 Pootith—poverty
 Poossie—pussy, applied to a hare
 Pootry—poultry
 Pose—hoard of money
 Potty—putty
 Poupit—pulpit
 Pouthei—powder
 Poutiy—poultry
 Pow—poll or head
 Powheads—tadpoles
 Powldowdies—oysters
 Powper—pauper
 Poy—pie
 Pree—try, taste
 Pree'd—tired, tasted
 Preein—tasting
 Preen—pin
 Preevat—private
 Prient—print
 Prick ma denty—finical, ridiculously
 exact
 Puggin—entreating, haggling with a
 view to cheapen
 Prin—pin
 Propine—gift, properly gift in pro-
 mise or reserve
 Pruve—prove
 Pu'—pull
 Puckit—meagre and mean looking,
 better spelt "pookit"
 Pun—poor
 Pushion—poison
 Puddock-stools—fungi
 Pyet—magpie

Q

- Quaich—a drinking cup with two
 handles, generally of wood
 Quat—did quit
 Quate—quiet
 Quey (a)—a young cow
 Quulhes—small quills

R

- Raggoe—ragout
 Rampawgeous—outrageously violent
 Rampauging—raging and storming
 Ram stam—headlong, onward without calculation
 Randie—solding woman
 Rang—reigned
 Rape—rope
 Rashes—rushes
 Rasps—raspberries
 Rattan—rat
 Rav—reach
 Ream—cream
 Recate—receipt, recipe
 Red-kuted—red ankled
 Red wud mad—raging mad
 Reek—smoke
 Reest—to be restive
 Recsty—restive
 Rescedin—residing
 Rickle—a loose heap
 Rickley—loosely built up and easily knocked down
 Ruff raffery—of the rabble and disreputable
 Rig—ridge of land
 Riggm—roof and ridge
 Ripe—poke
 Ripin—poking
 Rippet—disturbance
 Riving—tearing
 Rizzers—
 Rizzer'd haddies— } haddocks dried in the sun
 Roan—spout
 Rockins—evening neighbourly meetings for a general spinning with the distaff
 Rooket, rooked—"cleaned out" at play
 Roop—rump
 Roosed—extolled
 Roots—routs
 Rose kamed—rose combed
 Rotten—rat
 Rouch—rough
 Roun'—round
 Roup—rump
 Rouse—extol
 Routin—roaring
 Rows—rolls
 Rowled—rolled
 Rowted—roared
 Rubber—robber
 Rubbit—robbed
 Rubiawtors—devouring monsters
 Rucks—ricks
 Ruff—applause by beating with the feet
 Rug—tear
 Rung—a cudgel
 Runkled—crumpled
 Rype—see Ripe

S

- Sabbm—sobbing
 Saft—soft
 Saip—soap
 Sair—serve
 Sair—sore
 Sants—saints
 Sark—shirt
 Sass—sauce
 Sassenach—a Lowlander or Englishman
 Saugh wand—willow wand
 Saun—sand
 Saunt—saint
 Saut—salt
 Sawmont—salmon
 Scald—scold
 Scale—spill
 Scart—scratch
 Seeance—science
 Schule—school
 Slate—slate
 Schlutter—a bubbling outburst or rush of liquid
 Scones—soft cakes of bread, generally unleavened
 Scoonrel—scoundrel

- Scoor—scour
 Scaugh—a screech or shriek
 Screed—tear, a revel
 Scubes—crab or wild apples
 Scroof—nape
 Scrow—crew
 Scunner—to shudder with loathing
 Scutter—a thin scattered discharge
 Seck—sect
 Seelent—silent
 Seenonims—synonyms
 Seepit—soaked
 Seggs—sedges
 Seik—sick
 Sel—self
 Selt—sold
 Sereawtim—seratim
 Sey—assay, prove
 Shachlin—shuffling
 Shank's nagie—on foot
 Shankers—ale glasses with long stalks
 Shaw—show
 Shauchly—all made about the limbs and feet, and walking with a sort of shuffle
 Shave—slice
 Shawps—husks
 Shells—cells
 Shielin—a shepherd's slender, temporary cot
 Shilfa—chaffinch
 Shinna—shall not
 Shissors—scissors
 Shoggly—shaky
 Shooblimest—sublimest
 Shool—shovel, spade
 Shoon—shoes
 Shoor—shower
 Shouther—shoulder
 Shranky—slender, lean, and withered
 Shucken—shaken
 Shue—sew
 Shusey—Susan
 Sib—akin
 Siccan—such kind of
 Sich—a sigh
 Siclike—such as, similar
 Sile—soil
 Siller—silver, money
 Sannies—sinews
 Sin'syne—ago
 Siver—a covered drain
 Skaith—harm
 Skatted—scratched
 Skeel—skill
 Skeely—skilful
 Skein dhu—a Highland dagger
 Skelp—a slap, a sharp blow (properly with the palm of the hand)
 Skently—scantily, barely
 Skep—hive
 Skeugh—a slight shelter, more correctly spelt Seug
 Skirl—a shrill cry
 Skirin—flying
 Skites—skates
 Skiaich—
 Skieich—
 Skieich—} a screech, a scream
 Skieigh (skreigh o' day)—break of day
 Skreeds—long pieces
 Skrow—number, swarm
 Skuddy—naked
 Skunner—shudder with disgust
 Slatois—small insects of the beetle species
 Sleuth hound—blood hound
 Slokoner—allayer of thirst
 Sluddery—slippery
 Sma—small
 Smeddum—spirit
 Smeeks—stifles with smoke
 Smiddy—smithy
 Smooored—smothered
 Snaffin—the shortest, smallest petulant bark of the smallest dog
 Sneevlin—speaking with a strong nasal twang through the mucus of the nose
 Snokin—smelling like a dog
 Snood—head band worn by maidens only
 Snooking, sucking down by the nostrils
 Snooled—cowed
 Snoot—snout
 Snooved—went smoothly and constantly
 Snoving—going smoothly and constantly
 Soddy—soda water
 Sonsy—well-conditioned
 Soo—sow
 Soocker—sucker
 Socons—a sort of flummery made of the dust of oatmeal
 Sook—suck

- Soom—swim
 Sloop—sup
 Sooper—supper
 Sooterkin—abortion
 Sough—umou
 Soum—swim, sum
 Soup—sup
 Soumoks—somial
 Sowens—*see* Soovens
 Spale box—a small box made of chips of wood, mainly for holding pills or salves
 Spang—leap
 Sparables—small iron nails in soles and heels of shoes, &c
 Spat—spot
 Spate—stream in flood
 Spawl—shoulder
 Speaned—wheeled
 Speat—stream in flood
 Speel—climb
 Speer—ask
 Speerally—spirally
 Speldrus—haddocks salted and dried
 Spinnle shankit—thin limbed
 Spleet—split
 Spootin—spouting
 Spring bod—spring board
 Spunk—a wooden match tipped with brimstone
 Spunked out—came to light
 Spunkie—spunited
 Squozen—squeezed
 Stab—stake
 Stachein—stagging
 Stags—stags
 Stake—steak
 Stamack—stomach
 Stane—stone
 Stap—stop
 Starnies—stars
 Staun—stand
 Stawed—satiated
 Steaks—stakes
 Steek—shut
 Steepin—stipend
 Stell—a stall, a shelter for sheep or cattle
 Sternies—stars
 Stey—steep
 Sticket minister—one who gives up the clerical profession in Scotland from not being able to get ordination and a living
 Stirks—young cattle in the first year of their age
 Stock—fore part of a bed
 Stoter—stagger
 Stooks—shocks of corn
 Stool—the bottom of any crop generally thick and close crops are said to “stool out” when they thicken at bottom
 Stooned—pained
 Stoop and loop—completely
 Stoopit—stupid
 Stot—to rebound
 Stotted—rebounded
 Stoun, a thrilling beat, a quick painful ache
 Stouning—aching
 Stour—flying dust, or dust in motion
 Stown—stolen
 Stownways—stealthily
 Stracht—straight
 Strack—struck
 Strae—straw
 Stiamash—uproar, tumult
 Strang—strong
 Strauchened—straightened
 Stravaig—idle aimless wandering
 Stiecht—straight
 Streck—strike
 Streekin—stretching
 Streekit—stretched
 Stroop—spout
 Strussle—fight
 Stullion—stallion
 Stut—trouble
 Sud—should
 Sugh (keep a calm sugh)—be quiet. Sugh itself means the solemn murmur of wind in the trees or through a narrow passage
 Suit—suite
 Sumph—a blockhead
 Sune—soon
 Swallin—swelling
 Swap—exchange
 Swarf—a swoon
 Swattle—fill gluttonously or drunkenly
 Sweein—swinging
 Sweered—unwilling
 Sweeties—small sweetmeats
 Swither—hesitate
 Swoopit—swept
 Swirl—whirl
 Swutches—switches

Sybo—a young onion with its green tail
 Symar—cymar, scarf
 Syne (sin'syne)—ago

T

Tae—one of two
 Taes—toes
 Taeds— } toads
 Tads— }
 Tangle—linger
 Tain (the)—the one
 Tangle—a kind of sea weed
 Tantums—a fit of sulky whim, whimsical sullen
 Tap—top
 Tapsalteerie—heels-over-head
 Tapsetowry—in excited and raised confusion
 Taukin—talking
 Tauted— } matted
 Tautied— }
 Tawpy—thoughtless and coarse
 Tawry—tarry
 Tawse—the implements of flagellation in Scottish schools
 Tawty—matted
 Teegar—tiger
 Teep—type
 Tent—care
 Teuch— } tough
 Teugh— }
 Thairm—fiddle string
 Thees—thighs
 Theekin—thatching
 Theekit—thatched
 Theirsel—their selves
 Thur—these
 Thocht—thought
 Thole—endure
 Thoom—thumb
 Thrang—busy
 Thrapple—windpipe
 Thrapplin—choking by compressing the throat
 Thrawart and uncannie—perverse and dangerous
 Thrawin—throwing
 Threed—thread
 Threecolore—tricolor
 Threeped—asserted
 Threuple—triple
 Thirteen—thirteen
 Thretty—thirty
 Thrusle—thistle
 Throughtcher—mixed all together
 Thrusty—thrusty
 Thud—a thump, and the noise it makes
 Thumnsfu's—thimblefuls
 Ticht—tight
 Tiler—tailor
 Till—to
 Till't—to it
 Timmer—timber
 Timmer-tuned—altogether unmusical in the voice
 Tuning—losing
 Tinsy—tinsel
 Tint—lost
 Tulin—unroofing
 T'ither—the other
 Tocher—dowry
 Toddle—to totter like a child in walking
 Toddler—a tottering child
 Toman—a knoll, a thicket
 Tooels—towels
 Toom—empty
 Toon—town
 Toosy— } shaggy, rough, dishevelled
 Toosey— }
 Toozy— }
 Toozlin—handling the lasses in rough sport
 Tootin—blowing a horn
 Tosh up—display to best advantage
 Toshly, neatly
 Tot—the whole number
 Touts—sounds
 Touzle—deal roughly with
 Towdie—a barn-door fowl
 Townmont—twelvemonth
 Towsy—shaggy, dishevelled, rough
 Trampler—wandering beggar
 Trance—passage
 Transmogrify—to metamorphose strangely
 Trate—treat

Tredd—trade
 Trg—neat
 Trochs—troughs
 Trotters—legs and feet
 Tise—trow, believe
 Trummel—
 Trummle—} tremble

Trumlin—trembling
 Twa-haun—two-handed
 Twa-three—two or three
 Twal—twelve
 Twalt—twelfth
 Tyke—dog, cur
 Tyuk—took

U

Unce—ounce
 Unco—uncommon
 Unwisehke—unlike the truth, ridiculous

Upcast—taunt, reproach
 Uptak—apprehension, comprehension
 Urchin—the shell so called

V

Vacance—vacation
 Vice—voice
 Vacey—small thin voice

Vivers—victuals
 Vizey—a deliberate look at a particular object

W

Wa'—wall
 Wab—web
 Wabsters—weavers
 Wad—would
 Waefu'—sorrowful
 Waff—wave
 Waght—weight
 Walc—best
 Waln—choosing
 Wallise—valise
 Wame—stomach
 Wamefu—bellyful
 Wamle—a sudden tumbling roll, generally on the belly
 Wan—one
 Warn—were not
 Warsle—wrestle
 Was na't—was it not
 Water-pyat—the water ouzel
 Wather—weather
 Wattin—wetting
 Waught (a)—a large draught
 Waukrife—watchful, sleepless
 Waur—worse
 Weans—children
 Weather—gleam—a gleam of light in the track of the sun on the edge of the horizon, in cloudy weather

Wecht—weight
 Wede—weeded
 Wee—little
 Wees—(by littles and wees), by insensible degrees
 Weel-faured—well-favoured
 Weel-kend—well known
 Weezen'd—dried, hide-bound, withered, shrunk, and yellow
 Werena—were not
 Weish—insipid
 Wershness—insipidity
 Whaffin—raising a wind with violent waving
 Walps—whelps
 Whammle—upset
 Whang—a large slice or cut
 Whap—a heavy slap
 Whase—whose
 What—whet
 Whattin—whetting
 Whaups—curlews
 Wheen—a number
 Wheesht—
 Wheish—} hush
 Whisht—}
 Whulk—which
 Whilly-wha—a shuffler

Whins—furze	Woo—wool
Whumle—to turn up or round	Wordier—worthier
Whup—whip	Wrastle—wrestle
Whupt—whipt	Wud—angry
Whurlint—whirling	Wudcock—woodcock
Whuskin—whisking	Wudcut—woodcut
Whusky—whisky	Wudds—woods
Whusper—whisper	Wudna—would not
Whussle—	Wudness—distraction
Whustle—} whistle	Wull cat—wild cat
Whut—whit	Wullie-waucht—large draught
Whyleock—little while	Wull't—will it
Wi' hit—with it	Wummie—wimble
Wice—wise	Wun'—} wind
Wimplin—curling and purling	Wund—} wind
Win—get	Wundin—winding
Windle strae—a tall, dun, sapless grass that grows on Scottish hills	Wunk—wink
Windle strae-legged—with small, puny legs	Wunna—will not
Wise—entice	Wunnel strae—see Windle strae
Wiselike—judicious	Wunnock—window
Wizen—throat	Wurset—worsted
Wizened—see Weezened	Wuss—wish
Wons—dwells	Wut—wit
Wonner—wonder	Wutty—witty
Wonnin—dwelling	Wuzzaid—wizaid
	Wysslike—judiciously
	Wyte—blame, fault

Y

Yammer—murmur or whumper peevishly	Yestreen—jester even
Yatt—yacht	Yett—gate
Yaud—a sorry old horse	Yill—ale
Yawp—sharp set	Yinth—earth
Yeaock—chicken	Yoke till him—set upon him
Yellow yoldin—yellow hammer	Yonner—yonder
Yepoch—epoch	Yott—yacht
Yerk-yerking—carp-carping	Yout youfin—yelp-yelping
Yerth—earth	Youlm—} howling
	Yowln—} howling

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